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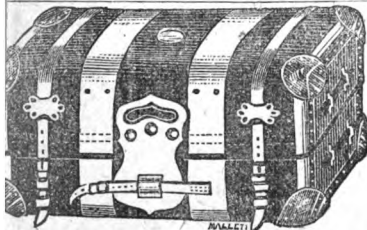
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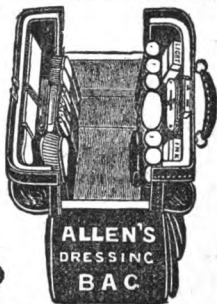


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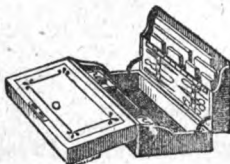
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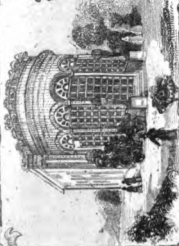
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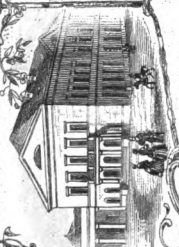
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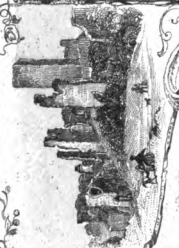
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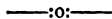
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[1881]



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# INTRODUCTION.

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\*.\* For the border districts not included here, see BRADSHAW's *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*, and BRADSHAW's *Hand-Books to Switzerland and the Tyrol*.

FOR purposes of general reference, see also BRADSHAW's *Continental Guide*, published monthly, with full particulars of all the railways, steamboats, coaches, and other means of conveyance. It must be consulted for new openings of railways and other alterations which occur from month to month.

**PASSPORTS.**—A passport, though not absolutely indispensable in every part of the Continent, is always a useful document, which no prudent traveller will ever be without.

All the requisite information on this head can be obtained on application to our London agent, Mr. W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet Street. See Introduction to BRADSHAW's *Continental Guide*.

**MONEY.**—Circular notes of £10 and £20 are safe and convenient, and are issued by the principal London bankers to their customers; and by Messrs. Cates & Son, 84, King William Street, City, E.C., where every description of foreign money can be obtained. The Cheque Bank, 124, Cannon Street, and 26, Cockspur Street, will be found to be very convenient to Travellers. Its cheques are payable at any bankers in the principal Continental towns.

The best current money for travellers in Germany are 20 mark gold pieces or mark notes. Prussian dollars (thalers), marks, and florins are the best silver coins. Gold Napoleons (about 15s. 9d.) are generally known, and can be got in London at a money-changers. English sovereigns are often confounded with them, and at railway stations and inns the stranger is liable to be cheated by the sovereign being reckoned as a Napoleon. The best plan is to change the sovereign for current coin at a money-changers. Half-sovereigns are sometimes refused or changed under value. English bank notes are not convenient, and are unknown in some places. It is a useful plan to provide one's self with plenty of small change (from the money-changers), in the legal currency of the country where you are, and get rid of it in the same way, when you are about to leave, as every exchange outside entails a discount.—See Money Table in BRADSHAW's *Continental Guide*.

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\* The English values here given vary a little according to the rates of exchange.

**German Money.**—One uniform currency is now the rule for the whole German Empire, including Bavaria and Würtemberg and Alsace-Lorraine. It is based on the mark or reichs-mark = 1s., and divided into 100 pfennigs. This new currency is very nearly like the English, but divided decimally; and is as follows:—

Gold—20 mark piece (Rm.)= £1 (strictly 19s. 6d.)		
10	"	= 10s.
5	"	= 5s.
Silver—5	"	= 5s.
2	"	= 2s.
1	"	= 1s.
50 cents (pfennigs)		= 6d.
20	"	= 2½d.
Nickel—10	"	= 1½d.
5	"	= 0¾d.
Bronze—2	"	= 0½d.
1	"	= 0¼d.

The new Imperial bank notes for the whole of the German Empire are for 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 reichs-marks, or a multiple of 1,000. Sovereigns pass for 20m. at the hotels, but they will sometimes give 20m. 20pf. In London the money-changers give 20m. 30pf.

It may be convenient to refer to the money system which prevailed down to 1877.

#### 1. NORTH GERMANY (PRUSSIA, etc.)

12 pfennigs	= 1 silver groschen (s.gr.)	= 1½d.
30 groschen	= 1 thaler	= 3s.

*Gold Coins are:*—

Friedrich d'or	= 5 thalers 20 groschen	= 16s. 5d.
German gold crown	= 9 thalers 16 groschen	= £1 7s. 4d.
Louis d'or of Brunswick and Hanover	= 5 thalers 15 groschen	= about 16s. 2d.

*Silver Coins* are the thaler = 2s. 11d., the double thaler, and pieces of one groschen, 2½, 5, and 10 groschen (silver groschen, or "sgr."). In *Saxony*, *Hanover*, *Brunswick*, *Gotha*, and *Altenburg*, the thaler contains 30 groschen of 10 pfennigs each; in *Mecklenburg* the thaler contains 48 schillings of 12 pfennigs each; but the thaler is of the same value as the Prussian. In *Oldenburg* the pfennigs are called "schwars;" in *Hesse*, "hellers."

Old Bank notes were in circulation for 1 thaler, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 thalers.

#### 2. In SOUTH GERMANY (Bavaria, Würtemberg, &c.) the system was

4 pfennigs	= 1 kreuzer	= ¼d.
60 kreuzers	= 1 silver florin	= 1s. 8d.

Two thaler pieces, 2 gulden pieces, and 6 kreuzer pieces were also current. Bank notes were in circulation for 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 florins.

#### 3. AUSTRIA:—Accounts are kept in florins and neukreuzers.

100 neukreuzers	= 1 silver florin	= 1s. 11d.
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Notes for 1 florin, 5, 10, 100, and 1000 florins are current, at the rate of 1s. 8d. per florin, or a discount of about 14 per cent. N.B.—Austrian paper currency is subject to continual change.

▲ 1—(*German*)

Gold pieces of 2 crowns, 1 crown, and half-crown are in circulation. (1 crown = 13½ florins = £1.

4. At the average rate of Exchange, 4 Prussian thalers = 6 Austrian florins = 7 Bavarian florins.

English.	German Empire.	Old Currency:—			
		North Germ.	South Germ.		
£1 sterling =	20 m. 40 pf. =	6 th. 24 s.gr. =	12 fl. 0 kr.		
1s. =	1 4 =	0 10 =	0 30 kr.		
1d. =	8 =	10 =	3 kr.		

### MEASURES:—

**Kilometer Measure** is now the official measure on German lines, corresponding to the French kilomètre, and divided into tenths.

1 German mile = 7.53 kilometers.

1 English „ = 1.61 „

### TABLE OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH MILES, AND GERMAN KILOMETERS.

(N.B.—In round numbers, but near enough for common use.)

German kilometers.	English miles.	German miles.	German kilometers.	English miles.	German miles.
.....	½	⅓	52½	32	7
2	1½	1	60	37½	8
3½	2½	1½	67½	42	9
7½	4½	1	75	46½	10
15	9½	2	150	93½	20
22½	14	3	225	140	30
30	18½	4	300	186½	40
37½	23½	5	375	233½	50
45	28	6	750	466½	100

1 Prussian foot = 314 metre.

„ „ = 12.36 inches.

1 German meile or mile = 4 English miles, 1,056 yards.

„ = 4½ English miles nearly.

„ = 1 French post.

„ = 7.53 French kilomètres.

The German mile, when in use on the rail, was divided into tenths and hundredths, each tenth being 810 English yards.

2 German miles = 9½ English miles.

„ = 1 German post.

„ = 4 Stunden, or hours' walking.

15 German miles = 1 degree = 60 geographical miles.

The above is the average German mile, which varies slightly in different States ; thus:—

1 Prussian meile = 4 681 English miles.

1 Saxon „ = 4.66 „

1 Würtemberg „ = 4.628 „

1 Austrian „ = 4.75 „

**WEIGHTS.**—1 German centner = about 112 lbs. or 1 cwt. Eng. = 50 kilos.

1 South German Pfund = 1 lb. English = 50 grams.

(N.B.—All weights on the German railways are now by kilograms.)

**ROUTES TO GERMANY.**—See lists of Steamers and Rails in BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

From London, by rail to Dover; thence by steamer to Ostend, and through Belgium to Cologne and the Rhine; thence to Hamburg and Berlin; 37 hours to Hamburg, 40 hours to Berlin. Or, to Rotterdam, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Berlin, 42 hours. Or, to Cologne and Frankfort-on-Main, 30 hours. Or, to Cologne Mayence, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Passau, and Vienna, 80 to 90 hours.

Through tickets can be obtained at most of the Railway Offices, to the principal places in Germany, by various routes, available for seven days and upwards.

**STEAMERS.**—From London, by steamer direct. To Rotterdam from St. Katharine's Dock, in 18 hours. To Hamburg, 480 miles, in 45 hours, by General Steam Navigation Company's boats; thence to Berlin, &c. To Bremen, by North German Lloyd's boats. To Ostend, 136 miles, for Brussels and Cologne.

From Queenborough to Flushing, in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Rail; through trains from Flushing to Germany.

From Harwich, by Great Eastern Company's steamers, to Ostend, 73 miles; Antwerp, 140 miles; Rotterdam, 120 miles, 12 hours; thence to Berlin and Vienna.

From Hull to Bremen, 380 miles, 36 hours; and Hamburg, 370 miles; thence to Berlin.

From Grimsby to Hamburg, 350 miles, 32 hours; to Rotterdam, 230 miles; to Antwerp, 230 miles.

See Table of Routes from London and from Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort-on-Main, Dresden, Munich, &c., to all the principal resorts on the Continent, pp. 1—11 of BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**CUSTOM HOUSE, (Zollhaus).**—The officers in Germany are strict, but civil. Every article liable to duty should be declared. Silk, lace, and other articles packed with articles of apparel, or otherwise concealed, are liable to seizure. Letters and playing cards are forbidden in Austria. An ounce of tobacco and ten cigars are allowed free; beyond these duty is payable (tobacco being a government monopoly) at the rate of 3 florins per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilogram (about 100 cigars).

On landing at a Continental port, passengers are not allowed to take more than a small bag on shore. The luggage is carried to the Custom House and can be cleared by the Commissionaire, who will also get a *visa* to the passport if required.

**RAILWAYS.**—See lists of Time Tables on German rails, in the German section of BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*. On German rails 2nd class are superior to English, and few persons travel 1st class. About 50 lbs. of luggage is allowed free in Germany, or as much as what the passenger can stow away under his seat. Compartments can be reserved for ladies and non-smokers.

On Prussian lines, Express trains take only 1st and 2nd class passengers. Two children from two to ten years can travel for one full ticket; or one may take a 2nd class ticket and travel 1st class; or take a 3rd class ticket and travel 2nd class. In 3rd class carriages all children pay full price. Excellent Sleeping Cars are in use in 1st and 2nd class, provided with lavatories and other conveniences.

On Austrian rails, passengers with 2nd class tickets may change to 1st class, upon paying half a 2nd class fare more, or from 3rd to 2nd at the same rate. Children under ten years half price. Smoking is not allowed in the carriages marked "Für Nichtraucher" (non-smokers).

**CONVEYANCES.**—Steamers run on the Rhine. On the Weser, from Carlshafen. On the Elbe, from Dresden. On the Danube, from Donauwerth and Regensburg (Ratisbon). On Lake Constance.—See List of Steamers in BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**Luggage Abroad.**—Passengers with through tickets to the principal places should have their luggage registered, to save trouble and delay.

**Schnellposten, or Eilwagen and Mallepostes.**—These are the mail coaches and diligences, conducted by Government officials. The seats are numbered. Fares about 1½d. per English mile. Rate of travelling about 8 English miles per hour at the best; ordinarily 5 to 6 miles.

About 30 lbs. of luggage are allowed free; and 20 lbs. more if paid for. Every package must be labelled with the owner's name and destination. The coaches take no outside passengers. For list of coaches, see BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**Lohnkutschen, or hired carriages, carrying four to six persons, with two horses;** cost about 18 marks or 10 florins (18s.) a day, besides a trinkgeld of 1s. 2d. a day, including all charges. They go 40 to 45 English miles a day.

**HOTELS.**—Average charges—Table d'Hôte (or Ordinary), usually at one o'clock, 2s. 6d.; Tea or Coffee, with meat, 2s.; Breakfast, 1s.; Bed, 2s. 6d.; Attendance and light, 1s. each. Guide, 4s. to 4s. 6d. a day.

In South Germany, the Table d'Hôte hour is about one o'clock, and the accommodation is generally good and moderate. A dinner may be ordered at another time for 1½ florins, including the country wine.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GERMANY.

Germany, the Roman *Germania*, called *Deutschland* by the Germans, *Allemagne* by the French, is at the centre of Europe, mostly between the Rhine and Vistula, from lat. 47° and 58° N., and long. 6° to 20° E. It has France, Belgium, and Holland on the west; the German Ocean (North Sea), Denmark and Baltic Sea (Ost or East Sea), on the North; Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Galicia, on the East; Switzerland, the Alps, and Italy, on the South. With respect to Austria, though politically excluded from Germany since 1866, several of her provinces are part of the popular Germany.

It is watered by the rivers Rhine (ancient *Rhenus*) now entirely German, Weser (*Visurgis*), Elbe (*Albis*), Vistula (*Weichsel* in German), Main (*Mœnus*), Neckar, Moldau, and Danube (*Danubius*). The Main is the general boundary of North and South Germany.

The Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria, &c., west of the Rhine, are watered by the Mosel, or Moselle (*Mosella*). For the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which are German in their origin, and are now annexed to Germany, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

With respect to *natural features*, Germany is divided into four regions. First—The North region, a low sandy plain near the Baltic, extending inland as far as Düsseldorf, Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, and Dresden; the highest part of which, the Teutoberger Wald, is about 1,000 feet above the sea. That section of it west of the Elbe is bare;

on the other side, trees and lakes are found. 2nd—The mountain region of Central Germany, including the Harz, Riesengebirge, &c. 3rd—The high land of the Upper Danube, and of the Böhmerwald, 1,400 to 3,000 feet above the sea. 4th—The Tyrolese and Swiss, or Rhætian and Noric Alps, beyond (see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*).

The second region above mentioned, includes the *Harz range*, 3,740 feet high, at the Brocken; various peaks up and down the Rhine and Neckar, in West Germany, from 1,500 feet at the Siebengebirge hills, near Bonn, to 4,000 feet in the Black Forest; the Spessart, Röngebirge, Thuringer Wald, Frankenwald, and Fichtelbirge mountains, of Central Germany, 1,800 to 3,000 feet high; and in East Germany, the Spitzberg and Lilienstein, in Saxon Switzerland, 1,300 feet to 2,600 feet high; the Erzgebirge range, and the Riesengebirge or Giants' Mountains, on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia (stretching away towards the Carpathians), of which the highest point, as well as the highest in Germany, is the *Schneekoppe*, 5,320 feet above sea level. In this quarter the great decisive battles of the war of 1866 were fought. The hills of this region are chiefly granite and gneiss, with masses of basalt, tufa, and slate; covered often with pine forests; and producing iron, lead, silver, copper, zinc, bismuth, and other metals. Coal is found in East and West Germany. Bohemia abounds in valuable beds of coal—the Steinkohlen or anthracite coal, and the Braunkohlen or lignite; the latter of which is much used in Central and North Germany. Coal is also found in Styria and Dalmatia. Between the Rhine and the Moselle are the hills of the Hart and Hoch Wald, in continuation of the Vosges range, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Stieler's *Hand Atlas* is useful for studying the geology of the country.

The most *picturesque districts* are the Black Forest; the Franconian and Thuringian Forests; the Harz Mountains; Saxon Switzerland, near Dresden; and the Bavarian Highlands. The Salzkammer-Gut belongs to the Tyrolese section.

The principal *Baths* are (see List, in BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*), Alexanderbad, Alexisbad, Baden-Baden, Brückenau, Cannstadt, Carlsbad, Franzensbad, Homburg, Kissingen, Kreuth, Marienbad, Pyrmont, Teplitz, Warmbrunn, Wiesbaden, Wildbad. *Watering Places*, on the North Sea and Baltic—Norderney, Heligoland, Kiel, Travemünde, Putbus, and Swinemünde.

*Cities and places noticeable* for their Architecture, Churches, and Public Buildings, old or modern, are—Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Würzburg, Nuremberg, Regensburg (Ratisbon), Augsburg, Munich, Prague, Vienna.

*Old Free Cities and Hanse Towns*—Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Dantzic, Königsberg.

*For Palaces and Collections*—Berlin, Potsdam, Dresden, Cassel, Munich (especially), and the Walhalla, Stuttgart, and Vienna.

With respect to Heidelberg, Frankfort, Cologne, etc., see *BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

Ancient Germany, or *Germania*, according to Tacitus, comprised the *Ingævones* in the north, the *Hermiones* in the centre, and the *Istævones*. Later Roman writers include numerous tribes, as the *Cimbri*, *Saxones*, *Chauci*, *Angli*, *Teutones* in the north; *Sigambri*, *Alemanni*, *Marsi*, etc., on the Rhine; the *Suevi* (Swabians), *Cherusci*, *Bructeri*, *Burgundiones*, *Catti*, *Gothini*, etc., east and west. One of the most powerful of these tribes was the *Herusci*, or *Cherusci*, who, under the German champion Arminius, the "liberator of Germany" (as Tacitus calls him), defeated the Roman legions of Varus, in the year 9 A.D., in the Teutoberger Wald, at the source of the Ems (*Amisia*), and Lippe (*Luppia*). This Arminius, or *Hermann*, is the favourite hero of old German history. He was finally defeated, a year or two later, by Tiberius's nephew, Cæsar Germanicus, who obtained from these victories his surname.

### SOVEREIGNS of the GERMAN EMPIRE.

The founder of the German Empire was—

A.D. 800. Carolus Magnus, or Carloman, Charlemagne, or "Karl," whom the French call head of the Carlovingian line; emperor of the Franks (in Franconia, etc.), crowned at Rome, and who reigned at Aachen, or Aix-le-Chapelle. He added a second head to the eagle, making the double eagle, for the united empires of Germany and Rome.

814. Louis Le Debonnaire.

840. Lothaire I.

843. Louis II., the Germanic.

875. Charles the Bald.

Carloman, the Bavarian.

Louis III., the Saxon.

881. Charles the Fat.

887. Arnulph, of Carinthia.

889. Louis IV., the Child; the last of the Carlovingian line. From his time the Empire became elective.

911. Conrad I., of Franconia, head of the Saxon line.

918. Henry I., the Fowler, the first Duke of Saxony.

936. Otho I., the Great, of Saxony; who conquered Italy, and was crowned at Rome, 960. Henceforth the German Empire was styled the "Holy Roman," the Emperor, "Kaiser" (Cæsar), and the Emperor's son, "King of Rome."

973. Otho II.

983. Otho III.

1002. Henry II., the Saint.

1024. Conrad II., the Salic, or Frank (of Franconia). He established the *Freuga Dei*, or Peace of God, and incorporated Burgundy.

1039. Henry III., the Black.

1056. Henry IV. He "knuckles down" to the Pope, 1077.
1106. Henry V., married Matilda, daughter of Henry I., of England.
1125. Lothaire II., the Saxon.
1138. Conrad III., the first of the House of Hohenstauffen, or Swabia. Henry the Lion, of the House of *Wuelf*, was a candidate for the Imperial throne against Conrad, who actually succeeded, and was a Hohenstauffen, of *Weiblingen*. Hence rose the war-cries of their respective partisans, called Guelphs and Guibelines (or Ghibelines) in Italy; where the Guelphs came to represent the popular or Italian and Papal side, as against Imperial and foreign influence.
1152. Frederick I., or *Barbarossa*. The Hanse Towns established.
1190. Henry VI., who sanctioned the captivity of Richard Cœur de Lion.
1197. Philip.
1208. Otho IV., the Proud, of Brunswick.
1215. Frederick II.
1250. Conrad IV., who died 1254, when the Grand Interregnum occurred; the succession being disputed by William of Holland, Richard of Cornwall (brother to Henry III., of England), and Alphonso of Castile.
1272. Rudolph I., Count of Halsburg, or *Hapsburg*, founder of the Austrian line.
1291. Adolphus, Duke of Nassau.
1298. Albert I., of Austria. Switzerland became independent, under the half fabulous hero, William Tell.
1308. Henry VII., of Luxemburg, head of the House of Luxemburg and Bavaria.
1314. Louis V., of Bavaria.
1347. Charles IV., of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia. In 1356 the Constitution of the Empire was proclaimed in the *Golden Bull*, which regulated the privileges and duties of the Electoral College. The Electors were the Archbishops of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Treves; the King of Bohemia; the Elector Palatine; Electors of Brandenburg, Bavaria, and Saxony; afterwards increased by the Elector of Brunswick or Hanover (1692).
1378. Wenceslas of the *Luxemburg* line (deposed 1400). The Hussite Reformation commenced.
1400. Rupert, of Bavaria.
1410. Jossus, of Moravia, who reigned three months.
1411. Sigismund, of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia. John Huss, executed by the Council of Constance, in spite of the Emperor's safe warrant; followed by the Wars of the Hussites. Printing discovered. 1436.
1437. Albert II., of Austria, of the Hapsburg line.
1439. Frederick III., defeated by Corrinus, King of Hungary.



- 1493. Maximilian I, who married Mary of Burgundy. The Reformation began 1517, under Luther. Germany divided into Circles, 1501-12.
- 1519. Charles V. The era of the Reformation. Protestant League of Smalcalde (Schmalkalden), 1531. Death of Luther, 1546.
- 1556. Ferdinand I., the last whose election was confirmed by the Pope.
- 1564. Maximilian II. War with the Turks.
- 1576. Rudolph II., the astronomer and mathematician.
- 1612. Matthias. War with the Turks.
- 1619. Ferdinand II. *Thirty Years' War* begins; his competitor being the Elector Palatine, Fred. V. Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lntzen, 1632. Wallenstein assassinated, 1634.
- 1637. Ferdinand III. *The Thirty Years' War ended*, 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia, and the reconstitution of the Empire. Alsace ceded to France; Pomerania to Sweden.
- 1657. Leopold I. Siege of Vienna, by the Turks, 1683. The Elector of Brandenburg declared first King of Prussia, as Frederick I., 1701. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
- 1705. Joseph I. *War of Spanish Succession*.
- 1711. Charles VI., the last male of the Hapsburg line. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. His daughter, Maria Theresa, succeeded to the Austrian crown, 1740, and died 1780.
- 1740. Charles VII., of Bavaria.
- 1745. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa, and father of Marie Antoinette. *Seven Years' War*, with Frederick the Great, 1756-63.
- 1765. Joseph II., of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Partition of Poland, 1772.
- 1790. Leopold II., Duke of Tuscany, brother of Jos. II.
- 1792. Francis II.; who, in 1806, resigned the title of *Emperor of Germany*, and took the title of Francis I., *Emperor of Austria*, when the Confederation of the Rhine was framed by Napoleon. He died 1835.
- 1806. Battle of Jena. *Confederation of the Rhine*, formed by Napoleon. Elector of Saxony created King.
- 1807. Grand Duke of Würtemberg created a King.
- 1810-11. North Germany incorporated with France.
- 1813. Battle of Leipsic.
- 1815. *Germanic Confederation* established. The Elector of Hanover (our George III.) became King.
- 1816. First Diet of the Confederation.
- 1818. Zollverein constituted.
- 1848. Archduke John, Vicar of the Empire.
- 1849. King Fred. Will. IV. of Prussia declines the Empire.
- 1851. *German Bund* re-established.
- 1862. Bismarck, Prussian Chancellor or Premier.
- 1863. 24 Dec. The Dannewerke taken.

1864. 30 Oct. Battle of Düppel fought and the Elbe Duchies, i.e. Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenberg, and part of Jutland, occupied by the Prussians and Austrians.
1866. 15 June. *Seven Weeks' War* begins between Prussia and Austria.
1866. 3 July. Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa.
- 24 Aug. *German Bund Dissolved.*
- 30 Aug. Treaty of Prague, with Austria, by which she agrees to the dissolution of the Bund, to her exclusion from Germany, and to the cession of Venetia to Italy.
- 6 Sept. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort, annexed to Prussia. The ex-King of Hanover died 1878.
1867. Mar., Apr. First Parliament of North Germany meets at Berlin.
1870. The *Franco-German War*. France declared war 15th July, 1870. Her policy was to neutralise South Germany by a rapid advance into Hesse, over-run Rhenish Prussia, seize Frankfort, march through Westphalia towards Hanover and Denmark (assumed to be friendly), and reconstruct the German Confederation; but these intentions were frustrated by the hearty adhesion of South Germany, and the superior organisation and tactics of the German forces. The victories of the Crown Prince at Weissenberg and Wörth, 4th and 6th August, were followed by the capitulations of Sedan, 1st September, and of Metz, 27th October, the surrender of Napoleon (who was sent to Wilhelmshöhe), and a uniform series of German successes, ending with the occupation of Paris, March 1st. King William had been elected *German Emperor* at Versailles, 18th January. A Treaty of Peace, signed on 10th May, provided for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, within a new Franco-German boundary along the course of the river Seille and the Vosges mountains, including Metz, Strasburg, Colmar, and Mulhouse; the payment of five milliards of francs, or 200 millions sterling for war expenses, and the occupation of seventeen departments in Northern France till the settlement of the indemnity. In this campaign the Germans took 445,769 prisoners of war (nearly the whole French army), 59 eagles, 20 flags, 5,817 cannon (1,959 from Paris), and 171 mitrailleuses. The German losses were 128,000.
- 17 Mar. The Emperor-King, Will. I., enters Berlin in state; opens the first Imperial Reichstag on 21st; and kept his 75th birthday on 22nd. Bismarck created a Prince.
- 19 Mar. Napoleon leaves Wilhelmshöhe for Chislehurst, where he dies 1873.
1872. July. Jesuits expelled from Germany. About 30,000 of the inhabitants of Alsace take the option and retire into France.
- 21 Nov. King of Saxony celebrates his Golden wedding (60th year).  
Dec. Gaming tables at Baden-Baden, Ems, &c., shut up.
1873. 5 Sept. France pays the balance of the indemnity; and the Germans finally quit the French soil on the 16th.

1873. Oct. The German Empress visits Vienna.  
 1874. 13 July. Attempted assassination of Bismarck, at Kissingen.  
 1876. The German Emperor visits Italy.  
 1877. He visits Ischl (Austria).  
 1878. May and June. His life twice attempted by assassins.  
 June. Congress of Berlin.  
 1879. The Emperor celebrates his Golden Wedding:

### THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE,

Which has superseded the North German Confederation, and was finally constituted 4th May, 1871, under the leadership of Prussia, consists of the States mentioned below; making a total Population of  $42\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and an Area of 212,850 square English miles. About  $9\frac{1}{4}$  millions and 46,000 square miles belong to the *South German States*; and 1,530,500 population, and 6,250 square miles to the ceded provinces of *Alsace and Lorraine*. Austria, now shut out, brought a German speaking population of nine millions to the old Bund. Of the total  $42\frac{3}{4}$  millions in the Empire, 39 millions are German-speaking,  $26\frac{1}{4}$  are Protestants, and  $15\frac{1}{4}$  Catholics.

#### I. States of the Empire.

	Population (1875).
1. Kingdom of Prussia and Lauenburg .....	25,742,404
2. " Bavaria .....	5,022,390
3. " Saxony .....	2,760,586
4. " Württemberg .....	1,881,505
5. Grand Duchy of Baden .....	1,507,179
6. " " Hesse-Darmstadt .....	884,218
7. " " Mecklenburg-Schwerin .....	553,785
8. " " Saxe-Weimar .....	292,933
9. " " Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	95,673
10. " " Oldenburg .....	319,314
11. Duchy of Brunswick .....	327,493
12. " Saxe-Meiningen .....	194,494
13. " Saxe-Altenburg .....	145,844
14. " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha .....	182,599
15. " Anhalt .....	213,365
16. Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt .....	70,676
17. " Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen .....	67,480
18. " Waldeck .....	54,743
19. " Reuss (older branch) .....	46,985
20. " Reuss (younger) .....	92,375
21. " Schaumburg-Lippe .....	33,133
22. " Lippe-Detmold .....	112,452
23. Free City of Lübeck .....	56,912
24. " Bremen .....	142,200
25. " Hamburg .....	388,618
26. Alsace (Elsass) and Lorraine (Lothringen) .....	1,531,804
Total .....	42,727,360

Exclusive of seamen abroad ..... Total (1871) 41,061,000

## II. *States Annexed to Prussia are—*

Kingdom of Hanover.

Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

Duchy of Nassau, and

Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, } now constituting the province of Hesse-

Free City of Frankfurt.

Nassau.

Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly held by the King of Denmark.

## III. SOUTH GERMANY consists of the following states, south of the River Main, with a total population of nine millions (as above)—

Kingdom of Bavaria.

Kingdom of Württemberg.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Duchy of Luxemburg and of Limburg, held by the King of Holland, ceased to be a member of the Confederation upon its dissolution, 1867. In Germany, "Fürsten" are princes; and Prinzen are cadets or younger sons of princely houses.

## IV. *Population of Chief Towns (1871):—*

Berlin .....	1,018,820	Königsberg .....	122,640	Strassburg .....	94,310
Hamburg .....	264,675	Stuttgart .....	107,275	Nuremberg .....	91,020
Breslau .....	239,050	Hanover .....	106,680	Magdeburg .....	87,925
Munich .....	198,830	Frankfort .....	103,140	[Vienna (1869)]...	1,020,770
Dresden .....	197,295	Bremen .....	102,535	Budapest .....	270,480
Cologne .....	185,370	Danzig .....	97,930	Prague .....	189,950]
Leipsic .....	127,390				

V. *El'säss* (Alsace) and *Lothringen* (Lorraine), with a population of 1,549,587 (1871), and an area of 6,250 square miles, now form a province annexed to Germany. Strassburg is the capital. Of the population 1,500,000 are German, and 285,000 Protestant. Its revenue when part of France was 3½ millions sterling. Chief towns are Strassburg (pop. in 1875, 94,310), Muhlhausen (54,465), Metz (45,860), Colmar (23,990). About 11 millions sterling were deducted from the indemnity of 200 millions paid by France, on account of 102 German miles of railway handed over. The official language in all papers is to be German.

VI.—*The Constitution* is based on that of the former Confederation of the North; and under it the States are represented by a Bundesrath of 58 delegates of the several governments, and a Reichstag of 382 members, of which 236 are Prussian. The general affairs of the Army and Navy, Finances, Commerce, Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, are regulated by Committees. The Emperor is General-in-Chief of the Army and Marine. On its peace footing the Army is fixed at nearly 420,000 men, in 18 corps, with 107,000 horses; divided into 74 Infantry brigades of 3 battalions each, and 38 Cavalry brigades of 5 squadrons each. The cost is 18 millions sterling. It can be raised to 1½ million men in war time. Service is obligatory on every one—3 years in the Army, 4 in the Reserve, 5 in the Landwehr, or 12 years in all. The Navy consists of 66 steamers, 17 being iron-clads. The

Zollverein, or Customs Union, covers nearly the whole empire. There are about 5,100 merchant ships, of 1,300,000 tons, belonging to the German ports. Wilhelmshaven is a large and growing Naval port, in the North Sea, provided with docks, basins, workshops, and barracks; and Kiel and Danzig are Naval ports in the Baltic. There is a Navalschool for the supply of cadets at Hamburg. All the works are made in Germany; and German coal is used. The Post-Office monopoly, formerly held by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, has been bought up. The Railway system, taking in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is represented in *Hendschel's Telegraph* (German), or by the German, Prussian, and neighbouring sections, in *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*. About 19,000 miles in the German Empire were in work, 1878. The revenue of the Empire, in 1878, was 27½ millions sterling, of which part came from the different states; the rest from taxes on tobacco, salt, customs, post-office, &c. Debt, 8½ millions.

## PRUSSIA.

The progress of Prussia and the House of Hohenzollern, now the paramount state in Germany, is shown by the following figures:—At the death of Frederick II. (1471), its area was 726 square German miles; at the death of Frederick the Great (1786), 3,540 square German miles; and in 1875, 6,395 square German miles, or 137,000 square English miles; with 25½ millions of population, of whom 4½ were annexed in 1866. Of these, 16½ millions are Protestants, 8½ Roman Catholics; 22 are German-speaking and 2½ Polish. Revenue (1878) 35½ millions; debt, 54½ millions.

The succession of Prussian Sovereigns is as follows:—

### ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1417 Frederick I.	1598 Joachim Frederick.
1440 Frederick II., of the Iron Teeth.	1608 John Sigismund.
1471 Achilles.	1619 George William.
1486 John Cicero.	1640 Frederick William, the Great
1499 Joachim (Nestor) I.	Elector.
1535 Joachim (Hector) II.	1688 Frederick III., who became King
1571 John George.	1701, as Frederick I.

### KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701 Frederick I. (formerly Elector Frederick III).	1799 Frederick William III.
1713 Frederick William I.	1840 Frederick William IV.
1740 Frederick II., the Great.	1861 William I., elected <i>German Emperor</i>
1786 Frederick William II.	at Versailles, 18th January,
	1871.

Leaving the political divisions, *North Germany* consists of Oldenburg, Hanover Brunswick, Bremen, Holstein, Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Prussia, including Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Silesia.

*Central Germany*.—Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria, Alsace and Lorraine (see *BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*), Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe, Waldeck, Hesse-Cassel, Schwarzburg, Reuss, Anhalt, and Saxony.

*South Germany*.—Württemberg, Bavaria, Lichtenstein, and Austria (Upper and Lower): the two last, however, under the new arrangement, are excluded from the Germany of the present day.

As a general rule, North and Central Germany are Protestant; South Germany is Catholic. About half a million are Jews.

The *Ten Circles* of which the old Empire was composed (as constituted 1501-12), including 300 to 400 independent dukes, counts, barons, prelates, were—1, Austria; 2, Burgundy (Belgium, Luxemburg, etc.); 3, Prussia and Pomerania; 4, Westphalia; 5, Electoral Rhine (Cologne, Mainz, the Palatinate); 6, Upper Rhine (Hesse Cassel); 7, Swabia (Württemberg and Baden); 8, Franconia (Bamberg, Würzburg, Baireuth, and Nuremberg); 9, Lower Saxony (Magdeburg and Holstein); 10, Upper Saxony (from Anhalt to Pomerania).

These old names are recognised in E. Maurice Arndt's song—

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?  
Ist's *Preussenland*? ist's *Schwabenland*?  
Ist's, wo am *Rhein* die Rebe blüht?  
Ist's, wo am *Belt* die Möve zieht?  
O nein! nein! sein Vaterland muss grösser sein,  
Sein Vaterland muss grösser sein

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?  
Ist's *Baierland*? ist's *Steierland*?  
Gewiss ist es das *Oesterreich*,  
An Siegen und an Ehren reich?  
O nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?  
Ist's *Pommerland*? *Westphalenland*?  
Ist's, wo der Sand der *Dünen* weht?  
Ist's, wo die *Donau* brausend geht?  
O nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland  
So nenne mir das grosse Land.  
Ist's Land der *Schweizer*? ist's *Tyrol*?  
Das Land und Volk gefiel mir wohl.  
Doch nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?  
So nenne endlich mir das Land.  
"So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt  
Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt",  
Das soll es sein, das soll es sein!  
Das, wackrer Deutscher, nenne dein, das nenne dein.

Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein.  
O Gott vom Himmel sieh' darein!  
Und gieb uns ächten deutschen Muth  
Dass wir es lieben treu und gut.  
Das soll es sein, das soll es sein!  
Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein!

*Literature.*—"German literature (says De Quincey), for vast compass, variety, and extent, far exceeds all others as a depository for the current accumulations of knowledge." One proof of this is the number of books published every year, compared with the annual product of France or England. In 1877, above 14,000 works were issued. Its intellectual activity is healthily diffused over the whole territory, not concentrated in one great capital; an advantage growing out of the fraternal rivalry caused by its division into a number of independent States. One conspicuous feature is its great "originality and boldness of speculation, and the character of masculine austerity and precision impressed upon their scientific labours by the philosophy of Leibnitz and Wolff heretofore, and by the severer philosophy of modern days." Luther's German Bible appeared 1530. Some of the leading writers since that date are Leibnitz (died 1716), Lessing (1781), Bürger (1794), Herder (1803), Schiller (1805), Wieland (1813), John Paul Richter (1825), Voss (1826), Göthe (1832), A. W. Schlegel (1845), Tieck (1853), Heine (1856).

## VOCABULARY

Of the commonest German words occurring, as Names of Places, Signs of Inns, &c., with their signification. (See also Vocabulary of Phrases, at the end of the Special Edition of BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.)

(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)	(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Adler	Eagle	Eiche	Oak
Alt	Old	Engel	Angel
Anlage	Pleasure ground	Esel	Donkey
Au	Meadow, Glade	Falke	Falcon
Aussicht	View	Fall	Fall
Bach	Brook	Feld	Field
Bad	Bath, Spa	Fels	Rock
Bär	Bear	Fläche	Plain
Baum	Tree	Flecken	Hamlet
Berg	Hill	Flügel	Wing
Bett	Bed	Fluss	River
Blume	Flower	Forst	Forest
Brod	Bread	Führer	Guide
Brunnen	Fountain	Fuss	Foot
Brücke	Bridge	Garten	Garden
Burg	Castle	Gasthoff	Inn
Damm	Dam	Gebäude	Building
Denkmal	Monument	Gau	District
Dorf	Village	Gebirge	Mountains
Eber	Wild Boar	Gepäck	Baggage

(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)	(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Graben	Ditch	Münster	Minster
Gross	Great	Neu	New
Gruft	Vault, Cavern	Nieder	Lower
Grund	Ground, Glen	Ober	Over
Gut	Good, Estate	Ochs	Ox
Haus	House	Ort	Place
Hecht	Pike	Pass	Pass, Passport
Heilig	Holy, Saint	Pfad	Path
Herzog	Duke	Pfarr-dorf	Parish
Himmel	Heaven	——haus	Parsonage
Hinter	Hinder	Pferd	Horse
Hirsch	Stag	Platz	Place, Square
Hoch	High	Quelle	Spring
Hof	Court, Farm	Rabe	Raven
Höhe	Height	Riese	Giant
Höhle	Cave	Rössele	Horse
Holz	Wood	Roth	Red
Horn	Horn	Saal	Saloon
Hügel	Hill	Salz	Salt
Hund	Dog	Sand	Sand
Hütte	Hut (Châlet)	Schloss	Castle, Palace
Keller	Cellar	Schlucht	Gorge
Kellner	Waiter	Schnee	Snow
Kirche	Church	Schwann	Swan
Klein	Little	Schwarz	Black
Klippe	Rock, Cliff	Schwert	Sword
Kloster	Monastery	See	Lake
König	King	Silber	Silver
Kopf	Head	Spitze	Peak, Point
Kreuz	Cross	Sprung	Leap
Krone	Crown	Stadt	Town
Loch	Hole	Stein	Stone
Löwe	Lion	Stern	Star
Luft	Air	Stock	Stick
Markt	Market	Storch	Stork
Mauer	Wall	Strasse	Street, Road
Moos	Moss, Moor	Stuhl	Seat, Chair
Mühle	Mill	Stunde	Hour



(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Tag	Day
Tanne	Pine
Teich	Pond
Teufel	Devil
Thal	Valley
Thier	Animal
Thurm	Tower
Traube	Cluster of Grapes
Trinkgeld	Money given to Guides, Servants, &c. (Pour- boire, "drink-money.")
Ueber	Above
Unter	Under
Vieh	Cattle
Vorder	Fore, Front
Wagen	Carriage, Cart

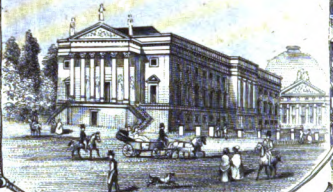
(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Wald	Forest
Wallfahrt	Pilgrimage
Wasser	Water
Weg	Way
Wein	Wine
Weiss	White
Wiese	Meadow
Wild	Wild
Wirthshaus	Inn

Examples of Compound Words :—

Schwarzwald	Black Forest
Hirschsprung	Stag's Leap
Wasserfall	Waterfall
Schlossbrücke	Castle-bridge

Brandenburger Thor

Opernhaus



Berlin



Werdensche Kirche.



Königs Schlos.



# BRADSHAW'S HAND-BOOK TO GERMANY.

## SECTION I.—NORTH GERMANY.

### PRUSSIA, HANOVER, OLDENBURG, MECKLENBURG, BRUNSWICK HOLSTEIN, POMERANIA, POSEN, SILESIA, &c.

#### BERLIN.

The capital of Prussia, and of the new German Empire. Population, 1,105,400, and fast increasing.

**HOTELS.**—Kaiserhof, vast, first-class hotel, well situated, deservedly recommended. Lord Beaconsfield's residence at the Congress of 1878.

Hotel de Russie, excellent first-class hotel, well recommended.

Hotel de Rome, one of the largest and best hotels in the capital.

Hotel Royal, a first-rate hotel for all classes of travellers; excellent English cuisine.

Markgraf's Hotel de l'Europe, Taubenstr., 16, fine situation; moderate charges; English and French spoken.

Hotel d'Angleterre, Place an der Bauacademie, situated in the finest part of the town.

Hotel St. Petersburg, situated Unter den Linden. Good table d'hôte at 4 o'clock.

**RESTAURANTS:** Gerold's, Hiller's, &c., in Unter den Linden.

**MONEY:** 1 mark (new currency)=100 pfennigs.= 1s.; 30 new groschen (old currency)=1 thaler (silver)=3s.

**ENGLISH MINISTER:** Rt. Hon. Lord Odo Russell.  
**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BANKERS:** Messrs. Thode and Co., 17, Friedrich-strasse. Reading rooms, &c. Money exchanged.

B

**DROSCHIES:** 1 person, 50 pf. for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour; 25 pf. for every 10 minutes beyond; 2 persons, 60 pf.; 3 persons, 70 pf.; 4 persons, 80 pf. Over 2 boxes, 25 pf. Per hour, for 3 persons, 1 Rm. 50 pf.; 4 persons, 2 Rm. Last train at night, or morning before 7 o'clock, 75 pf. each course.

**OMNIBUSES:** All over the city, but *not* at the railway stations. They ply from one end of the city to the other, and also from the suburbs to places 3 or 4 miles off. Fares average 10 to 20 pf. Several **TRAMWAYS** are open.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP:** English Church, in the Montbijou Palace. American Union, in American Chapel.

**POST-OFFICE:** 60, König-strasse. Open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Letters reach England on second day, *via* Ostend.

**TELEGRAPH:** At the Imperial Telegraph Office, Jägerstrasse, and at the branch offices. Subterranean wires to the great towns. The new head office is a stone building in the Renaissance style, with a hall 140 feet long.

**GUIDE:** Valet de Place, 3 m. per day.

**RAILWAY TERMINI:** For Potsdam (in forty minutes), outside the Potsdam gate. For Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Hanover, outside the Anhalt gate. For Stettin, outside the Oranienburg gate. For Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, near the Stralauer-platz.

**ITINERARY ROUTES FROM BERLIN:** For list of these, to principal places in Europe, see *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

**THEATRES:** Open generally at 6.30. Opera House in the Linden. Schauspielhaus, in Schiller Platz. Friedrich-Wilhelm Theatre, Louise-strasse.

**PUBLIC GARDENS:** all near the Thiergarten.

**SIGHTS AND OBJECTS OF NOTICE** in and around Berlin—(a small fee for some). For proper days and times, see the "Tagstelegraph," or "Berliner Fremdenblatt," at the cafés.

*Daily:* Bethanien Hospital, Charlottenberg Mausoleum, Royal Palace, Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

*Sunday:* The Charité; Old and New Royal Museum, of pictures, engravings, sculpture, antiquities, &c.

*Monday:* Royal Museum, Festungsmodellhaus (plans of fortresses), the Ranke Picture Gallery (Gemäldegallerie).

*Tuesday:* Beuth Schinkel Museum, in the Bau-Akademie; the Ravené Gallery, Bellevue Gallery, Zoological Museum, in the University; Landwirtschaftliches Museum (Agricultural Museum).

*Wednesday:* Mineralogical and other Museums, at the University; Sternwarte (Observatory); Zeughaus (Arsenal); Charité.

*Thursday:* Festungsmodellhaus, Landwirtschaftliches Museum, Bellevue Gallery.

*Friday:* Beuth Schinkel Museum, Zoological Museum.

*Saturday:* Sternwarte, Royal Museum, Mineralogical and Anatomical Museums, at the University; Zeughaus, Charité.

**OTHER SIGHTS** are Akademie der Künste, and Weissenschaften (Natural Gallery); Royal Bank, in Jägerstrasse; Börse, or Exchange; Royal Foundry (Eisengiesserei) Renz Circus; House of Lords (Herrenhaus), in Leipzigerstrasse, where the North German Reichstag also meets; near it is the Deputies' House (Abgeordnetenhaus); Invalidenhaus (Military Hospital); Kammergericht, or Supreme Court, Linden-strasse; War Office (Kriegsministerium), Leipzig-strasse; Market House, Karl's-strasse; Royal Mews (Märställe); Royal Mint (Münze); Royal Porcelain Factory; Rauch's Museum; Academy of Music; Turnhalle (Gymnasium), Prinzen-strasse; Cellular Prison (Zellengefängnisse), Brandenburg Gate; Thier-

garten, and other Parks; Statue of V. Königs Platz. Hagen's bronze Fountain, sian rivers, erected 1877.

**PUBLIC MONUMENTS** (Denkmäler): Fred Great, by Rauch, in Unter den Linden. } William III. (the emperor's father), by D the Louisa monument, by Rauch, in t garden. Another of the same king (I horseback, facing the Schloss. The Great Friedrich William, on the Lange bridge. Monument of 1813-5, on the Krenzberg, Botanical Gardens. Heroes of the Seven War, Wilhelms-platz. Blücher, &c., in Arsenal. Count von Brandenburg, on Le platz. Schiller (1871), in Schiller-platz-work, by Professor Begas, supported by Poetry, Tragedy, History, and Philosophy corners. Monument to the Guards who fell The Amazon and Tiger, in the Museum, by &c. Victoriasäule, in Belle Alliance Platz ("Alliance" is the Prussian name for Waterloo the Hassenheide is the bronze statue of Father (1872), the founder of the German Turnvere Gymnastic Societies. He looks towards the Platz, or gymnastic ground, and is supported by an artificial heap of rock work, made of stones from the principal towns of Germany, and inscribed with their names. For the Column Victory, see below.

**Berlin**, the capital of the Prussian dominion and, since the events of 1866, of the North German Confederation, and now of the German Empire constituted 1871, is the growing centre of German trade and industry. It is built on a sandy plain, on both sides of the Spree, here 100 feet broad. The population in the year 1700 was only 28,500. Under the Wendish name of *Berchlin* or "uncultivated," it was originally a small fishing village, founded with a neighbouring one called Köln, or Cologne, by Albert II, in 1208. The Burg or Schloss was begun by the Elector of Brandenburg, about 1450, who from that time resided there. During the last 150 years it has greatly increased in extent and importance, and is now one of the handsomest cities in Europe, having long wide streets, with many Grecian buildings in them. It is 15 miles in circumference. The outer walls are 16 feet high, and have 17 gates. It contains 32 squares and markets, 500 streets,

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**THEATRES:** Open  
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**PUBLIC GARDENS:**

**SIGHTS AND OBJE**

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*Daily:* Bethanien

Mausoleum, Royal  
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*Sunday:* The Ch  
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*Monday:* Royal M  
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(Gemäldegallerie).

*Tuesday:* Beuth Sc  
Akademie; the Rave  
Zoological Museum, i  
schaftliches Museum

*Wednesday:* Miner  
at the University;  
Zeughaus (Arsenal);

*Thursday:* Festung  
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*Friday:* Beuth Sc  
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*Saturday:* Sternw  
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University; Zeughau

**OTHER SIGHTS** are  
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the North German Re  
the Deputies' House  
enhaus (Military Ho  
Supreme Court, L  
(Kriegsministerium),  
House, Karl's-strasse;  
Royal Mint (Münze);  
Rauch's Museum; Aca  
(Gymnasium), Prinz  
(Zellengefängniss), B

kc.; 200 public buildings, and 42 bridges. Being on a dead flat, the drainage is bad; but the canal system is to be applied to remedy this, at a cost of two millions sterling. At present deaths here are 39 per 1,000, against 24 in London. It was first lighted with gas in 1826. The population is crowded into flats in a comparatively small number of houses, four storeys high; and there are few parks or squares; but a Great Metropolitan Railway is projected to go through the city and connect with the lines outside, so as to give the inhabitants an opportunity of living outside the walls.

**Gates.**—The most celebrated of the gates is the *Brandenburg Gate* (Brandenburger Thor), built after the model of the Propylæum at Athens, by Schadow, and leading to the Thiergarten. On it is a Victory cast in copper, by Jury. The four horses on the car are 12 feet high. The French carried this work of art to Paris in 1807, but it was brought back by the Prussians in 1814. The gate was constructed by Langhaus, 1789-92, for Frederick William II., and cost more than half a million of thalers. It is on twelve Doric columns, and has reliefs of the fight with the centaurs and of the Margrave Albert, capturing a standard at Nuremberg. Its breadth is 195 feet, and its height, with the Victory, 80 feet. From here a quadrangle leads into the broad, lively thoroughfare called

*Unter den Linden* (Under the Limes), remarkable for its collection of beautiful buildings, and for the four rows of not very large lime trees, which form the middle of the promenade. On either side are foot and carriage ways. Its length to the Royal Palace is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. At the corner of Friedrich-strasse is the Kaiser Gallerie, or Arcade. No. 1 on the right is the palace of Count Redern, in the solid Florentine style; beyond are the Ministry of Religious Instruction and the Russian Embassy. Further on, at the corner of Friedrich-strasse, is Kranzler's the confectioner, celebrated for his ices. On the left of the Linden are the palace of Baron Bénécke, of Grönitzburg; Frederick William IV.'s Institution for Artillery and Engineers, and the Academy buildings with the normal clock. Opposite is the Niederland Palace; and at the corner of the Opernplatz, the palace of the Prince of Prussia.

Near it the palace of the Queen of the Netherlands. It ends at the Brandenburg Gate, near Blücher's House; next door to which is Count Arnim's. By this fine avenue the Emperor entered in state, 17th March, 1871, after the Franco-German war; and the troops made their public entry, 16th June, between some hundreds of French cannon, trophies, and triumphal arches.

At the east end of the Unter den Linden is the Opern-platz, a noble square, in which are the University, the Opera House, Royal Library, St. Hedwig's Church, the palace of Frederick William III., &c. In the midst of all these magnificent buildings stands Rauch's splendid equestrian bronze. *Statue of Frederick II.*, one of the finest monuments in Berlin. The groups on the pedestal are life-size, and include figures of the leading military men of the Great Frederick's time, who served in the Seven Years' War; also figures of his ministers, as well as Lessing, Graun, and Kant. On it is also inscribed the names of 80 soldiers of the time of Frederick, besides artists, statesmen, &c. The whole monument is 43 feet high.

A continuation of this square forms the Platz am Zeughaus, on the right of which is the palace of the Princess Leignitz. An arcade connects this with the palace of Frederick William III. Opposite on the left are the King's Guard House, the Arsenal, and the marble statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow, by Rauch accompanied by the bronze statue of Blücher (died 1819), and those of Gneisenau and York, all by Rauch. Behind the Guard House in the Chestnut-grove, are two colossal mortars and a large cannon, taken from the French.

Passing the Commandantur we come to the *Schloss-Brücke* (Palace Bridge), over the Spree, with its fine cast iron balustrade and statue of the Great Elector. Here are eight groups of marble figures of the goddesses of Victory. The bridge is so broad that seven carriages can pass easily side by side.

Crossing this bridge to Schloss-platz, on the right is the *Schloss* or *Royal Castle*, with its new domed chapel. Before us is the Cathedral, and on the left is the Lustgarten, and the Old Museum communicating behind by an arcade with the New Museum. In the middle of the Lustgarten is a



Fountain, throwing up water 40 feet high, by steam power. Before the Museum stands a colossal granite basin, in one piece, 22 feet in diameter. An equestrian statue of the Emperor's father, Frederick William III., was placed here 1871.

Outside the Potsdam-gate is the station of the Berlin, Potsdam, and Magdeburg railway. It leads to the Leipziger-platz, in the handsome Leipziger-strasse. The large building on the right, No. 4, is the Royal Porcelain Factory; next to which is the residence of the Minister of War. Crossing this street is Wilhelm's-strasse, leading to Wilhelm's-platz; in which are the bronze statues of Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, and Gen. Zeiten, by Shadow, and the other heroes of the *Seren Years' War*, Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeldt, and Seydlitz, all in white marble.

In this square, also, is the ancient palace of the Order of the Knights of St. John, now the residence of Prince Charles of Prussia. It is fitted up by Schinkel, and contains a fine collection of armour, &c., which may be seen.

In this Platz is also the Palace of Prince Albert of Prussia, decorated by Schinkel.

From this we pass on to Dönhofs-platz, with its stone obelisk; from which all distances by post were anciently measured. Further on is the Spittel-brücke (Spittal bridge), near the Spittal Church and the Spittal Market, the chief fish market of Berlin.

The Anhalt Gate, near terminus of the Berlin and Anhalt railway, and Anhalt-strasse, are both new.

The Hallesche Gate leads to Belle Alliance Platz, in the middle of which is a statue of Peace. From this square the Wilhelm's Linden, and Frederick's streets branch off; the last running in a straight line to Oranienburg gate. This is the longest street in Berlin, stretching nearly a league.

The other Gates are the Schlesische gate, leading to Köpnicker-strasse, near which is the Model house of the citadel, and Barracks of the Pioneers, etc., with the swimming establishment of Gen. Von Pfuel. In the same street are many factories and workshops.

The Stanlauer Gate is near Stanlauer-platz, and the station of the Niederschlesisch and Markischen railway. The Frankfort-gate leads into the

Frankfort-strasse, which contains the Nicholas-Burger Hospital.

The Landsberger Gate is close to Friedrich's Grove, where are the graves of those who fell on the 18th and 19th March, 1848, and the bust of Frederick the Great.

To the right is the Königs Gate, leading by Alexander-platz and the Königstädter Theatre, to Königs-brücke, and from thence to *Königs-strasse*, one of the most lively and business-like streets in the town. The ground floors are all let to merchants. Here is the Royal Post Office buildings; and in Spandauer-strasse is the Town Hall. At the end of Königs-strasse is the Kurfürsten, or Long Bridge, upon which is Schlüter's colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Great Kurfürst (or Great Elector) Frederick William, who died 1688. It is surrounded by four chained giants. The new *Column of Victory* in Königs Platz, erected 1873, to commemorate the battles of 1866-71, is 195 feet high; of which there is 100 feet for the column, 22 feet for the base, and 40 feet for the statue. The base is 62 feet square, surrounded with reliefs of the storming of Düppel (Denmark), the battles of Königgratz (Austria), and Sedan (France), the entry into Paris, and the return to Berlin. A Ball in the base is full of mosaics cast in metal from guns taken in Denmark, Austria, and France. The gilt statue of Victory holds a wreath, and stands on eight eagles.

The other Gates are the Prenzlauer, the Shönhauser, the Rosenthaler and Hamburger gates. The Oranienburg gate has been widened and embellished. Coming from here down Friedrich-strasse, on the right is the barrack of the horse artillery; on the left, opposite Karl's-strasse, is barrack of the 2nd regiment of the Guards; in Karl's-strasse is the Fusilier's barrack, and the large Exercise Ground.

After passing the Weidendammer Bridge, in Friedrich-strasse, on the right is the Institution of Frederick William II., for the training of military surgeons.

Near the New Gate is the Invaliden Haus, or hospital, for disabled soldiers, with its National Monument, and the fine terminus of the Hamburg railway. A little farther out are the new Prison and the Uhlan barracks. South of the New Gate

are Louisen-strasse and Louisen-platz, near which are the Veterinary School and a wing of the *Charité*, whose principal entrance is in Unterbaun-strasse. Passing along this, over the Marischal Bridge, by Wilhelm-strasse, we arrive again at the Linden, near the Bradenburg Gate.

The Gens d'armen Market is now Schiller-platz, a beautiful square, in which stands the King's Theatre, with the French and New Churches on either side; also the Marine Merchant, and Lottery Buildings, and the statue of Schiller (1871).

Berlin is divided into six *Quarters*, besides Suburbs, all within the walls. These are Altstadt, the old town; Köln or Cologne, on an island; Friedrichswerder, Dorotheenstadt, a new part; and Friedrichstadt, the best part. The four suburbs are Spandau, Königs, Stralau, and Louisa; with a fifth, the Vogtland or Oranienburg, outside the walls. There are thirty or forty Churches and twenty-five Hospitals.

**Palaces.**—The *Royal Palace* (Königliche Schloss) is a magnificent royal residence. It is 474 feet long, 284 feet broad, 104 feet high, and nearly one-third of a mile in circuit, including four courts and about 500 rooms. It was begun by the Elector Frederick II., and finished by Böhme in the reign of Frederick William I. Here are the library, treasury, archives, picture gallery, white room, museums, etc. The chapel, with its dome was built by Frederick William IV.; who also added the terrace leading to the Lustgarten, on which are the two Warriors on horseback, by Clodt, and a granite column, with a gilt eagle. Over the principal gate (a copy of the Arch of Severus) are reservoirs of water. The largest room in the interior is the *Weisse Saal* (white room), 82 feet long, and 57 broad, adorned with twelve statues in Carrara marble of the Electors, and eight allegorical figures of the Prussian provinces. It is used on great festivals, and is fitted up in a costly manner.

The *Rittersaal* (knights' room) contains the throne, costly plate, &c. The windows command a good view of the Lustgarten, museum, arsenal, and cathedral. The paintings on the ceilings represent allegorically the exploits of Frederick I.; and over the doors are the four Quarters of the World, in stucco. The picture Gallery (bilder-gallerie) contains some good pictures, chiefly

modern, by Eybel, Krüger, Bürde, Kaiser, David, and Sir T. Lawrence, with a few by Vandyck, Lievens, &c. On the ground floor are the Archives, the Treasury, and the Public Exchequer. On the fourth story is the Chamber of Art, in which are many historical curiosities—as the bed in which the Great Frederick died; a cloak made of feathers, sent by the King of the Sandwich Islands to the King of Prussia; Ivory carvings, Chinese paintings, &c. In that part facing the Arsenal are the apartments of the Great Frederick, and also those of Queen Louise, unaltered since their decease. Here are tapestry copies of several of Raphael's most celebrated pictures.

For its Museum and Galleries, see below.

The *Palace of the Prince of Prussia* (Kronprinzen) and his wife, the *Princess Royal of England*, is at the end of the Linden and Opern platzes. It was built by Langhaus, 1834, and reaches from the Linden to Behren-strasse. Only native materials were used, and only native artists employed in its construction. The principal room is 220 feet long.

The *Palace of Prince Charles*, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John, has a splendid Armoury, with the famous Kaiserstuhl from Goslar, and two glass doors.

The *Palace of Prince Albert* (Albrecht), in Wilhelm-strasse, was the residence of the Turkish Ambassador in 1762, and afterwards of the Princess Amelia, sister of Frederick II., but has been since decorated by Schinkel. The interior decorations are marked by their simplicity and tasteful splendour. The pleasure castle of *Mondijou*, at the end of the Oranienburger-strasse, on the Spree was formerly the residence of the mother of Frederick II., and more lately of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg, the brother of Queen Louisa. It has a beautiful garden.

The *Schloss Bellevue*, or Bellevue Palace, on the Spree, in the Thiergarten, has a fine garden and park, and a good picture gallery of modern artists, including Lessing's Hussite Sermon, &c. This castle belonged to Prince August of Prussia (whose memorial is here), and came to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Open from May to October. At the *Ratziwill Palace* (Prince Bismarck), the Congress of 1878 met.

The **Museum**, opposite the Castle, at the other end of the Lustgarten, consists of two piles, the

Old Museum, containing the Antiquarium, Sculpture Gallery, Library, and Picture Gallery; and the New Museum behind it; besides a National Gallery now nearly completed. The Old Museum (altus Museum), was built 1823-9, by Schinkel, on piles, on a branch of the river Spree. It is a rectangle, 281 feet long, 182 feet deep, and 61 feet high. The garden front is a vestibule or colonnade, 16 feet deep, on 18 Ionic pillars, and is reached by a flight of 20 steps. On the right of the entrance, 91 feet broad, is Kisa's *Amazon fighting with the Tiger*, and on the other side a Man fighting with a Lion. At the top of the staircase are allegorical frescoes by Cornelius from designs by Schinkel, whose statue by Tieck stands near the door. From the Hall we reach the Rotunda, in which are the signs of the Zodiac, and pieces of Gobelins tapestry, after the cartoons of Raphael. In the middle room of the rotunda is a four-sided cup of malachite, upon a stand of Russian coloured marble, and Kisa's bronze of Frederick William III. Here are, also, two Victories, a Minerva, and a colossal Juno.

*Sculpture Gallery*, open daily, except Tuesday. It contains between 700 and 800 specimens, distributed in various rooms, called the "Room of the Gods and Heroes," "Emperor's Room," &c. The principal room contains the statue of the *Praying Boy*, one of the finest bronzes of Grecian times. It was found in the Tiber, and bought for 10,000 thalers. Also figures of Polyhymnia, Apollo, Calliope, Urania, and Euterpe; a young girl playing with dice; and the *Praying Girl*; a bath of Egyptian granite, Mercury, an Hermaphrodite, and a Bacchante. In the next room are the following:—A bust of Julius Cæsar, which belonged to Frederick the Great; a statue of Napoleon, by Chaudet; Canova's Hebe; Berenice; a youthful Torso. In the side rooms are works by Della Robbia, consisting of clay statuary and glass paintings. Over the gallery in the Rotunda, among other statues deserving notice, is the *Boy Extracting a Thorn*. From hence we enter the

*Picture Gallery*, open Mondays and Saturdays from ten to four. About 1,800 pictures in thirty-seven rooms, in each of which is a catalogue. These pictures are arranged in schools, and the collection is especially rich in the German and Italian masters. Their arrangement is so well

managed, that every picture is set in its proper light.

In the *Italian School* of the fifteenth century is a *Virgin and Child*, surrounded by four Saints, and *Portrait of Count Fugger*, by Cima da Conegliano. *Judith and the Presentation in the Temple*, by A. Mantegna. *The Adoration of the Kings*, by Franco de Santa Croce.

*Lombardy School*.—*Virgin and Child*, with two angels, and *Virgin and Child*, with two saints, by Amb. Borgognone. *The Crucifixion*, by Franco Sacchi.

*Tuscan School*.—*Portrait*, supposed to be the artist himself, by Philip Lippi. *Portrait of Lucretia Tornabuoni*, by S. Botticelli. *Charity*, by B. Peruzzi. *Virgin in Glory*, and six Saints. *Virgin and Child with St. John*, by F. Francia.

*Umbrian School*, in a separate room. By Raphael: *Saviour in the Tomb*; *Virgin and Child with two Saints*; *Adoration of the Kings*; all in water-colours.

*School of Perugino*.—*Virgin and Child*, with four Saints.

*Italian School of 1500–1540*. By Titian: *Portrait of Adm. Mauro*; his own portrait; and also his daughter Lavinia. By Pordenone: *Christ Washing the feet of his Disciples*; *Christ and the Woman taken in Adultery*. By Palma Vecchio: *Portrait of a dog*. By A. Moretto: *Adoration of the Shepherds*, *Virgin and Anna*, with the children Jesus and John in glory.

*Milan School of Leonardo da Vinci*. *Portrait of Margaret Colonna*. By Correggio: *Io and Leda*. These two were purchased by Frederick the Great, from the Duke of Orleans; they have been much injured, but are now carefully restored. The *Baptism of St. John*, after Raphael, by Salviati. *Virgin and Child*, by Raphael. *The Assumption of the Virgin*, by Bartol. di San Marco. *Two Lovers* and an *Old Woman*, by Giulio Romano.

*The Italian School of 1540–1590*. By Tintoretto: *St. Mark worshipped by five Venetians*. By Lora Bologna: *Virgin and Child*, with four Saints.

From 1590 to 1770. By M. da Caravaggio: *The Entombment*; *St. Matthew the Evangelist*. By Domenichino: *St. Jerome*. By Guido: *The Sorrowful Mother*; *St. Paul and St. Antony*; *Venus and Cupid*.

*Spanish School.* By Murillo: Portrait of a Lady; Repentant Magdalen; Portrait of Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; St. Antony of Padua, and the Infant Jesus. By Juan Carreno de Miranda: Portrait of Charles II., King of Spain.

Others worth notice are—By Salvator Rosa: A Storm at Sea. By Carlo Dolci: John the Evangelist. By N. Poussin: Landscape, with figures of Juno, Io, and Mercury; Armda and Rinaldo. By Mignard: Portrait of Mary Mancini. By C. Le Brun: Portrait of Everard Fabach, banker of Cologne, with his Family. By Raphael Mengs: The Holy Family; Portrait of his father, Ismael Mengs. By Canaletto: Palace of the Doge of Venice; The Dogana of Venice. By Antoine Pesne: Portrait of Frederick the Great, as Crown Prince, in 1739. By A. Von der Werff: Mary Magdalen. A portrait of Angelica Kaufmann, by herself.

The *Flemish and German Schools.* Twelve paintings, being the side wings or screens from the altarpiece of St Davon at Ghent, where the centre-piece still remains. These beautiful paintings are the work of Hubert and John *Van Eyck*, and are executed on reversible screens. They were bought (1815) of a French dealer by Mr. Solly, an Englishman, for 100,000 francs, and sold by him to the museum for 100,000 thalers. On one side are the Just Judges, the Soldiers of Christ, Holy Pilgrims, Holy Hermits, Angels Singing. On the reverse side are John the Baptist; portrait of the Burgomaster of Ghent, Jodocus Vyts; the Annunciation, the Angel Gabriel, and The Virgin; the Wife of Jodocus Vyts; and St. John the Evangelist.

Other works are: Portrait of the Emperor Charles V., by Cr. Amberger. Portrait of Jacob Fugger, by Hans Culmbach. Portrait of George Frundsberg, by Holbein. The following by L. Cranach—John Frederick, Elector of Saxony; the Fountain of Youth; Portrait of Luther as Gentleman George, when disguised in the Wartburg; Melanchthon; Catherine von Bora, Luther's wife. By Peter Isaac—Portrait of Christian IV., King of Denmark. By Paul Brill—Building of the tower of Babel. By Cuyp—Portrait of a Lady. By Rubens—the Coronation of Mary. By A. Vanduyck—Portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignan; the Betrayal of Christ; Clare Eugenia Isabella, the daughter of Phillip II.; the Children of Charles I., of England,

with a Dog; St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. By Gerard Terburg—The Father's Admonition. By Rembrandt—Duke Adolph of Gueldres Threatening his Captive Father; Portrait of himself. By John Lierensz—Isaac blessing Jacob. By G. Flinck—The Expulsion of Agar. By Van de Helst—Portrait of a little Princess and her Foster Sister. By F. Mieris—a Young Woman before a Looking-glass. By Casper Netscher—a Lute Player; Pomona and Vertumna. By J. Hackaert—an Evening Landscape. By Wouvermans—Haymaking. By J. Van de Heem—Flowers and Fruit. By Teniers—Peasants in an Alehouse; Temptation of St. Anthony. By R. Ruysch—Flower Piece. Portrait of the Margrave Ludwig von Brandenburg, by Const. Netscher. A Lady feeding her Parrot, by W. von Mieris.

Another division of the pictures consists of curiosities of ancient and historical work of art from the earliest times; paintings of the Byzantine, old Italian, and old Flemish schools, illustrating the progress of art.

The *Antiquarium*.—In the lower rooms of the Museum are various collections, including jewels in gold and silver, gems, cameos, bronzes and ancient and modern coins. Open Tuesday and Friday.

The Vases, in number about 1,600, and terra-cotta works, &c., are open on Wednesday, in summer from 10 to 6, in winter 10 to 4. The Coins number above 170,000 Greek, Roman, &c. One of the latest additions is the Prokesch-Osten collection, of 11,000 Greek and Oriental coins, bought 1875.

The attendants at the museum are not allowed to take fees. Copies in plaster and glass of some of the best things may be bought at a moderate price.

The *New Museum*, erected 1843, by Von Olfers and Stiller, is connected by an arcade with the Old Museum. The interior is beautifully decorated in fresco. The principal front lies to the east, and is 337 feet long; in the middle is a staircase, 100 feet high, and 75 feet wide. Two towers crown the façade, each 46 feet square. The inscriptions signify that the "Museum founded by the Father of blessed memory, was enlarged by the Son, 1855," and that "No one but an ignorant man hates Art."

On the ground floor is a collection of antiquities of the Northern countries, and a rich Ethnological collection of curiosities from different nations; as Chinese pictures and musical instruments, African and Japanese weapons, &c. A late addition is the collection of the African traveller, Plaggia. On the right of the grand staircase is the Egyptian collection, including a temple, tombs, utensils of all kinds, mummies, embalming instruments, &c. In the centre of the building is a fine hall (Trippenhaus), decorated with pictures in stereo-chrome, by Echler and Muhr, after designs by Kaulbach, illustrative of great epochs of history—as the Tower of Babel, the Golden Age of Greece, Destruction of Jerusalem, Defeat of the Huns at Chalons, the First Crusade, the Reformation, &c. Several rooms are devoted to plaster casts of the most celebrated statues. The engravings are on the second floor.

The *Royal Kunstkammer*, or Chamber of Art, is chronologically arranged. It is open every day from 10 to 4, except Monday and Saturday.

In the *Historical Collection* is a windmill, made by Peter the Great, in Holland. Various relics of Frederick the Great, as his flute, uniform, &c. Casts of Queen Louise, Frederick the Great, Moreau, &c. A fancy dress belonging to Murat. The decorations taken in Napoleon's carriage at Waterloo.

Among the works of art are a crucifix, by M. Angelo; some wood and ivory carvings, china ware; a collection of miniatures, a cup carved by Baron Trenck in prison; Luther's beer jug. Open daily. The *National Gallery*, opened 1876, which forms a part of the Museum, is a Grecian building by Stüler, richly decorated; containing the Wagner collection and works, chiefly modern (some English), bought by the Government.

Among other beautiful pictures, are the Sick Councillor; Warrior and his Son; both by Hildebrandt. The Infant Jesus, by Hübner; a Landscape, by Lessing; and many others. The *Suermondt Collection*, acquired 1874, is mostly Dutch.

**Churches.**—The churches of Berlin have very little to recommend them.

The *Cathedral*, or *Dom*, in the Lustgarten, was built in 1748, by Friedrich William III., and is

337 feet long, by 136 feet broad. The altar-piece, "the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost," is by Begas. Near it is the half-length picture in mosaic of the Apostle Peter, a present of Pope Pius II. to Friedrich William III., on his visit to Rome. The white marble font is by Rauch. At the north end of the church is the sarcophagus of Kurfürst (Elector) John Cicero, by Vischer of Nuremberg. On the west side the coffins containing the remains of the Great Kurfürst and King Fred. I., father and son; and on the east side those of their wives, Charlotte and Dorothea. The singing of the choir of this church is justly celebrated. Near it is a royal burying place, with frescoes by Cornelius.

The *Marien Church* (St. Mary's), near the Neue Markt, surrounded with buildings, is of the thirteenth century, 211 feet by 99 feet. Its tower and steeple 292 feet high, the highest in Berlin, was added in 1790. It has paintings by Rhode, a marble pulpit, the tomb of Kanitz, the poet, and a brass font dated 1437.

The *Nicholas Church*, or Church of St. Nicholas, of the twelfth century, in the Gothic style, is the oldest in Berlin (1223), situated between Spandau and Post strassen; it is 174 feet long, 74 feet wide, and has a steeple, and a nave on sixteen pillars. The altar-piece, the Transfiguration, is by Rhode. The font, made in 1563, is of light wood. Here are the tombs of Puffendorf and others.

The *Kloster Church*, built in 1703, has a tower 94 feet high; with a clock that chimes the quarter, half-hour, and hour, and frescoes by Hermann.

In the same street is the very old church of the Grey Friars' Monastery, lately rebuilt.

The *Garrison Church*, in New Friedrich-strasse, was built 1722. It contains an altar-piece (Christ on the Mount of Olives), by Begas; paintings by Rhode, of the death of Generals in the Seven Years' War, and a list of those who fell in battle against the French, 1813. The old font is from a church previously built on this spot. Oratorios are frequently performed here.

The Neustadt, or *Dorotheen Church*, erected by the Kurfürstin (Electress) Dorothy, in 1678, contains Schadow's marble monument to the Count von der Mark, natural son of Frederick William II.

The *Werder Church*, in the Werderschen Markt, rebuilt 1830, after the designs of Schinkel, in the

Gothic style, is a handsome pile, with two steeples 137 feet high, on the south side. The altar-piece is by Begas; the Four Evangelists are by Schadow; and the font is by Rauch.

The *New Church* and *French Church* (Französische), were built by Frederick William II., exactly alike, in the Gens d'armen Markt, near the Theatre. They have handsome towers and steeples.

The Catholic Church of *St. Hedwig*, behind the Opera House; a round church, built after the model of the Pantheon, at Rome, 1747-75. Between the windows of the steeple are the Twelve Apostles, carved in stone, by Ebenhecht. The group, in Carrara marble, on the high altar, was executed at the cost of Cardinal Quirini. On the sides of the altar are the birth of Christ, by Pesne, and St. Hedwig, by Cagliari. Another noticeable church is *St. Michael's*.

Amongst the new churches are St. Jacob, in Oranien-strasse, and St. Matthew, in Thiergarten; the *Petri Kirche* (St. Peter's), in Petri-platz; and a church in Weber-strasse.

A *Synagogue*, said to be the finest in Germany, stands in Oranien-strasse, and was opened with great ceremony on the 5th September, 1866.

**University, Academies, etc.**—The University numbers about 2,000 students, and from 80 to 90 professors. Behind it is the Chestnut Grove, with a little Botanical Garden.

The *University*, in the Unter den Linden, is a building three stories high, with two side wings joined by a court, built 1754-64. It was once the Palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, was converted into a university in 1810 by Frederick William III., and is considered one of the best universities of Germany. In the Audience Room are busts of Friedrich II., Frederick William III., Schleiermacher, Fichte, Hegel, Hufeland, &c.

Here is the *Zoological Museum*, most complete and rich in insects and fishes. Open on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Here are also the *Cabinet of Minerals*, including A. Von Humboldt's collection, and the *Anatomical Museum*. Open Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The new *Industrial Museum*, at the corner of Zimmer str., near the War-office, is 230 ft. square, and about 90 ft. high.

A new *Agricultural Museum* is nearly completed.

The *Academy Buildings*, or Unter den Linden.—In the middle window of the principal front is a public clock, which regulates all the clocks of the city. On the ground floor of the front part of the building are the public room and library of the Academy of Science.

The *Academy of Science* was founded in 1700, by Frederick William III.; it is divided into four classes—Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, and Historical Philology; public sittings are held three times a year. In the great hall of the Academy are busts of Frederick William II., by Werder; Count Herzberg, by Schadow; Voltaire, by Houdon; Humboldt; model of the statue of Frederick the Great, at Stettin, by Schadow; and portraits of Maupertuis and Leibnitz.

The *Academy of Arts*, founded 1699, and under the direction of Schadow till 1849. Here is a public exhibition of paintings and works of art every two years. In the left wing is the Barrack of the body guard; at the back are the king's Stables, now partly used as a telegraph station.

The *Royal Library*, in Opern-platz, was founded by Friedrich II.; it contains 700,000 volumes, and 15,000 MSS., lately increased by the famous Meusebach collection of German literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the most interesting objects are Luther's Hebrew Bible, with notes in his own handwriting, and his translation of the Psalms. The Bible and Prayer Book used by Charles I. on the scaffold. Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed with moveable type. MS. of Charles I., with beautiful ivory carving on the cover. MS. of the Gospels, with ivory carvings, said to have belonged to Charlemagne. Miniatures of Luther, Melancthon, &c., by L. Cranach, and a number of autographs and engraved portraits.

The Library and Reading Rooms are open daily from nine to four. Books may be taken out under certain restrictions.

The *Zeughaus* or *Arsenal*, considered the finest building of its kind, was built after Nehring's plan, and forms a quadrangle, each side being 280 feet long. At the principal entrance is the half-length bronze figure of Frederick I., who laid the

foundation stone of this magnificent building in 1695. In the inner court, over twenty-two of the windows, are the celebrated masks, or stone heads, of warriors in the death agony, by Schlüter. The interior contains two immense rooms, which stretch through the entire building. On the ground floor is the heavy artillery, among which are some *Leather Guns*, used in the Thirty Years' War; Turkish guns, etc. In the great room above are more than 100,000 muskets; 1,000 stand of French and other colours, taken 1815, very tastefully arranged; keys of captured fortresses; trophies taken in battle from the Turks by the Russians; fire-arms from their first invention to the present time, including the now celebrated Needle Gun; also the arms and accoutrements used by every nation in Europe. Application to see the Arsenal must be made to the Captain of Artillery, 1, Mollergasse; but foreigners must first obtain permission from the Minister of War, 5, Leipzigerstrasse. It is open Wednesday and Saturday, from two to four. In this building was held the great Industrial Exhibition in 1844.

The *Royal Foundry* is behind the Arsenal. From here, during the War of Deliverance, were issued iron ornaments to the Prussian women in exchange for the jewellery sent by them to the treasury, to pay the expenses of the war. These patriotic memorials are still much prized by their owners. Part of the foundry is now removed to 10, Muntzstrasse.

The *King's Guard Room* (Königswache) between the Arsenal and University was built (1818) in the shape of an old Roman Camp, after designs by Schinkel. It has statues of Bülow and Scharnhorst.

The *Six Gymnasia* or Colleges for superior instruction are—the Gymnasium of the Grey Friars, which has a good library; the Joachimsthal gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 vols.; the gymnasium of Frederick William; the French gymnasium, where the French language is taught. With it is connected the Spanish School, founded by Hecker. The Friedrich-Werdersche gymnasium; and the Königin Real gymnasium. The Military Swimming School, the General and University Fencing School, the Royal, and other riding

The Architectural or *Bau-Academie*, built 1835, from designs by Schinkel, near the Schloss-brücke, is a quadrangle of four stories, every side being 180 feet long. It is entirely of red brick, and all the ornaments, sculptures, &c., are of terracotta. On the ground floor are twelve merchants' shops, the residence of the Castellan, and the model rooms. The second story is entirely occupied by the Bau-Schule; the third story contains various offices, and the unfinished works of Schinkel.

The *Singing Academy*, built by Ottmar, in 1825 in the Grecian style, is behind the King's guard-house.

**Theatres.**—The *Royal Opera House*, at the end of the Unter den Linden, opposite the University, was rebuilt (after a large fire), in 1843, on an enlarged scale. Tragedies and comedies, besides operas, are performed. It holds 2,000 persons.

The *King's Theatre*, or Schauspiel-haus, in the Gens d'Arme Markt, was built by Schinkel, in the place of one burnt in 1819. It is 245 feet long, and, including the group of Apollo, which crowns the building, 120 feet high. The carvings, in relief, on the front are by Rauch and Tieck. The theatre holds 1,500 persons. French and German plays are performed here. The concert room adjoining, holds 1,200 persons, and is well decorated with busts of celebrated musicians. Balls are also held here, at which the Royal Family are sometimes present.

The *Vorstadt Theatre*, in Alexander-platz, built in 1824, by Ottmar. The interior is tastefully decorated, and is capable of holding 1,800 persons. In the winter Italian Opera is sometimes given.

The *Friedrich Wilhelm-städt Theatre*, 14, Schumann-strasse, built 1850, by Titz and Schultz, is both elegant and convenient, and will contain 1,600 persons. Others, are the *Victoria* and *Wollersdorf Theatres*.

**Other buildings** which deserve notice are the *Royal Mint* (Münze), in Werderschen Markt; to be seen by permission of the General Mint Direction, 2, Unterwasser-strasse.

The *Barracks*—among which those of the Fusilier Battalion of the two regiments of guards, in Karl-strasse, and the Uhlaner barracks, at Moabit, are the finest; also the Exercising House,

opposite the first, and the Veterinary School, 41, Louisen-strasse.

The *War Office* (Kriegsministerium), 5-7, Leipziger-strasse, newly rebuilt, and enlarged.

The *Cadettenhaus*, 13, New Friedrich-strasse. The Field Marshal's room here well deserves notice. It has portraits of all the reigning princes since the Great Elector, and all the Prussian Field Marshals; also Napoleon's sword, taken at Jemappes, 1815, and presented by Blücher to this institution.

*Invalidenhaus* or Prussian "Chelsea Hospital," opposite the New Gate, in Invaliden-strasse, was built in 1784, by Friedrich II.; and has quarters for a commander, 12 officers, and 600 men. In the right wing is the Evangelical church; and in the left the Roman Catholic. The national Denkmal or Soldiers' Memorial stands in the grounds.

The *Cellular Prison* (Zellengefängniss), at Mobilität, has a church, a centre hall, 15 sick, and 508 solitary cells.

The *Charité*, 17, Unterbaum-strasse, is the most important hospital in Berlin. It has accommodation for 1,600 patients, and may be viewed from 11 till 4, by application.

The *Bethanien*, is a model hospital, attended by young women, called deaconesses. It resembles on the outside a castle with two towers, and provides every comfort and convenience for the sick. Open daily, to strangers, from 10 till 4.

*Royal Observatory* (Sternwarte), 103, Linden-strasse, was built 1835, by Schinkel. Permission to visit it may be obtained from the resident Professor.

The *Supreme Court* of Judicature (Kammergericht), near the Court of Appeal, is at 50, Linden-strasse, where the public sessions are held.

The *Blind Asylum*, 139, Wilhelm-strasse, is only open to strangers, on Wednesday, from 10 to 12.

The *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, 84, Linden-strasse, open on Tuesdays, from 10 to 12.

**Collection of Works of Art.**—*Wagner's Collection of Paintings*, bequeathed to the nation, is placed in the National Lottery, and consists principally of works of living artists.

*Ravené's Collection*, 92, Wall-strasse, has excellent works of the German-Belgian and French schools.

The *Gallery of Count Raesynski*, in the Königsplatz, contains many fine modern pictures; among others, the sketch of Kaulbach's Battle of the Huns, Sohn's Two Leonoras, Maes's Roman Women Praying, Cornelius's Christ in Limbo, and others by Guido, Bouterwek, Francia, &c. Other collections are Sachs's, Karfunkel's, and Rauch's Museum.

Some distance outside the Brandenburg Gate, in the Thiergarten Park, is the *Zoological Gardens*, which contains the royal menagerie. Admission, 5 s. gr., open daily.

*Royal Porcelain Factory*, 4, Leipziger-strasse, was founded 1763, by a private individual, and bought by Frederick II. It employs about 500 persons, and may be viewed daily.

*Royal Foundry* (Eisengleiserel), in Invaliden-strasse, supplies 12,000 cwt. of cast goods yearly from the smallest to the largest objects. The statues and monuments it has sent forth have an European fame. Casting takes place in the afternoon, from 4 to 7. Admission every Wednesday for 5 s. gr.

*Borsig's Foundry*, 1, Chaussee-strasse, for locomotives, near Borsig's Gardens. *Hummel's* engine-making establishment, 1, Johannis-strasse, for steam engines, farming utensils, and machines of all kinds. *Egell's Foundry*, 3 Chaussee-strasse, for steam engines.

**Places of Amusement, &c.**—In the town, besides the four large theatres above mentioned, there are several amateur theatres. Tickets may be obtained of members. There is a private theatre at Kroll's, also Hennigs in the suburbs. The *Renz Circus*, 141A, Friedrich-strasse, was built by Caspar, and is distinguished for its brilliancy and splendour. The performance commences at 7 in the evening. There is an *Aquarium* in Unter den Linden. Near the Brandenburg Gate, is the *Thiergarten*, a charming and extensive park, adorned and improved by Leuné, the director of the Royal Gardens. It is about a German mile (5 English miles) in circumference. The Thiergarten-strasse on one side is formed of beautiful villas.

*Kroll's Garden*, or Winter Garden and Theatre, in Exercier-platz, opened in 1844, is a building 366 feet long, and 95 feet wide. At each end is a



massive tower, 90 feet high. It contains five large rooms; the King's room being 100 feet long, and 80 broad, and the whole is decorated with plants and orange trees. It will accommodate 5,000 persons without difficulty. Admission, 5 to 10 s. gr.; children, half price. The New Houses of the German Parliament are to occupy this site. Gerson's *Bazaar* is in the Werder Market.

The *Botanical Gardens* with its palm-house, conservatory, &c., is in Potsdamer-strasse.

The *Hofjäger*, 35, Thiergarten-strasse, formerly the residence of the King's huntsman, is a beautiful spot, with pretty gardens, in which concerts are given during the summer.

The *Zelte* coffee houses on the Spree, are much frequented by skaters in the winter.

**Cemeteries (Kirchhöfe).**—The cemeteries are all outside of the town; they are 29 in number. The chief are the Hallesche cemetery, with the graves of Fleck, Hoffman, and Mendelssohn. Trinity cemetery containing the remains of Schleiermacher and Neander, the Minister Von Altenstein, Tieck, the poet, &c. In the French cemetery is the monument of Ludwig Devrien. In the Roman Catholic cemetery, the graves of Fra von Holtel and Seydelman. In the Dorotheenstädt cemetery, the remains of Fichte, Hegel, Hufeland, Langbein, Schinkel, Rauch, and Schadow.

The Invalides Cemetery, near the Hamburg terminus, has the monuments of Scharnhorst, Witzleben, Tauenzien, &c. A Corinthian column, or National Denkmal, stands in its garden, to the memory of the soldiers who fell in 1848-49, fighting against the revolutionists. Many of their names are inscribed on the column.

In the Garrison cemeteries are the graves of Field Marshal von Kleist, Generals Brauchitsch, Lützow, Borstel, &c.

### ENVIRONS OF BERLIN.

The *Berlin Circle Line* (Ringbahn) connects the principal places in the neighbourhood of the capital. Beginning at Charlottenburg, it passes (among other places) Moabit, Weissensee, Friedrichsberg, Stralau, Rixdorf, Tempelhof, Schöneberg, Wilmersdorf, Grönwald, Potsdam, to Charlottenburg again.

**Charlottenburg (Stat.)**, in the suburbs of Berlin 2 miles from it. A good high road leads

thither, by the Thiergarten, supplied with omnibuses. Population, 26,000. At the end of the town is the *King's Castle*, built 1696, by Schlüter, for George the First's daughter, Sophia Charlotte of Hanover, wife of Frederick I., by whom the town was founded, and who gave his wife's name to it. It contains pictures and antiques, with a statue of the Dowager Empress of Russia, by Wichmann.

Behind the Castle is a large park, in which is Schinkel's *Mausoleum of Queen Louisa*, and King Frederick William III. In the hall, over the vault, stand the sarcophagi. The statue of the Queen, by Rauch, is one of his master-pieces; the statue of the King is also by the same sculptor. On the sides are marble candelabra, the Fates and the Muses, by Rauch and Tieck.

The *Theatre* of the Castle is in the garden, near the Orangery. Performances take place in summer. The river Spree here abounds with carp, which come to be fed when the bell rings.

The town is celebrated for the old *Seminary* for boys, called the *Pedagogium*, and for its coffee houses and places of entertainment, the place being a great resort of the people of Berlin.

The Pichelsberg, a hill between Charlottenburg and Spandau, 7 miles from Berlin, is much admired for its fine situation and prospect.

**Spandau (Stat.)** A fortress two miles from Berlin, on the Hamburg railway, at the junction of the Spree and the Havel. Population, including the garrison, 16,100. Of the four churches, St. Nicholas, built in the 16th century, is the most remarkable. It has some monuments and an old font. The Prison will contain 500 prisoners. Here Baron Trenck was confined. A horse fair is held here.

Near the Potsdamer Gate, at Berlin, is Sommer's Winter and Summer Garden.

The *Botanical Garden*, near the village of **Schöneberg (Stat.)**, contains 12,000 different kinds of plants. Open every Friday, and to strangers daily.

**Grönwald (Stat.)**, with its *Lustschloss* (Pleasure Castle), stands in a pleasant spot, in a wood, between Charlottenburg and Potsdam. It was built by Joachim II., in 1548. Good accommodation can be had at the keeper's house.

Near the Halleschen Gate is the

*National Monument* on the *Kreuzberg*, the highest point in the country round Berlin, from whence an extensive view of the entire capital is obtained. This monument is an Obelisk, 161 feet high, the top of which is an iron cross, designed by Schinkel. On it are the names of the most important battles of the War of Deliverance, with a dedication by the king "to the people who at his call proudly offered property and blood to their fatherland. A remembrance of the dead; a tribute to the living; an example to the future."

Close by is Tivoli; and opposite this a celebrated Bavarian beer brewery. Omnibuses run to this place from the Oranienburger gate.

The *Hasenhaide* is a little wood of pines and oaks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the town, with refreshment rooms and various amusements. In the churchyard adjoining rest the remains of those soldiers wounded at the battles of Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, in 1813, who died of their wounds in the hospital here. The gate of the churchyard has an inscription to their memory.

At *Grossbeeren*, two miles from Berlin, an obelisk has been erected in memory of the battle of 1813 (near Dresden), and a religious festival, which is very fully attended by the Berliners, takes place annually on the field.

**Tempelhof (Stat.)**, or Templow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Berlin, was once the property of the Knights Templars.

Near the Schlesischen Gate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the city, on the left bank of the Spree, is Treptow, opposite the village of Stralau, from which is a fine view of the town and surrounding country.

**Stralau (Stat.)**, a fishing village on the Spree, much resorted to in summer by small steamboats and gondolas, especially on the 24th of August, which is a public festival here, called "Der Stralauer Fischzug."

Kopenick, an island on the Spree, has a royal hunting box, in which Joachim II. died, 1571. It is now an army dépôt. About here are many beautiful spots, with fine views.

Near the Frankfurter Gate are Lichtenburg, much frequented, especially on the festival called "Das Mottenfest;" and Friedrichsfelde, once a royal pleasure castle. Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, was imprisoned here, in 1813. Near is Rüdersdorf, with its chalk hills, and pits; a good point of view. Outside the Prenzlauer gate are some coffee houses, and a park.

By the Schonhauser Gate, after passing several Bavarian beer breweries, we arrive at Pankow, with its Pestalozzian Institution, for the poor. It is easily reached by omnibuses. Close to it is Schönshausen, with elegant country seats; a royal chateau; and a large public park, the property of Prince von Leignitz.

Outside the Rosenthaler Gate is the Gesundbrunnen or Louisenbad, a weak mineral spring. There is a theatre here.

One mile from Berlin, by the Oranienburg Gate, is Tegel, a romantically situated village, with a house which belonged to Alexander Von Humboldt, the traveller, who died here, 1859. The large lake is much frequented by water parties.

On the right bank of the Spree, opposite the Thiergarten, lies (**Moabit Stat.**) which derives its name from the Huguenot refugees who settled here in the time of Frederick I., and called the place "la terre Moab," and "la terre Maudite;" which in course of time became Moabit. Latterly it has received the title of "Köchen Vernügen" (the Kitchenmaid's place of amusement). Here is a large Porcelain Manufactory, with Borsig's Machine Factory and Foundry, and extensive schools.

Potsdam and Berlin are connected by a railway, which performs the distance in 45 minutes. At **Zehlendorf**, about half-way on the right of the rail, is the new castle of the Prince of Prussia, built, 1815, by Schinkel.

The new direct rail to Dresden, passes Zossen, Elsterwerda, &c. At **Zossen**, 20 English miles from Berlin, is a camp, to which a **Military Railway** was opened 1874, to Sprenberg and Schiessplatz. It was made by the railway corps of the army, and is designed for drill and experiments in the management of railways in war.

## ROUTE 1.

### Berlin to Potsdam and Magdeburg.

By Rail in 2½ to 4 hours.

	English miles.		English miles.
Berlin to		Genthin .....	56½
Potsdam ... ..	11½	Güsen .....	66
Gross Kreutz .....	28½	Burg .....	72½
Brandenburg .....	38	Magdeburg .....	89½
Wusterwitz .....	47		

### POTSDAM (Stat.)

**HOTELS.**—Einsiedler (Hermit); Deutsches Haus (German House) both in Schloss-strasse. An excellent Buffet, at the Station.

**CONVEYANCES.**—A carriage and pair, for the usual round to the royal demesne, &c., occupying four hours; 6 marks.

**RAILWAY** to Berlin, Magdeburg, Hanover, &c.

**DILIGENCE** to Treuenbrietzen. See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**POPULATION**, 45,000.

This Versailles of Prussia, in Brandenburg, is the second residence of the king, and stands at the influx of the Nuthe into the Havel, over which are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded here and there with vine-clad hills.

The Glienicke bridge is of brick, 500 feet long and the Tetower bridge rests upon nine massive pillars and eight iron arches.

The town is situated on an island in the Havel, and abounds with handsome buildings, fine squares, and broad streets, some of which are almost deserted. In Wilhelm-platz is Kiss's statue of Frederick William III., a native of Potsdam, with the inscription signifying that it is dedicated to the Father of the Fatherland, by his grateful town.

It was founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, but owes its splendour chiefly to Frederick the Great, by whom most of the fine buildings, squares, and streets were built. In the Dutch quarter the houses are in regular streets, in the Dutch style.

The town Church (Nicolaikirche), in the old square, opposite the castle, is built in the Grecian style, with a dome, after a design by Schinkel. It has reliefs of the Resurrection and Sermon on the

Mount. The interior is beautiful, and well worth seeing. On the high altar are fresco paintings on a gold ground. The pulpit, the capitals of columns, &c., are of zinc.

The rebuilding of this church having become necessary, it is now restored on a scale of great splendour, and resembles in its exterior St. Geneviève's at Paris. Near it in the square is an obelisk 74 feet high, with bas-reliefs by Giese, half-length portraits of the first Elector, and of the three first kings of Prussia.

The *Garrison and Court Church* (Garrison-kirche) has a handsome tower in the Dutch style, with chimes and a musical clock. In the marble chancel lie the remains of Frederick William I. in a black marble vault, and also those of Frederick the Great in a metal sarcophagus. His sword, which was laid on the tomb, was carried off by the French, and is now lost. Near the pulpit are colours and trophies taken from the French. There are also some good paintings. From the gallery of the tower a good view is obtained.

The *Peace Church* (Friedenskirche), near Sans Souci, was built in 1850, in the form of a Byzantine basilica, with a detached tower, in the midst of a beautiful garden. It contains the grave of Frederick William IV., who died 1861; with a Pietà, Rauch's Moses, some old pictures in mosaic, from Murano, and other objects of notice.

The *Catholic Church*, a large building, contains three beautiful pictures, by Pesne.

The *French Church*, built 1752-4, by Boumann, on the plan of the Pantheon at Rome. In the niches over the chief entrance are two figures of Love and Hope. Two bas-reliefs stand over the door, viz., the Parable of the Tribute Money, and the Expulsion of the Money Lenders.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus), was built by Boumann, 1754, on the model of the town hall at Amsterdam. On the steeple of the round tower is a colossal metal statue of Atlas supporting the four parts of the world.

The *Royal Castle* (Residenz-Schloss), or Palace, built 1650-1700, is a fine old building, near the Tetower gate, begun by Chiese, and finished by Fried. von Knobelsdorf for Frederick the Great. The third story, the side wings, the marble stair-

case, and other important embellishments, are by this last architect. The façade towards the Lustgarten (Pleasure Grounds) consist of three stories, the projection of which are adorned with statues and vases. The chief gateway in the court of the castle was built 1700-1, by De Bodt, and decorated by Charpentier. On both sides of this porch, in the wing of the building, is the Main Guard house. The interior of the Palace is adorned with great splendour, and amongst the apartments shown to strangers, are those once occupied by Queen Louisa, and Frederick William III., but particularly those of *Frederick the Great*. Here are still to be seen his piano, writing table, books, &c., and a room in which he dined without the attendance of servants, by means of a trap door, which lets down a table, &c. Here also are the marble room, marble gallery, the dining room, the bronze room, the Russian rooms, and a theatre, which is never used. To see the interior, application must be made to the castellan, on the ground floor of the palace, on the bridge side. A colonnade of sandstone runs out from the palace to the Havel, and a similar one to the Riding Stable.

The *Commandantur Gebaude*, or Commandant's House, near the Palace, is from a design by Palladio, with fourteen Roman pilasters. It is two storeys high, and surmounted by a figure of Attica.

The *Lustgarten*, or Pleasure Garden, laid out at the same time as the Palace, has beautiful shady walks, and beds of flowers; also a reservoir, in which is a fine group of Neptune and Venus, sitting in a carriage of shells, drawn by sea horses, and surrounded by Tritons. Upon the four square-cornered pillars and pedestals, partly of marble and partly of granite, are placed the busts of eight celebrated Russian generals, and also that of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. In the Park are twelve marble statues, standing in a line from the avenue to the parade ground; six Prussian cannon of different military epochs; and the beautiful promenade on the water side.

At *Wühelms-platz*, is a statue of Frederick William III., by Kiss. Other buildings worth notice are the following:—

The Long Stable, near the Garrison Church the Manufactory of Arms; the Military Orphan House, for the children of soldiers, four storeys high, with

a tower and steeple; the New Casino, by Schinkel, in the Grecian style; the New Barracks of the Hussar Guard and Uhlans; a moderate sized Theatre; the Cadet's School (*Kadettenhaus*).

*Manufactures and Trade*.—Trade in Potsdam is insignificant, but its manufactures are numerous and important, particularly an Arms Factory, in which many hundreds of muskets and other weapons are made weekly. The Chocolate Factory of Miethe, one of the largest in Prussia; and Jacob's Sugar Factory.

*Places of Amusement*.—In the environs are many pleasant walks, much frequented by the inhabitants of Potsdam and Berlin. The *Brauhausberg* (Brew House Hill), near the town, has a beautiful view from its Belvedere and Gymnasium, over the whole of the town and neighbourhood. *Little Glienicke*, a charmingly situated village, with a castle and park belonging to Prince Charles, is one of the many near Sans Souci. *Alexandrouna*, a Russian colony brought here by Frederick William III., having a Greek Church with three domes, on Chapel Hill. The *Babelsberg* with the park and castle of the Prince of Prussia. It was laid out by Prince Puckler Muskau. In the castle is Humboldt's study; the great traveller was born at Potsdam. *Nikolskoë*, a Russian colony opposite Pfaueninsel, upon a steep, wooded hill, with a fine view.

*Paretz*, a village with pleasure castle and park, which was the favourite residence of Frederick William III. Stern was Frederick William I.'s hunting seat. The *Ratiberschanze* (Robber's fort), or *Römerschanze*, a beautiful wooded hill, to which many water parties are made. *Werder*, a pleasant little place on the island of Werder, which supplies fish and fruit, and is much frequented. *Pfaueninsel* (Peacock Island), agreeably situated on the Havel, 2,600 feet long, and 500 broad, with fine rows of trees, and above 300 large old oaks. Frederick William II. first began to lay out the island, which at first was only a rabbit warren; but it owes its present improvements to Frederick William III., who built a country seat here after the model of a decayed Roman villa; it has a bridge and two towers, from which there is a fine view. The Dairy, represents a Gothic ruin, and has a fine view over the

The *Cavalier* or *Danziger-Haus*, is after a design of Schinkel. The *Palmenhaus*, a green-house for tropical plants, including many kinds of palms. Permission to visit it must be obtained from the Court gardener. The *Rosengarten*, containing a great variety of roses, is open to the public on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

**Sans Souci.**—This beautiful retreat was built by Frederick the Great in 1745-7, after the first Silesian war. Here he lived with Voltaire. It was latterly the residence of Frederick William IV. and his widow. The gardens commence at the Brandenburg Gate, near the villa of the Princess de Leignitz, charmingly situated on the left. They are entered by a broad avenue, between two colossal sphinxes playing with cupids, of Carrara marble.

Upon a pillar stands a fine Bust of Paolo Giordano, Duke of Bracciano, of Egyptian porphyry, a leader of the mercenaries under the Republic of Venice. Frederick II. bought this head for 20,000 thalers. It was carried off by Napoleon to Paris, from whence it was restored with the Victory of the Brandenburg Gate in 1814. This bust stands before the principal Fountain, which sends out a jet of water above 180 feet high. It is surrounded by twelve mythological marble statues and groups, nine being by the brothers Adam. These are as follows:—Air; Water; Venus; Minerva; Mars; Earth; Jupiter, with Io, transformed into a bull; Juno, with the peacock; Fire; Diana coming out of the bath; Apollo and the vanquished Python; Mercury. This last is a copy, by Barges, of that executed at Paris, by Pigalle, 1748. The original stands in the vestibule of the castle of Sans Souci. The Venus is also by Pigalle.

At some distance around this reservoir, are four marble columns, 30ft. high, with gilt Corinthian capitals, upon which are the statuettes of the Venus de' Medici, Apollo, Bacchus, and Hope; the last by Thorwaldsen.

Through the gate we arrive at the principal walk, passing several busts, and statues of the Great Elector and his wife, besides four of the Princesses of Orange.

no far from the picture gallery, is a statue of Neptune, 9ft. high.

On both sides of the grotto are little cascades, springing from water jugs, poured out by two nymphs.

On the other side of the great reservoir is another basin, with a fountain in the shape of a glass bell. There are many other groups in marble, statues and vases, all deserving of attention.

Behind the great basin rise six terraces, 60ft. high, above which stands the Palace. On all of them are large handsome hot-houses, containing many orange and laurel trees. From the top, as well as from the windows of the palace, is an extensive view.

The *Palace of Sans Souci* is a long one-storied building, consisting of three parts, viz.: the Castle itself; the Picture Gallery on the right, situated somewhat lower; and the new Chambers, or Cavalier Haus, on the left.

The principal front is turned towards the garden. Behind are three ascents, of which the middle one leads to a colonnade, in the form of a crescent, with 88 Corinthian pillars. Near this are the graves of Frederick's battle horse, and his favourite dogs.

Behind the New Room is the *Windmill*, celebrated in Prussian history; the owner of which gained a law-suit against Frederick the Great, who wished to pull it down. It was originally very small, but having been burnt, was rebuilt by Frederick William III. It was blown down in a storm, 1867.

Sans Souci was built from the design of Frederick the Great and Frederick von Knobelsdorf, by the architects Hildebrandt and Böhring. The interior is still fitted up as it was designed by Frederick.

Among the rooms, the most remarkable is the *Gypsum Marble Room*, with Corinthian pillars, and marble statues of the Emperors Trajan and Marcus Aurelius.

The *Marble Room* is an oval, supported by sixteen Corinthian marble pillars, with groups in marble by Heymüller and Benkert. In the two niches are two very beautiful marble statues, by Caspar Adams, of Venus and Apollo; at the foot of Urania is the colossal bust of Charles XII. of Sweden by Bouchardon.

The *Concert Rooms* of Frederick the Great, contains the music-desk inlaid with tortoise-shell at which he used to play the flute, and also five beautiful paintings by Watteau, Pesne, &c.

The *Audience Chamber* has the fine old picture of Hercules strangling the Serpent, and twenty beautiful paintings, by Watteau, Pegue, Caze, and others.

The *Bedroom* of Frederick remains as it was during his life; the *Clock* still pointing to the hour of his death, viz.: 2h. 20m. in the afternoon of 17th August, 1786.

Near is *Voltaire's Room*, in which are his works, and a beautiful clock of Madame de Pompadour. On the walls are some caricatures of Voltaire's.

The *Picture Gallery* near the castle has before it eighteen statues of Carrara marble. It is 250 feet long, and still contains some fine old paintings, though the greater part of the collection made by Frederick the Great has been removed to the museum at Berlin.

Exactly behind the castle is the *Ruinenburg*, with the immense reservoir for the water works. Artificial ruins surround the basins. The apparatus for raising the water lies near the Brandenburg Gate, on the Havel. These water works play on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

A long avenue, about three-quarters of a mile long, leads by the Sans Souci to the New Palace. On the left is the Japanese House, called by Frederick II. his "Monkey House."

On the right of the principal avenue, near the New Palace, is the *Mausoleum*, or *Antique Temple*, formerly an old temple, or rotunda, in a wood. Here is a life-size marble statue of the late Queen Louisa, by Rauch, on which he was engaged fifteen years. She lies asleep, and a rosy glow is made to fall on the white marble through a window hung with red.

On the left of this avenue is the *Temple of Friendship*, built entirely of Italian marble, and surrounded by flowering plants. In this is a marble statue of the Margravine of Baireuth, the sister of Frederick II., in a sitting posture.

The *New Palace*, built 1763-69, by Frederick II., at a cost of 2,800,000 thalers, after the design of Brüning, is a splendid pile of red brick, 400 feet long, divided by pillars; and was reared by Frederick

to prove that the Seven Years' War had still left him money to spend. Here the Crown Prince and the Princess (our Princess Royal) reside. There are four wings in the principal front facing the garden of Sans Souci, altogether 700 feet long, with 322 windows; the whole ornamented with two hundred figures and groups on the roof. On the steeples of the front, towards the garden, are the Three Graces bearing the royal crown, and on the capital the Prussian eagle, with the motto, "Nec soli cedit" (He does not give way even to the Sun).

The interior is more highly and splendidly decorated than the rest of the royal palaces, and contains above 200 handsome rooms, of which, however, only a part are open to the visitor, on application to the head castellan. The principal entrance leads to the vestibule, which is wholly ornamented by Silesian marble. In the middle is a handsome porcelain vase on a pedestal of Siberian marble, the gift of the Emperor of Russia.

The *Grotto Saal*, or Grotto Room, has a marble floor; and the walls and massive pillars adorned with shells, corals, and costly minerals in the form of a grotto, have quite a magical appearance. Here are two tables of black stone, inlaid with mother-of-pearl; sixteen high reliefs of marble, painted by Neidlich, and two crystal cups on marble.

The *Visitors' Room* contains fine paintings by Willmann, Paul Veronese, J. Dauw, Titian, C. Maratta, &c.

The *Chamber of Red Damask and Gold*. Here are a remarkable beautiful porcelain Cup, and twenty good paintings by Tintoretto, Poussin, Guido, Titian, &c. The *Writing Cabinet* has several fine paintings.

The *Large Marble Room* is 103ft. long, 61ft. broad, 41ft. high; its floor is in mosaic marble; the ceiling painted by Vanloo. A magnificent view from the windows. Here the baptism of the Crown Prince's last child was celebrated, 1872, Prince Humbert, now Humbert I. of Italy standing godfather.

In the *Library* is a MS. of Frederick the Great, with remarks and corrections by Voltaire. Notice, also, the Upper Marble Gallery and State Apartments, and a flower garden in the English manner. The Crown Prince's model farm is at Bornstedt.

The *Communs* are two piles opposite the New Palace, in the Renaissance style, formerly used for the reception of strangers, but now turned into barracks. Next to this are the Park and the Castle of *Charlottenhof*, a beautiful villa of the late King's, designed by Schinkel, and adorned by him, when Crown Prince, in imitation of a Pompeian house. In the gardens is a Pompeian bath, with a pavilion, and many works of art, brought from Herculaneum, &c.

The *Marble Palace* (Marmor-Palais) near the Nauener Thor, in the new garden, was built for Frederick William II., by Gontard, Langhaus, and Krüger, of native marble. It is a handsome building, at once tasteful and gorgeous, and contains arabesques from the Nibelungen, with modern pictures, busts, and portraits of eminent Germans.

In the middle of the vestibule, supported by four pillars, are two statues of Carrara marble, viz.: Girl playing the Harp, by Broghes and the Fisher Boy, by Wolf.

The Grotto Room has its walls laid with shell and marble. The ceiling represents Neptune and his wife in a shell carriage. There are also two beautiful statues by Wolf and Wichmann.

The *Yellow Room* has a painted ceiling, by Rhode, a valuable astronomical clock, and a plate of yellow and white agate, on which is a statuette of Marie Antoinette.

In the *White Lackered Room* are landscapes by Hackert, beautiful Etruscan vases, and a splendid clock, once belonging to the Marchioness de Pompadour.

The *Blue Lackered Room*—A painted ceiling by Frisch, and a camp stool on which Frederick II. expired.

The *Writing Cabinet*—A very beautiful vase, by Canova, of Carrara marble, and three fine marble statues.

A splendid marble staircase, lighted from above, leads from the vestibule to the second story. Here is the *Oriental Cabinet*, hung like a Turkish tent, with a table in oriental mosaic which belonged to Frederick II.

The *Landscape Room* contains landscapes by Lütke, and a beautiful alabaster vase.

The *Brown Room* contains a marble chimney-piece, on which are caryatides, by Cavazeppi, from Rome; and seven vases by Wedgwood.

The great marble staircase leads to the Belvedere; whence is obtained a splendid view of Potsdam and the country around.

In the new garden is the *Orangerie*, built by Langhaus, with a handsome saloon. The *Kitchen* built in the form of a half-sunken temple ruin, is joined to the Marble Palace by an underground passage. The *Reed House* is by Brendal. The *Grotto*, built of ironstone and scoria, is inlaid with minerals and glass in the interior. The *Hermitage* has a marble mosaic floor, representing the five parts of the world. The *Greenhouse*, with an excellent view. Other objects are the *Turnbridge*, the *Little Fisherman's House*, and the *Gothic Tower*, with its Library of French books.

From Potsdam the rail passes *Grosssekrentz*, to

## BRANDENBURG (Stat.),

38 miles from Berlin.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de Brandenburg; Schwartz Adler (Black Eagle); Schwartz Bär (Black Bear).

**Droschkies** at the railway station. The drivers have tickets, on which the number of the carriage and the fares are printed.

**RAILWAY.**—To Potsdam, Berlin, Magdeburg, &c.

**DILIGENCES.**—To Belzig and Rathenow.

**POPULATION**, 27,435.

This is the chief town of the old Electorate; and the Havel divides it into the Old Town, New Town, and the Dom—or Burg—Insel, a low lying district between the Old and New Towns, called Venice, built on wooden piles.

Upon the Dom-Insel stands the Old Cathedral, 1170-1807, lately restored by Schinkel. It has a fine altar-piece by Lucas Cranach; the tomb of a Margrave; and several antique statues and paintings, and some relics. A stone inscribed "Judith the gem of the Polacks," marks the vault of the wife of Albert the Handsome (sometimes styled the Bear), the first Margrave and the founder of Berlin, who captured the town by assault, 1153.

A smaller *Cathedral Church* is Catholic, and is one of the oldest buildings.

The *Katherinen* Church is an interesting Gothic brick building. At the upper end are large screens of rich open tracery, with a fine altar-piece of carved wood, an old bronze font (1440), and a library.

The town carries on a tolerable brisk trade, possessing important manufactures in cloth, leather, silk, and wool. It has a Gymnasium, or High School; an Upper Town School; a House of Correction (*Armenhaus*); a *Kreisgericht*; and several charitable institutions.

Prince Bismarck is a native of this town, born 1813.

The Roland Säule, before the Rath-haus, is eighteen feet high, built 1404. Some of the town gates are old, and have picturesque brick towers. Both Old and New Towns are surrounded by walls.

There are pleasant walks to the old Castle and church of Marienburg. The Plauen Canal unites the Havel with the Elbe.

Brandenburg was founded in the third century, and was formerly called Brennbabor (the Forest Burgh); it was the chief town of the circle or province, from which the Old Mark of Brandenburg derives its name. The province is a sandy plain, including Berlin, Potsdam, Priegnitz, Königsburg, Küstrin, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The old Mark having lapsed to the imperial crown in 1320, was pledged by the Emperor Sigismund for 400,000 gulden to Frederick Burgrave of Nuremberg, of the House of Hohenzollern, afterwards created seventh Elector and Arch-Chamberlain of the empire.

This prince, called the Elector Frederick I., was the first independent sovereign in the line of the reigning house. He died 1440, and was succeeded by Frederick II. of the Iron Teeth, who redeemed the new Mark which had been pledged to the Teutonic Knights, and increased his possessions by the acquisition of Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Joachim II., styled Hector, built the New Palace at Berlin. Joachim Frederic founded the Joachimsthal School. His son, John Sigismund, inherited the Duchy of Prussia, hitherto a Polish fief, but from henceforth united with Brandenburg. In 1640 reigned Frederick William, the Great *Kürfürst*, or Great Elector, so called from his skill

and success as a statesman and soldier. He died in 1688, leaving Prussia greatly increased in territory and power. His son, Frederick III., in 1701, was the first to take the title of King of Prussia, under the title of Frederick I. He was the father of Frederick the Great, or Frederick II., in the regal line.

**Burg (Stat.)**, on the Ihle. Population, 15,400. A town with large cloth manufactures, established by the Huguenots, who, when driven from France, 1683, were settled here by the Great Elector

### MAGDEBURG (Stat.),

On the Elbe

**INNS.**—Erzherzog Stephen (Archduke Stephen), near the Station; Stadt London; Germania; Stadt Leipsic.

**RAILWAYS.**—To Hanover, Hamburg, Wittenburg, Halle, &c. To Leipsic direct, *via* Terbst, was opened 1874.

**STEAMERS.**—To Hamburg in 15 hours. See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**POPULATION**, 122,800, including soldiers, and inclusive of NEUSTADT MAGDEBURG.

This important town and fortress stands at the junction of several rails, and, though comparatively modern, its streets are mostly narrow and irregular, except the Breitenweg, or Broadway, a wide thoroughfare, dividing the whole length of the city. It is the seat of the Governor of the Province of Prussian Saxony, and of a Protestant Bishop; also of large manufactures.

The OLD TOWN is defended by a citadel, and several forts; parts of the old walls have been removed. The citadel was built 1680, on an island, and is approached by a long bridge. Here La Fayette was imprisoned, 1811. The Frederick William Bridge, 1,080 feet long, is near the Thurmshanze Fort. In the Stern or Star Fort, Baron Trenck and General Walgrave were confined. The latter was the builder of the Fort, and died in it confined as a traitor. Fort Scharnhorst was erected by the French, under the name of Fort Napoleon, on the Sudenburg. Napoleon annexed the town to the kingdom of Westphalia 1806-14.



In the Thirty Years' War, Magdeburg was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein, after seven months' attempts, while Otto Guerike (Inventor of the air pump) was burgomaster; but two years later, on 10th May, 1631, after three months' resistance, it was taken by Tilly, and given up to three days' pillage. Upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants were killed, and all the buildings burnt, except 130 houses, one church, and the Cathedral, in which about 1,000 of the survivors found refuge. The last was saved at the intercession of Canon Bake, who had been Tilly's schoolfellow. A stone head over the house of the Burgomaster Kühlewien, in the Broadway, with this inscription, "Think of the 10th May, 1631," commemorates the name of the man through whose treachery the town was taken. The sack, however dreadful, was according to the military practice of the age, and was one of the penalties of employing an ill-paid soldiery. Harte's "Life of Gustavus Adolphus" contains a diary of events as kept by a Lutheran clergyman.

Near the Town House, built 1691, stands the equestrian *Statue of the Emperor Otho I.*, with his two Queens, one of the oldest monuments in Germany; it was restored 1858. Close by is a bronze of Burgomaster Franke, 1851. In the Ritterstrasse is a statue of C. G. Schröter, a native, and the inventor of the pianoforte.

The *Cathedral* is a venerable Gothic building, founded by the Emperor Otho about 1211, and finished about 1363; it was lately restored by Frederick William III. The French used it as a magazine during their occupation of the city.

It has two sixteenth century towers, 350 feet high, and is nearly 380 feet long. Under the principal entrance is the bronze monument of Archbishop Ernest, by Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg, 1497. The nave rests on twelve pillars. It contains a finely carved alabaster Pulpit, by Sebastian Ertet or Caput, 1594; a Font of porphyry; a High Altar of jasper, and forty-five small altars. In the transept are very old wall paintings of former bishops of the Cathedral. A remarkable stone, called the "Blood Stone," is pointed out, on which the dissolute Bishop Odo was decapitated in the night by an invisible spirit. Here they show Tilly's pistol, helmet, glove, and

baton, and Tetzels Indulgence Box. The great Organ contains some mechanism by which the statues of the apostles and angels are moved.

There are three painted windows, presented by Frederick William III., Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and Ernest, King of Hanover, in remembrance of the conferences in 1838. Portraits of Otho I. and II. are discerned among the arches at the east end, and the carvings, which are very beautiful. The founder, Otho I., and his Queen Editha, who was daughter of our Edward I., were buried in the Cathedral; from the towers of which is a fine view, including the course of the Elbe, the country as far as the Brocken in the Harz, and the Petersberg at Halle.

Among the monuments is one of Canon Bake or Beke, who used his influence with Tilly to save the cathedral from destruction when the town was sacked; and also one to Frau von Asseburg, a woman, who having been buried alive by mistake, returned home the night following, and survived this accident nine years, during which she bore several children. On the walls are tablets to the memory of the men of Magdeburg, who fell in the War of Liberation.

*St. John's Church* has two towers, 280 feet high.

*St. Catherine's Church*, rebuilt 1669, contains a portrait of Luther, in an old glass painting. Luther, when a boy, went to the Franciscan School here, 1497-98. The *Sebastian Church* contains the tomb of Otto von Guerike above mentioned.

The *Pädagogium* is a convent for women.

The Fürstenwall (Prince's Rampart), on the Elbe, is a public promenade, on which are the Government buildings, near the railway station.

In the public Cemetery, near the Kröken Gate at the north end of the town, a plain stone marks the grave of Carnot, the mathematician, and Minister of War in the French Revolution, who died here in banishment, 1823.

Magdeburg is the centre from which railways start to the Rhine, Hamburg, Halle, and Leipzig. A line 40 miles long is open to Barleben, Neuhal-densleben, and Oebisfelde, towards Hanover.

Among the places of amusement are the Friedrich Wilhelm's Gardens (1810), in which a pillar is erected.

## ROUTE 1—Continued.

### From Magdeburg to Brunswick,

By Rail, as under:—

English miles.	English miles.
Magdeburg to miles.	Jerxheim ..... 39½
Langenweddingen ... 10	[Branch to
Hadmersleben ..... 19	Schüningen ..... 7
Oschersleben ..... 24	Helmstedt ..... 16]
[Branch to Thale,	Scheppenstedt ..... 47
in the Harz (see	Wolfenbüttel ..... 57½
Routes 25 & 26)].	Brunswick ..... 70
Wegersleben ..... 30	

A more direct line from Magdeburg to Brunswick (64 miles long) was opened, 1872, past **Helmstedt**, **Frellstedt**, and **Königsutter**, to **Schandelah**.

**Jerxheim (Stat.)** To the north of it, by a branch rail of 16 miles, lies

**Helmstedt (Stat.)**, near an old town of Brunswick, formerly noted for its University.

*Inn.*—Deutsches Haus, in the Market-place.

At the **Stützenplatz** is a bronze monument to those who fell at Waterloo.

The **Juleum**, formerly the University, is in the Byzantine style. At the convent of St. Ludgeri, or St. Leger, near the town, is a fine church; with a holy well, and an iron cross, erected 1845, in honour of the Saint, who first preached the Gospel here.

The **Lübbensteine**, on Cornelius Hill, is supposed to be a sacrificing stone of heathen times.

The **Convent** for noble nuns of the Augustine order is on the **Marlenburg**.

At 4½ miles distance, not far from the Prussian border at **Moorsleben**, is the **Engelsche Cold Water Establishment**, erected since 1834, with iron and steel springs.

The direct rail goes by the fertile plains of **Langen Börde** into the Brunswick territory at

**Scheppenstedt (Stat.)** An open town on the **Altenau**, with a large church. "Till, the Clown," was born in the neighbourhood, at the village of **Kneitlingen**, in the first half of the fourteenth century. It is also the birthplace of **Wegscheider**, the theologian.

### WOLFENBÜTTEL (Stat.)

*INNS.*—Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion); Goldener Engel (Golden Angel); Erbprinz (Reigning Prince).

*RAILWAYS*—To Brunswick, Harzburg, &c.

*POPULATION*, 10,000.

A town on the Ocker, in the Duchy of Brunswick. It was the residence of the Duke till 1764, and is still the seat of the Supreme Courts of Justice, &c. It consists of the town proper, and two ruinous suburbs, on the site of the old walls. Chief objects are the **Arsenal**, **Castle**, and **Barracks**, and a large and excellent

**Library**, over the handsome **Riding School**, built 1723, on the model of the Pantheon. It contains above 200,000 vols., 10,000 MSS., 300 Bibles, among which is *Luther's Bible*, with notes in his own handwriting, his wedding ring, glass, spoons, and portrait by **Cranach**. Here are also a great number of political pamphlets, and a missal, painted by **A. Durer**. **Lessing**, the German scholar, was for a long time the librarian, and more lately **Ebert**, a well known bibliographer.

At the entrance is *Lessing's statue*, on an old altar of **Blankenburg** marble; with tragic and comic masks, and the inscription, "G. C. Lessing, philosopher, poet, and the pride of Germany, at once the favourite of the Muses, and of his friends. Some of his grateful contemporaries erected this monument to him, 1795." Here he published his learned "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," and his admirably witty *Fables*, in prose and verse; an English translation of which is published by **Nutt**, in the Strand.

**St. Mary's Church** is a beautiful old building, with a new tower, and contains the grave of the royal family. Leather gloves and paper goods are made here.

Near the railway station, where the **Magdeburg** and **Brunswick**, and the **Brunswick** and **Harzburg** lines unite, is a restaurant, having a fine view of the **Brocken**.

### BRUNSWICK (Stat.)

*INNS.*—Deutsches Haus; Hotel de Prusse; Hotel d'Angleterre; **Blauer Engel**. A good Refreshment room at the station, near **Wilhelm's Gate**. It is noted for its sausages.

*RAILWAYS.*—To Hanover, Magdeburg, &c.

*POPULATION*, 65,940.

The chief town of the Duchy of Brunswick (called *Braunschweig* in German), and sometime the residence of the Duke; watered by several arms of the Ocker. The thousandth year of its foundation by **Henry the Lion**, was celebrated in 1861.

It was a member of the Hanseatic League, and is now an old-looking picturesque town, containing many timbered houses of the 15th century, and twelve squares. The seven gates remain, but the fortifications and walls were razed by the French, 1794, and the site laid out in walks and gardens.

Most of the antiquities here originated with Henry the Lion, including his own monument, called the Löwensaule, near the Cathedral, a bronze, said to have been brought by him from Constantinople. It faces his ancient palace, which has been used as a barrack (Burg Caserne) since 1752.

The *Cathedral* of St. Blaize (Burgkirche) was built in the Romanesque style, by Henry the Lion, after his return from Palestine, 1194; and was enlarged by the addition of aisles, in the 15th century. On the high altar, beneath which is an ancient crypt, is the seven branched *Candlestick*, made by Henry, like the one seen by him in the Temple Church of Jerusalem. The altar is of Purbeck marble, on five pillars; the table was the gift of his wife Matilda, sister of Richard Cœur de Lion. There are many relics brought from the Holy Land, besides some early frescoes, brought to light in repairing the church, 1854. Here are the tombs of Henry the Lion, and his wife Matilda; also the family vault of the Dukes of Brunswick, surrounded by four sleeping lions of iron. Among nine of the line of Guelph buried here, are Duke Charles William, who was mortally wounded at Jena, 1806, and his son Frederick William, killed at Quatre Bras, at the head of his famous Black Brunswickers. The garlands placed there by his people, are still seen on his coffin. Here also is the grave of his sister, Caroline of Brunswick, the unhappy wife of George IV. Burgenhagen, or Pomeranus, used to preach here at the Reformation.

The *Ducal Palace* (Residenz Schloss), was burnt in 1830 during an insurrection, which ended in the expulsion of the late Duke Charles, who fled to England. A new palace built in its stead was also burnt by accident in 1865, and has been rebuilt in a handsome style, 410 feet long.

*St. Martin's Church*, a fine Gothic building of the 14th century, remarkable for its sculptured pulpit, altars, and brass font (1444).

Near it is the Aldstadt Rathhaus, or *Old Town Hall*, a Gothic pile of the same date, adorned with statues representing the ancient Brunswick rulers. This is faced by a curiously decorated metal Fountain of about the same age (1408).

Some of the other Churches deserve notice for age (mostly of 13th and 14th centuries), carvings, windows, or paintings. Among these are St. Catherine's, St. Ulrich's, and St. Peter's. The Magnikirche is the oldest of all in the town. Another called the Aegidi (St. Giles) Church, is used for exhibitions and musical performances.

On the promenade between the Stein and Augustine Gates is an iron Obelisk to the memory of Duke Charles William and Frederick William, above mentioned.

Near the Stein Thorn, in a garden, is the monument (1840) to the memory of another Brunswick hero, *Schill*, who was taken at Stralsund, and shot by the French in 1809, with fourteen of his companions in arms.

The chapel contains the bust of Schill, in bronze, made from one of the cannon taken by the Prussians; also busts of the Archduke Charles of Austria; of Hofer, presented by the town of Innsbruck; and of Duke Frederick William. Among other relics of Schill here are a letter case, presented to him by Queen Louise, his clothes, sword, and pistols, and escutcheons of all the officers of Schill's corps.

The *Museum* is placed in the second story of the Arsenal, which was originally a 14th century convent. It contains a fair collection of paintings and other works of art, coins, prints, engravings, and designs, with the uniform in which the Duke was killed at Quatre Bras. Among the paintings are Adam and Eve, by Giorgione; Madonnas, by Correggio and Raphael; Old Man with a Book, by Caravaggio; Marriage Contract, by Jan Steen; Hugo Grotius, by Rembrandt; Spinola, by Rubens; Vandyck's Lord Strafford; Kneller's Lord Maclesfield; the Four Seasons, by Teniers; with many others, by Flemish artists especially. There is a Holy Family by Rembrandt, painted with his finger.

It contains also a fine collection of majolica ware; but the greatest ornament of this collection

was the famous Onyx Cup, which Duke Charles carried off in his flight to England.

This museum is open free to the public during the summer months, daily, from 10 to 1, with some exceptions. There are upwards of 900 paintings, many of slight merit.

Other Buildings are the Collegium Carolinum, or Caroline College, founded by Duke Ferdinand Albert, 1754; School of Anatomy; the Duke's Theatre, built 1861, when the millennium of the town was celebrated.

Lessing was buried at Brunswick. His statue, by Rietschel (1853), is in the Lessings-platz, on the site of the old walls. It is also the birthplace of Spöhr, the musician.

An avenue of limes leads from the town, past the new Ducal villa, or *Wilhelms Castle*, in the the Gothic style, to *Richmond*, a castle built as a summer residence, in a park, imitated from Richmond Park. The gypsum quarries at Thiede contain many fossils.

The spinning-wheel was invented in Brunswick, 1530, by H. Jürgens. Brunswick beer was formerly much renowned. There are large manufactures of lacquered wares, papier maché, &c.

Two large *Fairs*, which last three weeks, are held here—on the Monday after Candlemas, and the Monday after the Festival of St. Lorenzo.

From *Lehrte*, the rail branches off on the south to Hildesheim, and on the north, to Lüneberg and Harburg.

The *Duchy of Brunswick* was formerly a seat of the Wends, and includes the Harz mountains, which lie on the south, and are 2,880 feet high, at the Wormberg. During the French occupation, Napoleon made it part of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The reigning family is one of the oldest in Germany, deriving its origin from Guelf, Duke of Bavaria, who died 1101, and was descended from Albert Azo I., Marquis of Este, in Italy. Two lines spring from him, viz.: the elder or Ducal line of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and the younger, or Electoral line of Brunswick-Lüneberg, represented by the ex-King of Hanover. Of this latter line was George Lewis, son of the Elector. Ernest Augustus, who succeeded as George I., to the crown of England, through his descent on the female side from James I. The ducal line expres-

with the present duke, and in consequence of the events of 1867, his territory is likely to be annexed to the Kingdom of Prussia.

### From Brunswick to Hanover,

By Railway (Hannoversche Eisenbahn), as under:—

	English miles.	English miles.
Brunswick to	niles.	
Vechelde.....	8½	Lehrte Junction .. 27½
Peine .....	15½	[Branch to Lüneberg.]
Hämeler Wald ...	22	Hanover ..... 37½

### HANOVER (Stat.)

**HOTELS.**—Union, opposite the station, a first class hotel.

Hotel Royal, a capital house, opposite the station, and open all night. British Hotel; Rudolph.

Hotel Borneman, opposite the new Central station.

**ENGLISH CHURCH.**—Rev. N. Wilkins; service in the Nicolai Church on Sundays.

**ENGLISH BOOKS, &c.**, including *Bradshaw* and *Murray*, at 14, Bahnhof-strasse.

**RAILWAY.**—To Minden, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, Gottingen, &c., see *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

**TRAM**—Through the city.

**POPULATION**, 108,700.

The capital (since 1641) and seat of government of the now extinct Kingdom of Hanover (*Hannover* in German), on the Leine, which is navigable to this point. It was at first a fishing town, founded in the twelfth century, by Henry the Lion, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It offers a good specimen of an old German town, in some of its narrow and irregular streets; but the new town, especially the Ægidian quarter, facing the rampart, including George Frederick and Adolphus streets, built (1837-51) by the late king, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, is handsome and regular. They cover the site of the old walls and gate, levelled 1780; while the public Gardens (Gartengemeinde), and the Linden near the Lindnerberg, are in the suburbs. Hanover is a growing seat of manufactures.

Near the station is Wolff's statue (1861) of King Ernest Augustus, who, though disliked in England, was liked here, and proved a great benefactor to his capital.

The *Royal Castle* (Königleisch Schloss), contains the old *Rittersaal*, or Knight's Room, entirely wainscoted with oak. It contains many family portraits, from George I. and Henry the Lion, including James I.'s daughter, the Queen of Bohemia, through whom the House of Brunswick inherit the English crown. The *Silver Room* (Silberkammer), remarkable for its silver plate; among which are a complete service for 300 persons, and the shield of Achilles, which on festive occasions is hung up in the *Rittersaal*.

The *Schloss Chapel*, the best of the churches here, has some relics given by Henry the Lion, besides painted windows, and other decorations. Open daily, except Sundays, for 6d. Opposite the Castle is the Palace, with its collection of engravings, coins, and arms, in which the late king resided; with the *Royal Stables* (Marstall), now occupied by the Tram Company, and Riding School. Near it is

The *Waterloo Sælle*, in Waterloo-platz, formerly the Esplanade. This is a pillar 162 feet high, and 12½ feet in diameter, with 190 steps in the interior, leading to the Victory on the top (1832). It has this inscription, "The grateful Fatherland to the Conquerors of Waterloo." On the base are the names of 800 Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo, serving under General Count Alten, whose statue by Kümmler is here (1848). In the same square, on one side, is the Monument to *Leibnitz*, with Hewitson's colossal marble bust of the great philosopher, under a circular temple. On another side of this square are the fine Barrack of the Guards; and the Arsenal. The Wall Promenade affords a view as far as the distant hills.

The *Royal Library* or Archives, contains 120,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS., including those of Leibnitz, and his arm chair in which he died; also "Cicero's Offices," printed at Mentz, by Faust, on parchment, 1465; a missal, the gift of the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII.; and a large number of letters, including some by Leibnitz.

Facing the Marktkirche, a church of the fourteenth century, is the old Gothic *Town Hall*, with its library of 40,000 volumes. It was restored, 1846.

An exhibition of paintings is shown at the *Museum*, near the theatre. Other noticeable buildings the *Polytechnic School*, in which the trades exhibition takes place; the *Georgianum*, established

1776, for the education of noblemen's sons; the *Royal Mint* old *Parliament House*; and *Royal Court Theatre*, lately rebuilt at a great expense, and perhaps the largest in Germany. The ex-king, though blind, was a performer and composer himself. Count Wallmoden's collection of paintings and antiquities now belongs to the Emperor. There is an Industrial Exhibition, open for ½ mark.

Engelhart's *Statue of Schiller* (1863) is in the George-platz, near the Lyceum. The *House* in which Leibnitz was born, is an old building in Schmiede-strasse. Herschel, the astronomer, who was a musician in the royal band, was born here. Zimmermann is buried here.

The *Herrenhausen Palace* is approached by an avenue above a mile long, through a garden laid out in the French style, with formal clipped hedges. The Electress Sophia died suddenly here. It was the favourite seat of her son, George I. Here are a private theatre; water-works and a great fountain, which rises 125 feet; the *Welfen Museum*; and the Mausoleum, in which King Ernest Augustus is buried, with his statue, by Rauch. The Orangery, and collections of Cape heaths and swans were despoiled by the French.

Not far from this is *Mont Brillant*, a royal castle (now called *Welfenschloss*), late the residence of the Crown Prince.

The Zoological Gardens (chiefly deer and hares), at the village of Kirchrode is situated on the railway to Brunswick.

The Kingdom of Hanover, now incorporated with Prussia, forms the north-west corner of Germany, between the Elbe, the North Sea, and Holland; and is divided into six provinces. The royal family is descended from a younger branch of the Brunswick line. Duke Ernest Augustus was created ninth Elector of the Empire, 1692; and his son became King of England, as George I., on the death of Anne, 1714. In 1807 the country was included by Napoleon in the Kingdom of Westphalia. In 1815 the Elector took the title of King, and the two crowns remained united till the death of William IV., without male issue (1837), when in conformity with Salic law, his next brother, the Duke of Cumberland, ascended the throne of Hanover, as King Ernest Augustus, the government

having been previously administered by a regency under the Duke of Cambridge.

A first step of the new king was to revoke the charter granted by William IV., which was followed by a protest from the Göttingen professors, and the refusal of several towns to return deputies to the Estates; but without any useful result.

In the eventful year 1867, Hanover decided on joining Austria and the German Bund against Prussia. In consequence of this the Prussian forces under General von Falkenstein took possession of the Stade on 17th June, and of the city of Hanover on the 5th July; the Hanoverian army, in its attempts to march southward, being compelled to surrender after some fighting. When Austria was defeated, Hanover applied for an armistice with Prussia; this was refused; and the kingdom was annexed to the Prussian dominions in September. The blind ex-King removed a large treasure in bonds and shares to England, and was sometime a resident at Hietzing, near Vienna; then at Paris where he died, 1878.

A line from Hanover to **Altenbeken** was opened 1873, past Weetzen, Bennigsen, Hameln (Route 20), Pyrmont Spa (Route 20) and Bergheim; 61 miles long.

## ROUTE 1—Continued.

### Hanover to Minden.

By Rail, 1½ to 2¼ hours.

	English miles.		English miles.
Seelze .....	7	Stadthagen .....	26½
Wunstorf .....	13	Kirchhorsten .....	30
Haste .....	17½	Bückeburg .....	35
Lindhorst .....	22½	Minden .....	40½

At **Wunstorf (Stat.)**, with a church in the Romanesque style, the railway turns off to Bremen.

**Haste (Stat.)**.—Here a line, 3½ German miles long, was opened 1872 to Nenndorf Baths, Barsinghausen, and Weetzen.

**Nenndorf (Stat.)**, which belonged to the late Elector of Hesse, who has a seat here, is much frequented for its alkaline sulphur springs, used for bathing and drinking. The arrangements include sedan chairs and other appliances for the use of invalids, and a table d'hôte. Cheap lodgings are to be had, and there are many walks in the neighbourhood.

### Bückeburg (Stat.)

*Hotels.*—Deutsches Haus; Berliner Hof.

POPULATION, about 4,830.

Capital of the little *Principality of Lippe*, on the river *AA*, and residence of the Prince of Schaumburg Lippe, whose Castle is here surrounded by a good park. His army amounts to 240 men, all told. The Church was built 1613. Near it are the Castle of Schaumburg, and the *Paschenburg*, a hill 1,145 feet high, with a fine view of the valley of the Weser as far as the Brocken and the Teutoburg Wood.

*Eisen*, has four sulphur springs, called the Julianen, Georgen, Augen, and Neuwiesen, which you may bathe in or drink. Here also are the slime or mud baths, which are useful for rheumatism, skin, and many other diseases.

The arrangements of the baths are good; and there are excellent public rooms.

There is a monument to the Princess Juliana, and the mausoleum to Count William of Schaumburg Lippe, of our George II.'s time. This Count William deserves notice as the founder of an excellent Military School, in which Scharnhorst, the great regenerator of the Prussian army, was afterwards trained.

Pleasant trips may be made to the Arensburg, the waterfall at Langenfeld, the Porta Westphalica, the Ludner Klippe, and the Harreberg, from which is a good view.

A few miles north of Bückeburg is the bathing-place of *Rehburg*, a town on the Moorbache, seven miles from Hanover, with salt and iron springs, used for drinking also, and good for scrofula, &c.

### MINDEN (Stat.), in Prussia.

*HOTELS.*—Stadt London (London City); Stadt Bremen; Eisenbahngasthof, at the station.

*RAILWAY.*—To Cologne, Berlin, &c., and Osnabrück, Rhine, on the direct line to England.

POPULATION, 16,000.

*DILIGENCES.*—To Lüneburg and Stolzenau.

Minden, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, is an old town, and a fortress on the Weser, at its junction with the Basten, in a pleasant and fertile spot. It consists of old-fashioned narrow streets and is inclosed by six gates and strong walls.

tions, rebuilt since 1815, in place of those destroyed by Frederick II.

The *Cathedral*, in the Dom-platz, is an old Gothic building, partly of the eleventh century, with fine windows, a tower, and a good statue of St. Antony on the high altar. Here also is a painting by Aldegrevier (a Westphalian artist of the sixteenth century), of the baptism of Wittekind, the Saxon, by Charlemagne.

The church of *St. Martin* has an altar-piece by L. Cranach. Several Diets of the empire were held here.

A stone Bridge, 600 feet long, built 1518, across the Weser, has one arch of wood to replace two blown up in 1810 by the French.

Herr Kruger has a gallery of old German works.

The town carries on a good trade in sugar refining, vinegar, beer, &c. Steamers and small vessels come up from Bremen.

About three miles distant is the famous *Porta Westphalica*, formed by two hills, through which the Weser flows. These hills are called Jacob's and Wittekind's Hills, and command an extensive view. On the top of the latter, about 780 feet high, Wittekind was baptised by Charlemagne, a fact commemorated by the ruins of a chapel.

The *Battle of Minden* was fought at Todtenhausen, in the neighbourhood, where Frederick of Brunswick, on the 1st August, 1759, with 40,000 Prussians defeated a French army of twice the strength, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men.

In 1651 thirty-one persons were burnt here for witchcraft.

### From Minden to Cologne.

By Rail (Cöln-Mindener-Eisenbahn) in 6 to 9 hours.

	English miles.		English miles.
Minden to			
Porta .....	3½	[Branches to Mun-	
Rehme (Bad Oeyn-		ster, Soest, and	
hausen) .....	9½	Unna, on the	
Löhne .....	18	direct line to	
[Branch to Osnab-		Cologne, as be-	
bruck, &c.] .....		low.]	
Herford .....	19½	Camen.....	79
Bielefeld .....	28	Dortmund .....	88½
Brackwede.....	30		
Gütersloh .....	39	[Loop Line of the	
Rheda .....	44½	Bergische-Mär-	
Oelde .....	51	kische to Essen,	
Beckum .....	56	viâ Steele:	
Ahlen .....	63	Langendreer 8	
Hamm .....	70	Bochum .....	12

	English miles.		English miles.
Steele .....	18	[Branch Line to	
Essen .....	22]	Münster,	via
		Haltern.]	
(At Langendreer		Essen .....	111½
a branch comes in		Oberhausen .....	118½
from Hagen, on		Duisburg .....	123½
the Bergisch-Mär-		Calcum .....	132
kische. At Steele		Düsseldorf .....	139
are short branches		Benrath .....	145
of the same line to		Langenfeld .....	150
Hattingen and Voh-		Küppersteg .....	154
winkel.)		Mülheim-on-the	
Castrop .....	97½	Rhine .....	160
Herne .....	101½	Deutz .....	163
Gelsenkirchen ...	107½	Cologne .....	—

The direct course between Cologne and Hamm, as above, by the Bergische-Märkische line, with its numerous junctions, is as follows:—

	English miles.
Hamm .....	—
Unna .....	12

[Branch to Dortmund and Soest.]

Schwerte .....	22
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[Branch to Fröndenberg, Arnsberg, Meschede, Bestwig, Olsberg, Westheim, Scherfede, and Holzminden, 112 miles long.

Hagen .....	31
	English miles.

[Branches to Dortmund and Iserlohn.]

Barmen .....	45
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[Branch to Kemscheid.]

Elberfeld .....	47
Vohwinkel .....	57½

[Branch to Steele.]

Haan .....	54½
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[Branch to Düsseldorf.]

Obligs .....	59
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[Branch to Solingen.]

Mülheim on the Rhine .....	72½
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[Branches to Düsseldorf and Bensberg.]

Deutz and Cologne .....	75
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### Herford (Stat.)

Inns.—Stadt Berlin. Preussischer Hof.

An old Prussian town, with 11,000 inhabitants, on the Werre, in the county of Ravensburg.

*St. John's Church* has a tower 250 feet high, some good painted glass, and the crucifix and drinking cup of Wittekind, who is buried here. A monument erected by the Emperor Charles IV. to this old Saxon chief in 1877, is in the neighbouring

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village of *Engern* (5 miles). The *Münchkirche* adjoins the remains of an abbey.

**Behme Stat.)** A little town, near which is **Bad-Oeynhausén**, a bathing establishment close to the large salt pits, with a shaft 2,200 feet deep. Here the railway crosses the *Weser* at its junction with the *Werre*.

**Bielefeld (Stat.)**

*Inns*.—*Dreikronen*; *Ravensberger Hof*.

**RAILWAYS**.—To *Minden*, *Hanover*, *Berlin*, *Münster*, *Cologne*, &c.

**DILIGENCES**.—See *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

A town with 21,834 inhabitants, in a fine valley watered by the *Lutter*, and famous for its manufacture of *Westphalian* linens. It has large bleaching grounds and spinning mills; with *St. Maria* and *Nicholas* churches; and the old *Castle*, now a prison, on the *Sparenberg*, built 1545. The viaduct near this is 1,290 feet long. Good views from the *Johannisberg*, and other points.

From **Hamm (Stat.)**, the capital of the country of the *Mark*, on the *Lippe*, with a castle, three churches, and 14,000 inhabitants, a second railway goes south to *Münster*, and east to *Paderborn* by the *Soest* and *Lippstadt* route. The French Princes, after their flight, 1790, resided here at the *Nassauer Hof*. The river water is good for sore eyes. Remains of a Roman camp are near at hand.

**From Hamm to Münster.**

The stations on the *Westphalisch Line* are—

English miles.

*Drensteinfurt*..... 9½

*Münster* ..... 21

Thence to *Rheine*, 24½ miles, on the direct route to *N. Germany* from *Holland*, where the lines from *Emden* and *Osnabrück* unite.

**MÜNSTER (Stat.)**, in *Prussia*.

**HOTELS**.—*König von England* (*King of England*); *Rheinischer Hof*; *Münsterischer Hof*.

**RAILWAYS**.—To *Paderborn*, *Hanover*, *Cologne* &c., to *Osnabrück*, in the direction of *Bremen*, and *Essen*, *via Haltern* and *Gelsenkirchen*.

**DILIGENCES**.—See *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

**POPULATION**, 35,700, chiefly *Roman Catholics*.

This town, on the *Aa*, is the capital of the *Province of Westphalia*; was founded in the sixth century, under the name of *Miningerode* or *Melland*;

but its present name is derived from a *Monastery* and episcopal Church, built by *Charlemagne*, about 972. The bishopric, which was usually held by the Archbishop of *Cologne*, as Prince Bishop, was secularised in 1803, and annexed to the Grand Duchy of *Berg*. It is famous in history for the Anabaptist rising of the sixteenth century, under *John Bockel*, a tailor, better known as *John of Leyden* (the *Prophète* of *Meyerbeer's* opera), who drove out the Bishop, and called himself *King of Zion*, his new name for *Münster*. He struck a silver coin, one of which is in the *Hanover Museum*. From the tower of *St. Lambert's Church* still hang the three *Iron Cages* in which he and two contemporaries were suspended, to be tortured with red hot pincers, previous to their execution. His curiously carved house stands in the market-place. An annual procession commemorates his final defeat, 1586.

*Münster* is a picturesque old place, abounding in ancient Gothic churches and buildings of great beauty and interest. It contains also several broad, well-built streets, and good tall houses, some of which, as the *Romberg* and *Droste Palaces*, deserve notice. The lower stories of some of the principal streets, especially round the market place, are lined with arcades. Here the *Peace of Westphalia* was signed (1648), after the *Thirty Years' War*.

The *Cathedral*, in the *Dom-platz*, is a beautiful building of the thirteenth century, half *Romanesque*, half *Gothic*, with two transepts, and the chapel of the brave and warlike Bishop *Bernard von Galen*, who contrived to maintain a large army of mercenaries, and sometimes turned them on his own people. It contains an *Apostelgang* or *Roodloft*, with a fine stone staircase, much stained glass, a clock with the signs of the *zodiac*, &c., and a large library. It was greatly disfigured by the *Anabaptists*.

The grave of the Archbishop of *Cologne*, *Clement Augustus of Droste*, who died 1845, is marked by a simple stone

The *Castle* (*Schloss*), formerly the residence of the Prince Bishop, has a *Botanical Garden* and park behind it, on the site of the citadel and walls, razed in the last century.

The fine Gothic *Town Hall* (*Rathhaus*) contains the *Friedenssaal*, or room in which the *Peace of*



Westphalia was signed, 1648. Its walls are ornamented with fine wood carvings (restored 1853), and the portraits of all the princes and ambassadors present on that occasion. Their seats are preserved, with several memorials of the Anabaptist times; among others, the instruments of torture used at the execution of John of Leyden, of whom there is a portrait.

*St. Lambertus* (Lambertekirche), a beautiful Gothic church of the fourteenth century, with a carved window, is marked by the tall steeple (leaning from the perpendicular) from which the iron cages already mentioned are still suspended. The *St. Maurice Church*, a Romanesque building, by Bishop Erpbo, with three towers, has been restored. *St. Servetus Church*, of the same age, has a new spire (1858) The *Ueberwasserkirche*, was built by Bishop Galen, in the 16th century.

The *St. Clement's Church* has an excellent hospital, in which the Sisters of Mercy attend.

The *St. Leger Church* (Ludgerikirche), partly Romanesque of the 12th century, has a good Gothic tower, restored 1860.

A Catholic Theological and Philosophical College has been established in place of the University, abolished 1812. There are also seminaries for priests and school masters; a scholastic institution for Jewish teachers; an old Jesuits' college; a theatre; with various government buildings and benevolent institutions; also, large distilleries and breweries. It has a good trade in Rhenish wines, woollen yarn, and Westphalian hams. The line to *Osnaabrück* was opened 1871.

**Dortmund (Stat.),** in Westphalian Prussia.

*Inn.*—Belle Vue. POPULATION, 57,740.

An old Hans town and imperial city, one of the principal seats of the *Vehmegericht*, or Tribunal of the red soil. Near the station are two lime trees under which, at the *Königshof*, the Emperor *Sigismund* took the oath in 1429 to this famous tribunal; of which the Archbishop was President.

The Dominical Church has curious Westphalian paintings of the 16th century; and the other churches, especially the *Reinhold* and *Marlen*, are worth seeing. The Town Hall is one of the oldest in Germany, built in the 13th century.

A line is open to *Welter* (page 79). Another *Dülmen* and *Gronau*, to *Enschede*, and

*Arnhem* in Holland. From *Gronau* it is 30 miles to *Münster*. A rail to *Elberfeld* makes a short cut to *Düsseldorf*. At *Kray*, a branch to *Gelsenkirchen* and *Hörde* goes off.

**Essen (Stat.),** in Prussia.

*Inns.*—Sauer; Holtgen.

POPULATION, 54,796.

Till 1802, this town was a free imperial town, where the *Frürentage* or Diets of the provinces of Westphalia and the Rhine were held. It stands on the *Berne*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the railway station, and is the centre of a coal district, and large iron and steel manufactures.

At *Krupp's Steel Works* there are about 1,300 furnaces, forges, and ovens, 300 steam engines, besides numerous lathes, planing, boring, and other machines; and about 60 steam-hammers (one 50 tons). They employ 8,500 hands, and make 200 tons of steel daily, and 300 guns a month.

The old Monastery Church (*Münsterkirche*), founded by the Emperor *Otho III.*, has a remarkable branched candlestick of bronze, and four gold crosses ornamented with precious stones, presented by the Emperor's sister, *Mechtildis*, in 998. The *Quirinus church* was the oldest Christian church in these parts. A line to *Schalke* (towards *Wanne*), and an extension from *Bochum* (population, 21,192) to *Ierne* were opened 1875.

**Oberhausen (Stat.).**—Here are extensive iron-works, and a machine factory; and there is a railway connection with *Wanne*, and with *Ruhrort* (on the Rhine), *via Sterkerade*.

**Duisburg (Stat.),** in Rhenish Prussia.

*Inns.*—Europäischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof.

POPULATION, 18,000.

This manufacturing town is built near the *Ruhr*, above its junction with the *Rhine*, which once ran by it. It is enclosed by old walls and towers, and contains some manufactories and sugar refineries. The *Salvator* (or *St. Saviour's*) Church, is of the 15th century. The Protestant University was abolished 1802. The valley of the *Ruhr* is marked by picturesque scenery, and thriving iron-works and manufactures. Hereabouts was the *Castrum Deusontis*, or camp of the Teutones, in the Forest called *Saltus Teutoburgiensis*.

**Calcum (Stat.),** in Rhenish Prussia.

Two miles from this is—

*Kaiserwerth* (or Caesar's House), once an island, and the residence of the German Monarchs. From a castle here, now in ruins, Henry IV., when a child, was stolen by the Archbishop of Cologne. The old Church contains the silver shrine of St. Sulbert, an English preacher of the Gospel. Here are the charitable institutions founded by Pastor Fliedner (died 1864), for Protestant Deaconesses.

**Düsseldorf (Stat.),** on the Rhine.

*Hotels.*—Breidenbacher Hof; Hotel de l'Europe, both excellent and highly recommended.

POPULATION, 69,365. See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book of the Rhine*, for further particulars. Its Academy was unfortunately burnt down, 1872, with part of the pictures; but Rubens' "Ascension of the Virgin" was saved.

From Hamm, as above, the direct rail to Cologne, passes Unna, Schwerte, &c., to Hagen, on the Bergische Märkische line.

**Hagen (Stat.),** in Hanover.

*Hotel.*—Lünenschloss.

In the country of Mark, on the Volme, and has 13,000 inhabitants, and factories for locks, cotton, &c. Near is the little town of *Limburg* on the Lenne, with a castle of the Prince von Bentheim, and the ruins of the castle of Hohensyburg, which belonged to Duke Wittkind. From Hagen, a branch of 24 kils. was opened, 1874, to **Brügge**, by way of *Oberhagen*, *Dahl*, &c. Another line proceeds to *Siegen*, by way of *Letmathe* (where a branch turns off to Iserlohn, as under), *Finnentrop* (branch to *Attendorn*), *Altenhundem*, and *Creuzthal*. At Finnentrop there is a Branch to *Olpe*. There is a short branch rail to *Haufe*. At **Siegen (Stat.)**, now a mining place, with two Castles, Rubens was born, it is said, while his mother was staying here, 1577.

**Iserlohn (Stat.),** in Westphalia.

*Inn.*—Welter.

POPULATION, 15,000.

An important manufacturing town, noted for its iron and bronze goods, needles, &c., which are sent far and wide. The environs are full of iron

foundries, smelting houses, paper mills, &c., dispersed among the romantic scenery. At *Grüne* are calamine mines, and an iron cross to commemorate the War of Deliverance. At *Sundwich*, are the *Sundwich Höhle* and *Felsenmeer*, in which fossil bones are found.

**Schwelm (Stat.),** in the Prussian Wupperthal, 10 miles from Hagen.

*Hotel.*—Prinz von Preussen.

POPULATION, 5,600.

Here are steel works, and factories for locks and cutting instruments, &c. About 2 miles distant is the remarkable *Klutart Cave*, visited with a guide.

The railway here passes the old line of separation of the Saxons and Franks, and arrives at

**Barmen (Stat.)**

*Hotels.*—Vogler; Vereinshaus,

POPULATION, 86,500.

It consists of several townships in the valley of the Wupper, or the Wupperthal, near the Sauerland hills. Its east end, at *Unterbarmen*, borders on *Elberfeld*, to which it is united by a bridge over the Wupper, with which it forms one large straggling town.

The population two centuries ago was scarcely 1,000. It is a remarkably clean place, is about 3 miles long, and has extensive manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, tape, soap, with spinning mills, Turkish red works, print works, &c., (one chimney is 311 feet high). The best view of the place is from the *Hohenstein*.

There are five Churches, a Town House in the new *Rathhaus-platz*, a widows' house, bronze monument to Frederick William III., a Real or Practice School, Weaving School, School of Design, and other institutions

The Bergische-Märkische railway passes through this long, industrious valley close to the houses, and has two stations at the Barmen end.

**ELBERFELD (Stat.),** in Prussia.

*Hotels.*—Weidenhof; Victoria.

POPULATION, 80,600.

RAILWAY.—To Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Minden, &c.

This is the most important and flourishing seat of manufactures in Germany, taking name from the Elberfeld family, who established yarn and bleaching works here, the water of the river being of great purity. It occupies a fine part of the Wupperthal, in a country abounding with coal, and stands about 400 feet above the sea level. With Barmen, to which it is joined by a bridge at the west end, it makes a well-built, but spreading town, nearly six miles long.

Here they manufacture all kinds of cotton, silk, and linen goods, ribbons, fringes, bed-ticks, coverlets, table-cloths, with cutlery, and iron articles. The silk business was introduced about 1760; that of Turkey red, for dyeing (for which it is noted) in 1780. Yarn is sent here to be dyed.

Except the large factories there are few buildings of note. It has an Exchange, Town Hall, &c., with several companies and societies for trading, educational and other purposes, and an excellent system of poor-law inspection. There is a splendid view of the town and the Wupperthal, from the Belvedere on the Haardt. From **Lennepe** a branch of 11 miles runs off to **Wermelskirchen** and **Wipperfurth**. **Remscheid**, near this, has a population of 22,003

From the next station, **Vohwinkel**, the railway passes by the pilgrim's resort of Nevegues and the old castle of the Count of Hardenburg, *viâ* **Solingen** (a place for making knives and scissors), **Haan**, **Mülheim-on-Rhine**, to **Deutz**, and

### COLOGNE (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Disch, in Bridge Street, very highly recommended; it is centrally situated, and most frequented by English families and single gentlemen.

Hotel Ernst, first-class, near the station.

Hotel de Hollande, a first-rate establishment, facing the quay; commands a charming view of the Rhine; moderate charges, civility and attention.

Hotel du Nord, most centrally situated, affording first-class accommodation at very moderate charges.

Grand Hotel Victoria, in the Haymarket, close to the river, good in every respect, capital table d'hôte.

Hotel du Dome, near the cathedral, opposite the bridge, a good second class hotel.

Hotel de l'Union, very good, near the Station and Cathedral,

Hotel du Belle Vue, at Deutz, See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*, for further particulars.

From Cologne the line to Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, passes

**Düren (Stat.)**, in Rhenish Prussia.

*Inns.*—Mommer; Rheinischer Hof.

POPULATION, 15,000.

A very old walled town, on the right bank of the Ruhr, or Roer, in a rich and fertile plain. It was called *Marcodurum*, by the Romans; and from this its subsequent name of Mark-Düren was derived. Here the cohorts of the Ubii were defeated by Civilis, the Batavian leader, 70 A.D. It was the favourite hunting-seat of the Emperor Carloman (Charlemagne), and was taken by Charles V. after a long siege. It contains the Ursuline Convent for the education of young girls, and two other convents; with seven churches and a synagogue.

The parish church of St. Anna has the head of that Saint in a box, on a marble high altar, and a beautifully carved chancel. From the tower, 156 feet high, is a magnificent view as far as the Sieben-Gebirge, surrounding the Drachenfels, on the Rhine.

The Town House was built 1789. The Casino, by Zwirner, the restorer of Cologne Cathedral. Here are paper, machine, and cast-iron factories, and iron saw mills, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, coverlets, acres, soap, leather, &c.

### AACHEN,

Or *Aix-la-Chapelle*, as the French call it.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel du Grand Monarque and Hotel Nuellens; both kept by M. Dremel.

Du Dragon d'Or; Dubigk's Hotel; Hoyer's Imperial Crown and Hoyer's Union Hotel.

Hotel du Nord.

See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*, for particulars.

## ROUTE 2.

**Berlin to Wittenberge, Lübeck, Büchen, and Hamburg; thence to Kiel, &c.**

By Rail, 176 miles, in 4½ to 8 hours, to Hamburg.

	English miles.		English miles.
1. Berlin .....	—	Hagenow .....	116
Spandau .....	4½	[Branch to Rostock, &c.]	—
Nauen .....	19	Pritzler .....	—
Friesack .....	37	Brahlsdorf .....	129½
Neustadt-a-D. ....	47	Boitzenburg .....	134½
Zernitz .....	51	Büchen .....	144
Glöwen .....	60	[Branches to Lauenburg	—
Wilsnack .....	69½	and Lübeck; see No. 2,	—
Wittenberge .....	74	below.]	—
[Branch to Magdeburg.]	—	Schwarzenbeck .....	152½
Karstädt .....	—	Friedrichsruh .....	157½
Wend Warnow .....	92	Reinbeck .....	162
Grabow .....	97	Bergedorf .....	162½
Ludwigslust .....	102	Hamburg .....	175½

2. From Büchen (as above) to Lübeck.

Ratzeburg ..... 16½ | Lübeck ..... | 29 |

**Spandau (Stat.)**, described in Route 1. Here Route 2A parts off (see below).

From **Friesack (Stat.)**, the post road runs by *Fehrbellin*, 2½ miles, where the Great Elector defeated the Swedes, 18th June, 1675; and *Neuruppon*, on a lake of the same name, which is connected with the Havel by a canal. It contains a statue of the Elector Frederick William, and is near *Rheinsberg*, once the residence of Frederick the Great.

The post road goes south to

**Rathenow (Stat.)**, in Route 2A, on the Havel. Population, 6,000. Here is a statue of Frederick William, to commemorate the occupation of Rathenow, 15th June, 1675.

Situated on the left from **Glöwen (Stat.)**, on the post road, is

*Havelberg*, with a bridge over the river Havel, and a cathedral, the seat of a bishop from 946 to 1548. Ship building is carried on.

**Wilsnack (Stat.)**

*Inn*.—Deutsches Haus.

A small town, having a fine old Church, with arches 80 feet high.

**Wittenberge (Stat.)**, on the Elbe.

On the Mecklenburg frontier. From here, on the left bank of the Elbe, is a branch railway to *Stendal* and *Magdeburg*. The *Direct line to Hamburg*, from Wittenberge, passes down the Elbe, to

*Dömitz*, *Dannenburg*, *Hitzaker*, and *Lüneburg*; and thence *viâ Harburg*, as in Route 4. At *Lüneburg* you turn off *viâ Bucholz*, for Bremen.

About six miles from here on the high road is

*Perleberg*, a town of West Prignitz, having a Roland's Saule or Roland statue, and chicory works.

**Ludwigslust (Stat.)**, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*Hotel*.—De Wismar.

POPULATION, 4,000.

A small town (the name of which signifies Louis's Pleasure House), with a cathedral church, and a summer palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, containing some good Dutch paintings and antiquities. Here, also, are Winterhalter's portrait of the Duke of Orleans, and mausoleum of the Grand Duchess Louise, and the Grand Duchesse Helene Pauleuse; the latter in a Greek chapel. At

*Wobbelin* is the grave and monument of Theodore Körner, the poet, who fell in a skirmish at *Gadebusch*, August 26th, 1813, after writing the Song to his Sword. The remains of his sister repose near him.

**Hagenow (Stat.)** Here the rail turns off to Schwerin, &c. (Route 8).

**Büchen (Stat.)** Lines to Lübeck, and to Lauenburg and Lüneburg. (Routes 4 and 8.)

## HAMBURG (Stat.)

**HOTELS**.—Hotel St. Petersburg, first class, well situated and recommended.

Hotel du Belvedere, first class, well situated and recommended.

English Hotel, "Restaurant and Café" attached, recommended.

Marienthal Hotel and Pension, near Wandsbeck Forest.

Rheinischer Hof: Hotel Schadendorf; Hotel Central et Pension; Waterloo Hotel.

*Coffee Houses*.—Alster-Pavillon; Alster-Hallen; Zingg's. Beerhouses and gardens in all directions; Post and Telegraph Office, in Post Strasse, near the Exchange.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—At the Church in Zeughaus Markt. Reformed Church, in Johannisbollwerk.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Rail to Berlin, Lübeck, Kell, Cuxhaven, &c. Diligences to Bremen, Harburg. Steamers to Harburg, Cuxhaven, Helligoland, London, Hull, Grimsby, &c. See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**POPULATION**, 353,000 including the territory, mostly Protestant. About 10,000 Jews.

Hamburg, the first port and the second city after Berlin, in North Germany, stands on the north side of the Elbe, where the Alster joins it, about 75 miles from Cuxhaven, in the North Sea; 37 hours from London, 40 hours from Hull. Altona lies to the west of it. Here it was founded, with a Church and Castle, by Charlemagne, in 803. Adolphus of Holstein defeated the Danes at the battle of Bornhörd, 1127, and secured the liberties of the rising town. The Emperor Barbarossa made the river duty free to the mouth, 1189. The refugee Walloons afterwards settled here. It was declared a free city of the Empire, 1770; and as a port and Hanse Town, its prosperity has been uninterrupted, except during the period of its occupation by the French under Marshal Davoust, 1803-14, when it was robbed of several millions of property in the shape of fines and confiscation. The space occupied by the city is 10 to 12 square miles; but the territory over which the Four Burgomasters and the Senate reign is about 150 square miles. On the 1st April, 1868, Hamburg in common with other Hanse Towns, ceased to be an independent German State, and became a member of the German Empire under Prussia, whose colours have superseded the old flag. Naval Schools for the supply of the German Navy are established here.

The Alster, coming from the north-east, forms the basins of the Inner and Outer Alster, and passing on by several canals called "Fleete," falls into the Elbe roadstead. The Inner Basin or Binnen Alster is surrounded on three sides by hotels and handsome buildings; the fourth side, towards the Grosse Alster being open. It is planted with trees all round, and is the favourite promenade. Another, is on the site of the old ramparts, now converted into pleasant gardens and a carriage road. Two out of the three inhabited sides of the Binnen Alster, which are called Alster Damun, and the Old and New Jungfernstieg (or Ladies' Walk) have been rebuilt

on a fine scale since the *great fire of 1842*, which destroyed them, and sixty streets adjoining, upwards of 1,700 houses, several churches, Town Hall, and other public buildings.

The old Town consists of old-fashioned streets and houses, of no great date or interest. A new and improved town is springing up in the East suburbs, near the railway station. The best shops and the warehouses are in Neuer and Alter Winkel round the Alster Basin, where large ships unloading close to the quays. Many merchants live up to the Alster, and at their villas at Blankensee, down the Elbe. One of the best points of view is Stintfang at Elbhöhe, over the harbour, the Elbe, &c.

Hamburg is a free port, that is, there are no tranship dues; and the import duties are very low. Every description of goods, to the value of eighty millions sterling inwards and outwards passes through the port, which serves as a depot for North Europe. One third of the shipping belongs to England, to which half a million cattle are sent yearly. The established religion is Lutheran, all others are tolerated. A cathedral formerly stood in the Dom-platz. It belonged to the Archbishop of Bremen, but was made over to the city in 1802.

**CHURCHES.**—*St. Petri-Kirche* destroyed by fire in 1842, has been rebuilt in the Gothic style upon the old tower. That of

*St. Nikolai*, in the Hopfenmarkt, destroyed at the same time, has been rebuilt by Sir G. G. Scott in stone and white brick. Its spire is 471 English feet (or 514 Hamburg feet) above sea, or the highest in Europe, being 3 feet higher than the Strassburg spire. Burgomaster Schröder is buried here.

*St. Michael's Kirche* was built by Sonnin, 1751-62 except the tower, added in 1788, which rises 456 feet high, and is one of the highest in Europe, commanding a splendid view. The Church will hold 2,000 persons; and has an altar-piece by Tischbein, with a tablet to the memory of those who fell in the War of Freedom. Open free. For the tower, a small fee.

*St. Katharinen Kirche*, built in the 13th century, has a tower 393 feet high. It contains a portrait of Pastor Götz, the opposer of Lessing; a fine marble chancel; and an altar-piece by Overbeck.

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*St. Jacob's Church*, in Stein-strasse, has a tower, rebuilt 1827. It stands near some old houses which escaped the fire.

The German Reformed Church is in Ferdinand-strasse.

The *French Protestant Church*, 184, Königs-strasse.

Little *St. Michael's Church* has been used by the Roman Catholics since 1834.

Synagogues for the German and Portuguese Jews at Elbe-strasse, in the Neue Steinweg; besides a Jewish *Temple* in Pool-strasse, built 1844, in the Norman style.

One of the buildings which escaped the fire of 1842 is the

*New Exchange* (Börse), in Adolphi-platz, a very handsome pile, by Schinkel, opened December 2nd, 1841. It is 250 feet long, and 180 feet broad, and surrounded by a colonnade, and offices for brokers, &c. It contains a library and reading room, where the journals may be read. Subscription for a month, six marks; for three days, one mark.

Near this are the New Town Hall and Courts of Justice, built by Sir G. G. Scott.

The New Bank, by Schinkel, is opposite the Bank in Adolphi-platz.

The *Johanneum*, or *Johannischule*, is a large building in Dom-platz, on the site of the Cathedral; including the *Gymnasium Thor College*, with a staff of professors, and the Library of nearly 200,000 vols., and 5,000 MSS., including a bequest of Joachim Jungius; with museums of natural history and antiquities. At the Altona Gate is a Navigation School, near the Observatory.

The *Krankenhaus* (Public Hospital) in the suburb of St. George is designed to contain nearly 5,000 sick of all classes; the poor being admitted free, while others pay according to their means to have the benefit of good medical advice. Its Chapel contains Overbeck's *Christ's Agony in the Garden*.

The *Waisenhaus* (Orphan School), where 600 infants are brought up and educated. There is also a *Rauhehaus* or Reformatory for neglected children outside the town, with a mission Seminary, printing press, &c. attached to it.

The Kornhaus, in the old Wandrahm, built 1660, is now the Infantry Barracks.

The *Stadt Theatre*, in Damm Thor Strasse, was built by Schinkel, 1826, and will hold 2,500 spectators. The *Thalia Theatre*, at the Pferde markt, holds 1,800. There are large *Bazaars* in the Alter Jungfernstieg; and at the Hotel de Russie, a fine building with a glass octagon.

A *Music Hall* at the corner of Neue Wall is a large building, with a room capable of containing 2,000 persons.

Among the *Collections* in the town deserving of notice are the following:—Röding's Museum in Diechthorwall, of stuffed animals, and shells, antiquities, coins, engravings, &c. Open daily, during the summer months, from 10 to 1, with lectures, &c. The Natural History Museum, in the Schulgebäude, a well-arranged collection of shells. The Town Picture Gallery, in the arcade of the Exchange. Open daily to strangers. The Kunsthalle, or Gallery of Sculpture, is near the Schiller Statue.

Botanical Gardens, near the Damm Gate; not far from the *Zoological Gardens*, and Zolverein Dépôt. Outside is the public cemetery, with a sarcophagus to the victims of Davoust's occupation.

Mendelssohn, the musician, was born here. The son of a banker, and grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, the scholar.

ENVIRONS.—1. There are various places of amusement in the environs, such as the Tivoli, in the suburb of St. George, with a summer theatre, winter garden, greenhouse, orangery, &c.

The Elbe Pavilion is situated on an eminence between the Millern and Altona Gates. The latter leads out to Altona, at a short distance. Its best street is Palmalle, in the middle of which is a beautiful avenue which leads to Ottenstein.

In Land-strasse, under a large lime tree, is the grave of Klopstock; and the monument to 1,138 Hamburgers starved to death by Davoust during the siege in 1813. Klopstock was born 1774 at his house in König-strasse. Beyond this, on the Elbe, is Booth's Nursery, at *Flottbeck*; then Meinstaden, where Hugo Grotius lived: and many fine country houses round Blakenese, a village inhabited by sailors and fishermen, to which a trip may be made by steamboat.

*Harvestende* is a pretty village outside the Damm Thor, on a road lined with handsome country houses.



Near the Outer Anster is *Eppendorf*, a place of amusement, with the *Andreas Brunnen*, reached by water on the *Alster*.

*Eimsbüttel* is a pleasant spot, two miles from Hamburg, partly under its jurisdiction and partly under that of *Holstein*.

Ham, Horn, and the fruit and kitchen Gardens at *Vierlande* are localities deserving notice.

*Wandsbeck*, about four miles from Hamburg by the Stein Gate, belonging to *Holstein*. It was the residence of *Claudius*, whose grave is here; and also of *Tycho Brahe*, and *Voss*, the poet.

Hamburg is the first of the *Hanse Towns*, the others being *Bremen*, *Lübeck*, and *Frankfort-on-the-Main*, all now annexed to *Prussia*. These, since 1641, are the only remnants of the powerful *Hanseatic League* of eighty-five ports and towns in the North of Germany and round the Baltic, formed in the 12th century, for the protection of trade. They had a factory in *London*, at the Steel-yard, a site now occupied by the terminus in *Cannon-street*, of the *South Eastern Railway*. The archives of the union are kept at *Lübeck*.

Among the costumes of Hamburg are those of the *Reitenden Diener* (riding servants), who form the body guard of the Senate on horseback, and are dressed in yellow riding capes, with sabres and carbines. They also accompany funeral processions in black Spanish cloaks and wigs; and attend weddings in a gayer dress, with cocked hat and sword.

The Steamers across the *Elbe* to *Harburg* (Stat.) are now superseded by a rail, 7 miles long, completing the direct line to *Lüneburg* and *Berlin*.

In summer steamers ply regularly to *Cuxhaven* and *Heligoland* in 10 or 12 hours, about 90 miles.

### CUXHAVEN.

POPULATION, 1,000 (fishermen, &c.)

This is an outpost of Hamburg, to which it belongs, and is about 70 miles below it, at the mouth of the *Elbe* in the *North Sea*. It serves as a packet station, and as a rendezvous for shipping in winter, when the rivers are frozen. A naval arsenal and new harbour are to be constructed for the German navy. The district around is part of the bailiwick of *Ritzebüttel*, under the government of the Hamburg Senate.

There are bathing machines and lodging houses for the use of visitors. Good lodgings may be had from 7 to 10 marks weekly. A club room at the *Belvedere Hotel*. Promenades by the sea shore, and to *Brockswalde*. There are lighthouses here, and at the island of *Neuwerk*, two miles off. A telegraph to Hamburg.

About 20 miles from *Cuxhaven*, out in the *North Sea*, facing the *Elbe's* mouth, is *Heligoland*, or

### HELIGOLAND.

An island belonging to England, consisting of reddish clay, mixed with round stones, of the *Keuper* formation, which the sea is continually wearing away, always on the north side.

POPULATION, 2,000, in 400 houses; chiefly German *Frieslanders*, who are fishermen and pilots.

During the great European war, when the island was taken possession of by England, 1807, to serve as a dépôt for trade, the population amounted to 4,000 or 5,000, and the port was lined with warehouses. It is about three miles round; and is divided into *Vor* or *Unterland*, a few feet above the sea, and an *Oberland* or *Cliff*, 90 to 170 feet high, with a level top reached by 190 steps, on which the little town is placed, with the Governor's house and a lighthouse. The landing-place is in the *Unterland*, where there are two little harbours with deep water. It is joined to the cliff by a sandy isthmus. There is a resident English Governor, assisted by a Council and Assembly. The people pay no taxes, and are left to manage their own affairs. Sea bathing at *Rothe Mere* is enjoyed here in perfection at all times of the tide, the climate being peculiarly soft.

Carriages and horses are not used; two or three cows and a few hundred sheep are seen; there are several Hotels (*City of London*; *Queen of England*; *Kriiss*); and Restaurants; table d'hôte at the *Conversation House*. Private lodgings are reasonable. The amusements consist chiefly of water excursions, and bathing at *Sandy Island* or the *Dune*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off, to which the bathers are carried in boats in the early morning. A theatre has been built by the Governor. The Church has a ship hanging from the roof, a *Frisian* custom; also a brass font, and scripture

panel paintings round the gallery front, where the men sit in their blue shirts and corduroys; while the women sit below, dressed in crimson petticoats with a dark bodice, silk sun-bonnets and veil. The women do all the work ashore, while the men fish. English, German, and Frisian are spoken. Wrecking, once common here, has been put a stop to.

The Nordhorn, 180 feet high, is the highest point in the island. There are sea caves and grottoes at Jung Gatt and Mohrmers Gatt, &c. Around the Heligoland are Sandy Island, the Monk, and other reefs, gradually formed by the action of the sea; which since 1770 has worn a channel 10 fathoms deep between the mainland and Sandy Island, once no doubt a part of it. In early times it was the abode of a Saxon deity, on the site of which a hermitage was established; hence the present name, signifying Holy Island.

The Norderney, and the Wanger Ooge, are six to eight miles distant from Heligoland. (See Route 6.)

## ROUTE 2A.

**Berlin to Spandau, Stendal, Gardelegen, Salzwedel, and Bremen.**

By rail, 85 miles to Gardelegen; 90 to Salzwedel.

	English miles.		English miles.
Berlin to	8	Brunau-Pake-	
Spandau .....	8	busch .....	20
Rathenow .....	44	Callehne .....	25½
Schönhausen .....	57½	Salzwedel .....	35½
Stendal .....	65	Vinzelberg .....	73
[Branch to		Gardelegen .....	85
Bismark .....	13		

**Spandau (Stat.)**, as in Route 1. Here the line parts off to **Rathenow (Stat.)**, on the Havel, already described.

**Schönhausen (Stat.)**, near the Elbe.—This with Bismark or Bismarck (below) gives a title to a famous man of the present day, Prince Bismarck-Schönhausen.

**Stendal (Stat.)**, where this line intersects the line from Wittenberge to Magdeburg. It is a small town on the Uchte (population, 8,100), with some manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen. The line passes hence to **Vinzelberg (Stat.)**, and **Gardelegen (Stat.)**, in the direction of Brunswick and Hanover; while the branch turns off north-west towards Hamburg, past **Kiaden**

(Stat.); **Bismark (Stat.)**, as above mentioned **Brunau (Stat.)**, &c.; to

**Salzwedel (Stat.)**, on the post roads from Magdeburg and Brunswick, and the river Tetzte.

An extension to **Uelzen** (on the Hanover and Hamburg line). **Soltau**, and **Langwedel**, completes the direct line from Berlin to Bremen. Salzwedel to Bremen is about 109 English miles.

## ROUTE 3.

**Hamburg to Itzehoe, Kiel, Rendsburg, Schleswig, Tönning, Flensburg, &c.**

By rail as follows:—

Hamburg or	English miles.		English miles.
Altona to		Nortorf .....	56
Pinneburg .....	9½	Rendsburg .....	68
Tornisch .....	14	Klosterkrug .....	80
Elmahorn .....	18½	Schleswig .....	88
[Branch to		Jübeck .....	93½
Glückstadt... 10½		[Branch to	
Itzehoe .....	18½	Friedrichstadt 14	
Horst .....	23½	Tönning .....	21
Wrist .....	32½	Flensburg .....	118
Neumünster .....	43½	Rothenkrug (for	
[Branches to		Apnrade 5 m.)...	138
Kiel and Tönning,		Hadersleben .....	158
etc.		Vamdrup .....	163

Leaving Hamburg, we reach **Altona (Stat.)**, the old capital of Holstein, making part of the west suburbs of Hamburg. Pop., 84,100.

**Pinneberg (Stat.)**, near Kellingeng Church.

**Elmsborn (Stat.)**, on the Kruckau, near the branch to Glückstadt and Itzehoe.

**Glückstadt (Stat.)** The capital of the Duchy of Holstein and a small port on the marshy bank of the Elbe (population, 5,100). Direct line to **Heide**.

**Neumünster (Stat.)** Hotel.—Harm's.

POPULATION, 8,000; employed in the linen and other manufactures. A direct line runs past **Heide**, to **Tönning** (Jensen's Hotel; population, 4,000), a port in the Elder's mouth, on the North Sea; having a large cattle trade with England. At Heide the line from Altona comes in, and a branch goes off to **Wesselburen**.

Here a branch turns off to

**Bordesholm (Stat.)**, near a lake and a church containing tombs of the Danish royal family. This line continues down the valley of the **Eider** to

**KIEL (Stat.)**

**HOTELS.**—Germania; Bellevue; Marsly; Railway Hotel (Bahnhof Hotel); Stadt Kopenhagen.

**POPULATION**, 37,300.

The capital of the Duchy of Holstein, and one of the best ports in the Baltic, now annexed to the German Empire. It stands in a very pleasant country, and is walled round and regularly built. It carries on a good trade with the Danish Islands; the Twelfth Day fair is largely attended. Large ships of war can anchor near the town, in the beautiful Bay called Kielerfiord, 3 miles by 1½ mile, with deep water for large ships. Here are a Naval College and Floating Docks at Ellerbeck, protected by land forts. The Holstein or Kiel Canal runs from here across the peninsula to the North Sea. There is a Church or Cathedral.

The University founded 1665, by Duke Christian Albert, has collections of minerals and antiquities, a library of 100,000 volumes, and an observatory. There is also a Museum of fine arts, with some plaster casts, and a gallery of paintings.

The Sea Baths are near the Düstenbrook wood and the promenade to Bellevue (2 miles). Other points of view are the Wilhelmshöhe, Neumühlen, and Friedrichsort Fort, to which trips can be made by boat. The old Castle was the seat of the Prince of Holstein-Glücksburg, whose territory was part of that complicated slice of border land generally called Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenberg, which, with a piece of Jutland, was wrested from Denmark by the Allied German Powers in the war of 1864.

**CONVEYANCES.**—By rail to Hamburg, Neustadt, Schleswig, &c. Steamers (when no ice) to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg. A steamer for Copenhagen leaves on the arrival of the last train, for *Korsør* (8 hours), in the Great Belt, on the island of Zealand, where the rail to Copenhagen is taken. The direct boat to the capital takes 14 hours.

At Neumünster, the branch turns off to

**Rendsburg (Stat.)**

**Inns.**—Stadt Hamburg; Hotel Pahl.

**POPULATION**, 12,000.

A strong post on the Elber, which marks the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig. It runs down to the North Sea at *Tönning*, and communicates with the Baltic by a branch canal from Kiel.

*Duvenstedt.*—To the east is *Eckernförde* where two Danish vessels were captured in the German war of 1848-9.

**Klosterkrug (Stat.)**—Branch to Schleswig, crossing the Schlei, and the site of the *Dannevirke*, a line of fortifications which extended across the peninsula to Friedrichstadt on the North Sea. After having been taken by the Prussians under Wrangel, April 23rd, 1848, and afterwards much strengthened by the Danes, it was finally taken and destroyed by the allied Prussian and Austrian forces, February 5th, 1864.

**SCHLESWIG (Stat.)**

**Inns.**—Hotel Raven; Hotel Stehn; Stadt Hamburg.

**POPULATION**, 12,200.

An old town, extending along the Schlei to a bay in the Baltic, the chief seat of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. The houses are of neat brick in the Dutch style.

The Cathedral has a good altar screen, carved by Hans Bruggemann, 1521. Other buildings are the Town House, Poor House, Orphan House, and a Nunnery.

The bay is shallow and full of sand banks. *Gottorp Castle*, on an island in the bay, was the seat of the former Dukes. It was taken by Gen. Von Wrangel, February 1st, 1864, on behalf of the Allied Governments, and annexed to Prussia, 1866.

Steamer to *Kappeln* (in 3 hours), past *Missunde*, which was strongly fortified to protect the passage of the Schlei; but the Danes being overmatched in men and artillery, were defeated by the Prussians under Prince Charles, February 6th, after the latter had crossed in a snowstorm.

**Jübeck (Stat.)**, near the branch to *Friedrichstadt*, on the North Sea, where the Danes defeated the Germans, 4th October, 1150.

**Flensburg (Stat.)**

**Hotels.**—Stadt Hamburg; Bahnhof.

**POPULATION**, 21,321.

A thriving commercial town, and the chief place in Schleswig, pleasantly seated on an arm of the Baltic. It has a good harbour, and many oil mills, breweries, distilleries, foundries, rope works, &c.

In this neighbourhood are *Sundewitt*, the garden of Schleswig, and several spots which figured in the war of 1864. Among them are *Oversee*, 6 miles,

where the Austrians, under Gablentz, defeated the Danes, February 6th. *Duppel*, and its redoubts, on the channel of Alsen, here 150 yards wide. It was held by 12,000 Danes, but at length bombarded and taken by assault by the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, April 18th, after a siege of two months. The Prussians, in attempting to cross the channel, were repulsed by the Rolf *Krake* ironclad. *Sonderberg*, on the Island of Alsen, faces the mainland, the passage of which was forced 29th June, when the Danes retreated into Funen. By the subsequent peace of 20th October, Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenberg, and part of Jutland, were surrendered to the Allies, and now form Prussian territory.

## ROUTE 4.

**Hanover to Lehrte, Hildesheim, Nordstemmen, Uelzen, Lüneburg, Hohnstorf, Lauenberg, Harburg, and Hamburg.**

By Rail to Harburg, 107 miles in 4 hours.

Stations as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to			
Lehrte .....	10	Eschede .....	38½
[Branch from the		Uelzen .....	80½
South—		Bevensen .....	68½
Bohnde .....	4	Lüneburg .....	82½
Algermissen..	8	[Branch to Hohnstorf	
Harsum .....	12	and Lauenburg, 9 m.]	
Hildesheim ..	16	Winsen .....	94½
Nordstemmen 23]		Harburg .....	107½
Burgdorf .....	15	Hamburg .....	114
Celle .....	28		

**Hanover (Stat.)** See Route 1. Thence to **Celle, or Zelle (Stat.)**, in Hanover.

*Inns.*—Hotel d'Hannovre.

POPULATION, 16,300.

An old town, on the Aller, at the junction of the Fuse; with six churches, and other buildings. It was occupied by the Prussians, July 10th, in the German war of 1866.

The *Stadtkirche* is a very old church, containing the tombs of the Brunswick Lüneburg family, from whom the royal house of England are descended, and also a sarcophagus of the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here in exile in 1773. It stands in a fine chapel. Near the Royal Palace in Schlossplatz are the stables of the ex-King of Hanover, now a stud establishment. There is

considerable trade in wool and wax; cranberries and juniper, from the Lüneburg Heath; and manufactures of wax candles and printing ink.

**Lüneburg (Stat.)**, in Hanover; where the direct line to Hamburg and Bremen, coming from Hitzaker, falls in. It passes on *via* Bucholz for Bremen. (See Route 2).

*Hotels.*—Hofnung (Hope); Wellenkamp.

POPULATION, 15,000.

An old walled town, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Brunswick; containing many gabled houses. It stands on the Ilmenau, near the Kalkberg hill, which is about 350 feet high.

The *Michaelkirche* has a fine altar-group and tombs of the Dukes, whose Palace stands near.

The church of *St. John* is a Gothic brick church of the 14th century, and contains many curiosities.

At the *Rathhaus* is the Furtensaal or Princes' Room, 120 feet long. It has some sixteenth century carvings, with 64 portraits (life-size) of the Princes of the house of Brunswick; also curious stained glass, gold and silver plate frescoes, &c., and pictures by Albert of Soest, 1568. Paper and playing cards are made here. Outside the wall are the Salze salt works, yielding about 10,000 tons a year; with saline and vapour baths. Gypsum is worked in the quarries of the Kalkberg, at the top of which stood St. Michael's Convent. Two engagements, in which the French were beaten, were fought near this 1813. Part of the country between the Elbe and Weser is occupied by the Lüneburg Heath (Heide), a sort of Arabia Deserta of sand, covered with straggling blocks of stone. It is noted for its bees and a breed of coarse woolled sheep, called Heidesknucken.

[Here a branch rail turns off towards Lübeck past **Adendorf** to **Hohnstorf** or Stohnstorf, on the Elbe; across which a steamer runs in ten minutes to **Lauenburg** opposite, and thence to **Büchen** (Route 2), on the way to Mülln, Ratzeburg, and Lübeck (Route 8).

**Lauenburg** is the small capital (population, 4,000) of a little dukedom annexed to Prussia, 1866, containing the Swartzbeck estate, which the Emperor granted to Prince Bismarck after the Franco-German war.]

About ½ mile from Lüneburg is **Bardowick**, small place (population, 1,400) on the *Il*.

with the remains of a fine Cathedral founded by Charlemagne, ruined by Henry the Lion, in 1189, after having been a considerable trading town of North Germany, and a rival to Hamburg.

### Harburg (Stat.)

*Inn.*—König von Schweden.

POPULATION, 13,500.

A port on the Elbe, 7 miles south of Hamburg, with a good free harbour for the carrying and transport trade. Manufactures of sugar, wax, &c. Near it is *Rönnenburg*, a summer residence for the wealthy people of

**Hamburg** (see Route 2), which the railway reaches after crossing the Elbe.

From Hamburg a rail is open to Lübeck, past **Oldesloe (Stat.)**; from which latter, a line of 27 miles to **Neumünster**, on the Hamburg and Kiel line, was opened 1874.

## ROUTE 5.

### Hanover to Bremen, Vegesack, and Geestemünde.

By Rail to Bremen, in 3 hours; to Geestemünde, 5 hours.

Stations as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to		Burg-Lesum .....	84
Wunstorf .....	13½	[Branch to	
Nienburg .....	34½	Grohn Vegesack 14]	
Verden .....	51½	Osterholz-Scharm-	
Langwedel .....	—	beck .....	90½
Sebaldsblück .....	—	Geestemünde (Bre-	
Bremen .....	76½	merhafen) .....	116

### BREMEN (Stat.)

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de l'Europe, a first-rate house, and highly recommended.

Hotel du Nord; Hillmann's.

**HACKNEY CARRIAGES.**—Droschken, one horse, for an hour, 90 pf.; two horses, for one or two persons for one hour, 2 marks 40 pf. to 3m. Portman-teau, 60 pf.

**DILIGENCES.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**RESIDENT ENGLISH and AMERICAN CONSULS.**

**RAILWAY.**—To Burg-Lesum, Geestemünde, Hanover, Oldenburg, Emden, Groningen, &c.

Steamers to Bremerhaven, Oldenburg, Norderney, London, Hull, Southampton, and New York. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.)

**OLD CURRENCY.**—72 grotes = 1 gold thaler, = 4 francs.

POPULATION, 126,150.

Bremen, in the new German empire, is one of the three Hanse towns (see Hamburg), and an old free city, on both banks of the Weser, about 30 miles from the North Sea; the old town on the east bank, and the new town on the west, being connected with each other by a bridge across Werder Island. It was founded by Charlemagne about 790, and made an imperial town by Otho I. It founded the port of Riga, and took an active part in the Crusades, as a member of the Hanseatic League, and also acquired property at the Steel Yard in London. It was the head of an arch-diocese, which was afterwards converted into a duchy in 1648, when Bremen fell to the crown of Sweden.

In 1731, its rights as a free city were established, while the duchy was annexed to Hanover and Oldenburg. Napoleon made it a part of his extended French empire, 1810. It is now an independent member of the German Empire under Prussia. It stands in a flat region of good pasture land, intersected by canals, and is closely built, having few open places, except the disused graveyards. The old town (Aldstadt) especially consists of crooked streets and dark tall houses; but those in the new town are more regular. Fine quays line the water side. There are many handsome well-built houses in the suburbs. The site of the old fortifications is converted into walks and Gardens, outside which are the moats; nine of the old Gates remain. Near the Bridge are the waterworks moved by a great wheel which turns 51 times an hour, and lifts 120 hogsheads at every turn.

It is governed by a body of Four Burgomasters and a body of Senators styled "Die Wittheit" (The Wisdom, or Wise Men), who have sovereign authority extending over 70 square miles of territory. A fundamental law, "the neue Eintracht," agreed to in 1493, is still valid. A militia force is kept up, which meets on the anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig.

The *Dom* in the old town is the Lutheran Cathedral, a large building begun as early as 1043, and finished for the most part about 1160, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles. It is 226ft. long, 124ft. broad, and 105ft. high. It has Berichau's

"Last Judgment;" a Bronze Font with four statues as old as the 9th century; and a good organ. Under the cathedral is the crypt or Bleikeller (*i.e.* Lead Cellar), so-called because the lead of the roof was melted here. Here are several mummies; among them are the bodies of two Swedish officers of the Thirty Years' War. The tower has a good view of the town and environs, and looks down on the Cathedral square, or *Domshaide*, which is planted with limes and chesnuts, and in which stand Fogelberg's bronze of Gustavus Adolphus (1856), the Hall of the Artists' Society (*Kunstlerverein*), and the Assembly Rooms (*Saalbau*), both in the Gothic style; with the new Imperial Post Office of brick and stone, on the site of the City Schools (now behind it).

The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Our Lady's Church), built 1100, near the Town Hall, has two towers, in one of which some secret archives are kept.

St. Ansgar Church (*Ansgarikirche*), built 1232-43. It is marked by a handsome tower 324ft. high, with lancet windows; and has a good altar-piece painted by Tischbein, of Christ and Young Children.

The church of St. John's Convent, for the Catholics, contains the tomb of the Prince of Bourbon-Condé, grandson of the Great Condé.

The *Town Hall* (*Rathhaus*) is the handsomest and most remarkable building in Bremen. It was the Archbishops' palace, built 1405, in the Gothic style. It is surrounded by a piazza. On the south side, which is in the Renaissance style, are statues of seven Electors, and the Emperor. In the large hall is the statue of Burgomaster Schmidt, and in the porch are two old pictures.

Under the Town Hall is the famous Bremen Rathkeller, or *wine cellar*, remarkable for its excellent Rhenish wines, some 150 years old, contained in immense vats, styled the "Rose," and the "Twelve Apostles." The large public drinking-room for wine and oysters here has an elliptic arch, giving out an echo like a whispering gallery. The Hock wine, dated from 1624, in the barrel "die Rose," is only supplied to the sick by a certificate from a physician, or used for making presents, and is not to be bought. Among the "Apostles" the barrel called Judas Iscariot is the best. A shoemaker's house is marked by three

life-size statues of shoemakers, viz., St. Crispin, Hans Von Sagan (living 1370), and Hans Sachs.

Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the statue of Roland, eighteen feet high, erected in the 14th century in the place of a wooden one, and looked upon as symbolical of the privileges of the town.

The *Exchange*, built in 1865, contains handsome concert and ball-rooms. Hour of Exchange is precisely at one o'clock. Annexed to it is the

*Schütting*, an old stately building, the seat of the Chamber of Commerce, in which are the archives and a public library.

The *College* contains the town library, and many important MSS. connected with the history of the town; also a bust of Olbers, the astronomer, who was a native, and died 1841. He discovered Pallas and Vesta. A statue of him, by Steinhäuser (1850) has been erected near the *Kunsthalle*.

The *Museum*, near the Cathedral (1801), has a library of 28,000 volumes, a natural history museum, a collection of old arms, of mechanical objects, &c., and the skeleton of Gesche Gottfried, the poisoning woman of Bremen, who poisoned more than twenty persons, amongst them her own children.

The Theatre is on the *Stadtwall* promenade.

Among other buildings worth notice are the Arsenal, the Granaries and Weighing House; the New Hospital, capable of feeding 6,000 persons; the Workhouse; the Catharinenstift; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the Trade and Navigation Schools.

The *Kunsthalle* of the Art Union, on the old Rampart, was finished 1849, and has paintings and sculptures, by Steinhäuser, a native artist. It is open daily (a small fee). There are several private collections. Heeren, the historian, was born here. Statue of Körner in the Körner Market. The Town Park is near the station.

As a free port, Bremen possesses a large transit trade in cattle and Continental produce. Here are whalebone-splitting and cork-cutting works; above ninety large tobacco and cigar manufactories, upwards of 24 million lbs. being imported; a dozen sugar refineries; chemical works; sail-cloth manufactories; beer breweries.

It is the only continental port which engages in the whale fisheries.

The Weser is very shallow here, and the dyke has to be raised at intervals to prevent the overflow of the river. Large vessels cannot come higher than **Vegesack (Stat.)**, 10 miles below Bremen, a Dutch-looking town, with large warehouses and ship-yards.

**Bremerhafen (Stat.)**, or **Geestemunde**, 32 miles below Bremen, at the river's mouth. Here are Docks, Hotels, an Emigrant's House, &c. From this point a regular steam navigation line established; by which 70,000 to 80,000 emigrants embark yearly for America.

**POPULATION**, 7,500. Here an explosion took place on board the Mosel, along side the quay, 1875, which killed and wounded 200 persons. It was occasioned by a box of dynamite, which a man named Thomas had planned to explode, by means of clockwork, in the Atlantic, that he might get the insurance; but which blew up too soon. The projector shot himself.

Steamer trips can be made in the summer to Wangerooog and Norderney on the sea coast (see Route 6, following); by the Weser to Hanover and Münden; and to Oldenburg.

**EXCURSIONS** to the Lillienthal, Lesum, Oberneuland, Woltmershausen, Blumenthal, Lankenau, Hollerland, and Rockwinkel, where there is a very fine wood. To Blexen, and its ancient church.

## ROUTE 6.

### Bremen to Oldenburg, Emden, and Norderney.

By rail, to Oldenburg and Leer, 62 miles.  
Stations as follows:—

Bremen to	English miles.		English miles.
Dolmenhorst .....	9	Zwischenahn .....	37
Hude .....	17½	Ocholt .....	42
Oldenburg .....	27½	[Branch to	
[Branch to		Westerstede.]	
Varel .....	19	Stickhausen .....	52
Wilhelmshafen 32]		Leer .....	62
		Emden .....	81

At Hude, a branch of 27 miles, goes off to **Brake** and **Nordenhamm**, down the Weser.

**OLDENBURG (Stat.)**, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel de Russie; Erb-Gross-Herzog (Reigning Grand Duke).

**POPULATION**, 15,710.

Capital of the Duchy, and residence of the Grand Duke, on the Hunte; founded 1155 by Christian I. of Denmark. It is well-built, and has promenades on the site of the old ramparts.

The **Lambertus-kirche** contains the tombs of the Grand Dukes, who represent one of the most ancient families in Germany, from which the Danish and Russian royal houses trace their descent.

The **Palace** is an old, handsome-looking building, with a collection of antiquities and paintings in the library, which contains 45,000 volumes. There are also collections of minerals and German antiquities in the town.

An excursion may be made to the Ducal Castle of **Lindenhof**.

A branch of 32 miles to **Varel (Stat.)**, on the **Jahde** or **Zahde**, an inlet of the North Sea, terminates at the naval port of **Wilhelmshafen (Stat.)**, established by Prussia since its purchase 1854. Population, 1,800. Here are breakwaters for an Outer and Inner harbour, with workshops and barracks, suitable for a great naval port. The inlet extends 20 miles by 12 miles. Another line of 38 miles turns south to **Quakenbrück** and **Osnabrück**. (Route 7) The main line goes past **Ocholt**, to

**Leer (Stat.)**, on the Münster line, as in Route 7.

**EMDEN** or **Emdden (Stat.)**, in Hanover.

**INN**.—Zum Prinzen, Weisses Haus.

**POPULATION**, 16,000.

**RAILWAY** to Hanover; Steamer to Norderney.

A port near the mouth of the Ems, where it falls into the Gulf of Dollart, in the Hanoverian Province of East Friesland, or Aurich, on the North Sea. It was founded by Dutch refugees in the 16th century, and was a free city of the Empire down to 1774, when Frederick the Great acquired it for Prussia, with whom it remained till 1804. It is surrounded by old walls and towers. It is a Dutch-looking town of gabled houses and streets, intersected by canals. Under the old ramparts are buried many of the Duke of York's army, who died here 1795. Extensive dykes protect it from the sea. Among the buildings are six churches, one of which has a monument of Enno II., of Friesland; and a synagogue for the Jews,

An Arsenal occupies the site of the old Castle. The old *Town Hall*, built 1576, in the Renaissance style, has portraits of the Prussian kings, and a library and armoury, and a tower overlooking the town. Backhuysen, the marine painter, was a native. Emden is noted for its groats (oats), cheese, and butter, the pastures around being fertile. A canal of two miles leads down to the harbour in the Bay of the Dollart, called *Del*, where are ship-yards. It carries on a good trade in the Scotch herring fishery. Opposite the harbour are remains of a town on the Island of Nesser, a large tract overwhelmed by the sea (1277-87), when the Dollart was formed. The dykes are 24 feet high, and 100 miles long. By the Treckchuiden Canal, 14 miles long, 40 feet broad, to

### Aurich.

*Inn.*—Black Bear.

POPULATION, 4,600.

This small town is the seat of the provincial government of East Friesland, and is in the Dutch style, with a good market-place, and three churches.

The old Castle, or Palace, contains portraits of the former princes of East Friesland, who resided here.

About 14 miles from the coast is

**Norden**, a town with 6,200 inhabitants, where is a good trade, and a large horse market. Hence, the traveller can go by coach, at low water, to the island of

**Norderney**, the middle one of the chain of flat sandy banks which line the shore of East Friesland.

*Inn.*—Logir-Haus.

This is a bathing-place in the North Sea, containing 800 inhabitants; and is much frequented in the season, which lasts from June to October. The bathing arrangements are very good. It has hotels, and a subscription club, or Conversation House.

The amusements consist chiefly in hunting sea-birds and rabbits, and excursions by water to the island of Borkum, on which is a light-house, almost the only object of attraction about here.

Steamboats go between Norderney, Bremen, and Hamburg, every five days during the season to

**Wanger-Ooge**, or Wanger Island, belonging to Oldenburg, 4 miles from the mainland, and 13

from Jever, with 300 inhabitants. It is the easternmost of the islands which the sea has separated from the coast, and was many times larger 120 years ago. Living &c., much the same as Norderney. There are some lodging-houses, a conversation-haus, and a bathing-house with warm baths, &c. The light-house is a great object of attraction. There is a steam-boat daily to Karolinensiel in Ost-Friesland. The federal port of Yahde, or *Jahde* above mentioned, is not far distant.

## ROUTE 7.

### Hanover to Minden, Osnabrück, and Emden.

(HANNOVERSCHE EISENBAHN.)

By rail 8 to 11 hours. Stations as follow:—

Hanover, to	English miles.		English miles.
Seelze.....	7	Velpe .....	93
Wunstorf .....	13	Ibbenbüren.....	99
Haste .....	17½	Hürstel .....	102½
Stadthagen.....	26½	Rheine.....	113
Kirchhorsten.....	30	[Branch to Münster, &c., and junction with line from Rotterdam.]	
Bückeburg .....	35	Salzbergen .....	117½
Minden .....	40½	Lingen .....	131½
Porta .....	43	Meppen .....	144½
Oeyenhausen .....	49½	Kellerberg .....	
Löhne .....	54½	Lathen.....	157
Kirchlengern .....	56½	Aschendorf.....	170
Bünde .....	59½	Papenburg.....	
Bruchmühlen .....	65	Ihrhove .....	179½
Melle .....	70	Leer .....	181½
Wissingen .....	77	Neermoor .....	190
Osnabrück .....	82½	Oldersum .....	194½
[Branch to Münster, 31 miles, via Lengerich, Westbevern, &c.]		Emden .....	200½

**Hanover and Minden**, see Route 1.

### Bünde (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000.

About six miles north of this place, at Lubbecke, is the *Fistel Bath*, an iron-sulphur spring, on the western declivity of the Teutoburger Wald.

**Osnabrück (Stat.)**, or Osnaburg, in Hanover.

*Inns.*—Schaumburg; Dütting's Hotel.

POPULATION, 23,308.

RAILWAY.—To Hanover, &c.

An old irregular built town in the valley of the Hase, with a wall and five gates; and the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne, 785—the first bishop being Wido of Friesland. It is now a



Roman Catholic see, though the population is chiefly Lutheran. The Palace was built, 1665.

Among the Churches are SS. Mary and Catherine's, Lutheran Church, a small Gothic building of the 14th century, with some delicate carving; St. John's of the 13th century; and the large *Cathedral*, a Romanesque cross of the 12th century, marked by three unlike towers; in the front of it, in the *Domfreiheit*, is Drake's bronze statue of Møser the publicist, a native of Osnabrück.

The fine *Rathhaus* contains the Freidensaale, where the Peace of Westphalia was negotiated 1643-48, with portraits of emperors, ambassadors, bishops, &c. It was then decided that the diocese of Osnabrück should be governed alternately by a Catholic and Protestant bishop, the Protestant to be a prince of the Brunswick-Lüneberg family. The last titular bishop under this arrangement was the Duke of York, nominated by his father, George III., as King of Hanover; a title held by him till 1802, when the diocese was secularised. Here are linen manufactories and bleach yards for "Osnaburgs," &c.

Near the town is the Gertruden Nunnery, now a military hospital, and the old castle of Ibürg, where George II. of England was born.

**Rhine (Stat.)**, on the Ems, where the direct line from Rotterdam, &c., to North Germany falls in, and descends that river close to the borders of Holland, and through a flat uninteresting tract called the Saterland Moor, to

**Meppen (Stat.)**;

**Papenburg (Stat.)**; near which the line from Gröningen comes in, *via* Weener.

**Leer (Stat.)**, near a small town where the river is large enough for coasters.

POPULATION, 9,000.

**Emden**, as in Route 6.

## ROUTE 8.

**Berlin to Lübeck.**

By Rail to Büchen, 144 miles, as in Route 2. Thence as follows:—

English miles.	English miles.
Büchen ..... 144	Ratzeburg ..... 160½
Mölin ..... 155½	Lübeck..... 189½

Or by railway to Schwerin (Route 9), and thence by rail *via* Kleinen and Schönberg; or, by road through Gadebusch and Rehna, 8½ German miles (40 English.)

**Mölin (Stat.)**, near a small town in Lauenberg, on the Stocknitz, which connects Lübeck with the Elbe. Elzenspiegel, the famous clown of the old German mysteries, lived and died here in the fourteenth century. His grave is still pointed out, with an inscription and relics.

**Ratzeburg (Stat.)**, at a town mostly in the Duchy of Lauenburg, annexed to Prussia, 1866.

*Hotels*.—Stadt Hamburg; Stadt Lübeck.

POPULATION, 4,925.

This little city, once a bishop's see, is the capital of the Duchy, and is a well-built place, on an island in the Ratzeburg Lake, an expansion of the Trave. It has a fine view of the lake, which is traversed by a causeway on one side of the island, and a bridge 1,100 feet long, on the other side. The diocese was secularised in 1648.

The brick *Cathedral* is a fine old building of the twelfth century, and belongs, with the *Dumhof* adjoining, to the neighbouring Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

On the road from Schwerin to Lübeck lies

**Gadebusch**, a small town on a lake. Here Theodore Körner fell in the battle of 26th August. 1813.—See Route 2.

## LUBECK (Stat.)

A free city and Hanse Town, the head of a territory of 130 square miles, including Travemünde and Bergdorf; governed by a Senate of fourteen members, eight of whom are of the literary class.

*HOTELS*.—Stadt Hamburg; Duffeke; Stadt London; Fünf Thürme (5 Towers).

POPULATION, 44,800, or 56,915 in the territory.

RESIDENT ENGLISH VICE-CONSUL.

RAILWAY.—To Hamburg, Berlin, Kiel, &c.

STEAMERS.—To Travemünde, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Stralsund. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.)

This fine old specimen of a mediæval town stands on an eminence between the Trave and Wackenitz, and was founded 1140 by the Counts

of Holstein, upon the destruction of an Old Lübeck of the eighth century, on the Schwartzau. After being enlarged by Henry the Lion, it became the head of the great Hanseatic League of eighty-five cities and ports, which lasted down to 1699, and was regulated by the "Lübische Recht," or Code established here by the deputies. It has several clean, broad streets, and large old-fashioned brick and stone houses with gable fronts built by its substantial burghers in more prosperous days. The high ramparts have been dismantled since Blücher took refuge here after the battle of Jena, and are laid out with walks and gardens. The Holstein and Burg Gates deserve notice. Upon Blücher's defeat and surrender at *Litkau*, Lübeck was pillaged by the French. It contains six old churches. It is a free City and a member of the German Empire, with a Prussian garrison.

The *Cathedral* was begun 1170 by the bishops of Oldenburg, and finished 1341. It is of brick, with two spires 300 feet high; and contains some good paintings, a finely carved door and screen; monuments and tombs of bishops and citizens, including an effigy of Bishop Bockholt, and a fine brass of the fourteenth century: a curious trip-tich altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by H. Hemling (1491); a stone pulpit, and a brass font (1445).

The *Marienkirche* (Our Lady's) is a fine Gothic edifice of brick, 340 feet long, with two wooden spires 345 feet high. It has three aisles, the middle one being 45 feet wide, and 145 high. Among the objects of notice are some good wood carving; painted glass windows by Livi a high altar by Avellino or Guillinus; ancient and modern paintings by Perugino, Vandyck, Overbeck, and Tischbein, one being a Dance of Death of the fifteenth century; also some brasses, two organs, and a curious old clock (1405), in which are the figures of the seven Electors and the Emperor. *St. James'* has a good altar.

The Gothic *Rathhaus* is another brick building, dated 1517, having some bronze work and wood carving, and the ancient *Hall of the Hansa*, in which the deputies of the Hanseatic League met in council, now divided into rooms. Below it is the *Rathskeller*, now used as a restaurant and oyster room. It is said to be the largest in Germany.

Some good carvings are to be seen at the house of the Merchants' Company, in *Bredtenstrasse*; at the *Schiffer Innung*, or Sailors' Company (1535), which contains models of ships; also the two Hospitals of the Holy Ghost (*Heiligengeist*) of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for aged poor.

The Town Library and Museum are placed in the remains of the old Church and Convent of *St. Catherine* (*Catherineum*).

Sir G. Kneller and the brothers *Ostade* were born here, and their houses are still shown. Another artist, *Overbeck*, a modern painter, was also a native. A stone in the Market-place shows where Admiral Meyer was beheaded for cowardice.

An old house in the *Schrangen* was the seat of Count Von Moltke's family. He was born at *Parchim*, his father being a general in the Danish service.

The village of *Moisling* outside the town is almost populated by Jews alone. There is a good trade carried on, one article being goose quills for pens.

In 1350 the Black Death plague carried off 70,000 or 80,000 persons, one-half of its then population.

Excursions may be made to *Fischerbuden*, *Israelsdorf*, *Schwartau*, *Lachwehr*, and *Ratzeburg*.

The railway to Hamburg was opened in 1851, see Route 4.

A line, *viâ Eutin* and *Ascheberg*, brings Lübeck into direct communication with Kiel (58 miles), *Neustadt*, &c.

The harbour and port of Lübeck is at

**Travemünde**, reached by a winding stream.

*Hotels*.—Hotel de Russie; Stadt Lübeck; Stadt Hamburg. POPULATION, 1,500.

A small town and bathing-place on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Trave* or Gulf of Lübeck, 9 miles below Lübeck; much frequented in the summer.

Excursions may be made to *Hafkrug*, *Scharbeutz*, and *Neustadt*, and to the lighthouse. In the vicinity is *Behren's Botanic Garden*.

From *Neustadt*, on the Gulf, there is a railway to Kiel, &c., *viâ Eutin*, as above-mentioned.

Steamboats to Copenhagen, Gothenberg, Stockholm, Riga, Helsingfors, and St. Petersburg.

## ROUTE 9.

**Berlin to Hagenow, Schwerin, Wismar, Kleinen, Bützow, and Rostock** (Freiderich Franz Eisenbahn).

By Hamburg Railway to Hagenow, as in Route 4. Thence the stations are as follow:—

English miles.	English miles.
Hagenow to .....	Butzow Junction... 52½
Schwerin .....	[Branch to Güstrow, Neu Brandenburg, &c.]
Kleinen Junction ... 27	Schwaan..... 62
[Branch to Wismar, 88 miles.]	Rostock .....
Blankenberg .....	71½
38	

**SCHWERIN Station**, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de Russie; Hotel du Nord; Stern's Hotel.

**POPULATION**, 28,000.

**RAILWAY.**—To Berlin, Wismar, &c.

This is the capital of the Grand Duchy, picturesquely seated at the junction of the Schwerin, Burg, Ziegel, and Ostorfer Lakes, the first of which is nearly 20 miles long.

It is divided into Old Town of the eleventh century, and New Town; of which the New Town and the Vorstadt and Paul's-stadt suburbs are best built, with good straight streets. It contains four churches and a synagogue.

The *Cathedral* (Dom) of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and lately restored, is a fine Gothic church, 305 feet long, by 135 feet broad. The chapel of the "Holy Blood" contains glass paintings by Cornelius and Gillmeister, and tombs of the reigning family, including P. Vischer's bronze monument of Duchess Helena (1524), and some fine Flemish brasses (1478). The altar-piece is by Lenthe.

The Ducal *Castle* (Schloss) is built on an island, or peninsula, between Schwerin and Burg Lakes, bearing a large modern pile, finished 1858, on the site of the first castle. It is fortified and approached by a drawbridge. The gardens are open to the public. Near it is Rauch's bronze of Grand Duke Paul Frederick (1849), with the Theatre, Ball-room, and Riding-house. The Duke's Pictures are in Paul's-stadt, about eight hundred in ten rooms. They include a Murillo, many Vandyses, and other paintings by Dow, Potter,

Teniers, Oudry, and Denner, &c., of the Dutch and French schools. Open four days in the week.

The *Antiquarium*, contains Wendish antiquities, and a specially good collection of relics from the dolmens of Mecklenburg.

There are a large Arsenal (1844) and Barrack; a good Rathhaus, or Town-hall; handsome Government Buildings, erected 1825-35; and an Anatomical Museum, at the Veterinary School.

A yearly festival takes place on the Schelfwerder, an island between the lakes of Schwerin and Ziegel.

Trips may be made to Zippendorf, to Friedrichsthal and its hunting castle and park; and Osdorf. About 25 miles S.W. is *Parchin*, the birthplace of Count Von Moltke, whose statue is there.

**Kleinen Station.**—A junction to Wismar (see below).

**Bützow Station.**—Junction for Güstrow (see below).

**ROSTOCK Station**, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de Russie; Stadt Hamburg; Hotel du Nord.

**POPULATION**, 34,170.

**RAILWAY.**—To Schwerin, Stettin, &c.

**STEAMERS.**—To Copenhagen.

**DILLIGENCE.**—To Stralsund, &c. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*).

This, the largest town in the Grand Duchy, is also a port on the River Warnow, nine miles from the Baltic Sea. The river makes a harbour half-a-mile wide, and ship-building is carried on, with a good trade to foreign parts. It was formerly an important Hanse Town, of a Wendish (or Vandal) settlement, which was taken by the Kings of Denmark, 1191, and annexed to the Duchy, 1323. It stands on an eminence over a fertile plain, and contains many gable-ended houses with some new streets in the Middle and New Town. The ramparts are planted with streets, and form a pleasant walk. In Blücher Platz stands Shadow's bronze of *Blücher*, born here 1742. It bears these lines from Goethe:—

"Im Harren und Krieg,  
Im Sturz und Sieg,  
Bewusst und gross,  
Es riss er uns vom Feinde los,"

His house is still seen. Grotius died here, 1645, on his way home from Sweden. The Ducal Palace is a large pile overlooking the town.

The *Marienkirche* (St. Mary's) of the thirteenth century, is 300 feet long, by 240 feet broad, nearly 100 feet high. It contains a good altar-piece, by Rhode; a curious astronomical clock; a bronze font, and other relics. A slab marks the temporary resting-place of Grotius. *St. Peter's Church*, in Alstadt, is of the twelfth century, and has a tall spire, about 400 feet high. The *Rathhaus* is a building with seven turrets, in the market-place.

The *University*, the only one in the Grand Duchy, was founded 1419. It numbers above twenty professors, and 120 students. *Kepler*, the Astronomer, was professor here under the patronage of Wallenstein. A theological seminary is attached; and it has museums, and cabinets of coins, natural history, anatomy, and botany, with a library containing 100,000 volumes, including many rare books and Oriental and Spanish MSS.

Rostock possesses a mint, but only copper money is struck off; other coin being struck at Schwerin. There is a good export trade in cattle and wool.

Excursions to Bellevue, Carlshof, Holzwärterhofe; and to **Warnemünde**, the port of Rostock at the mouth of the Warnow; a village with 2,000 inhabitants, now much frequented as a bathing place on the Baltic. Two miles from Rostock lies

#### **Dobberan.**

*Hotels.*—Grosse Logierhaus; Lindenhof.

POPULATION, 3,850.

A small town and bathing-place close to the Baltic, the arrangements of which are good, and the climate pleasant in the season, viz., July and August. Here are iron and sulphur baths.

Omnibuses go to the *Heiligen Damm*, a wall or bank, on the sea shore, of loose stones; where lodgings are to be had, as well as in the town.

The Gothic *Church*, of the tenth century, has some good paintings, and graves of the old Dukes.

There is also a Ducal Palace in a fine park, and a square called the camp, lined with good buildings.

In the neighbourhood are the Jungferenberg, a beautiful spot, with a pavilion, and the park at the **Buckenberg**.

**Wismar (Stat.)**, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*Hotel.*—Stadt Hamburg.

POPULATION, 13,200.

A port in the Duchy, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called Walpech Bay, with a good, secure harbour. It was a Hanse Town, and is shut in by moated walls and four gates. It contains several old brick gable houses of the fourteenth century. From 1648 to 1803 it belonged to Sweden. It was then pawned to Mecklenburg for 100 years for 1,200,000 dollars.

The *Marienkirche* is a large brick Gothic building, with a bronze font. The other two churches are also Gothic. There are a modern-built *Rathhaus*, or Town Hall; a theatre; and Orphan Asylum, or *Waisenhaus*.

In the neighbourhood is *Schwansee*, with a fine park; and the island of *Poel*, joined to the mainland by a long bridge.

About 12 miles from Wismar is the bathing-place of *Bollenhagen*. Steamboats to Copenhagen.

**Güstrow (Stat.)**, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*Hotels.*—Wall-Hereditary; Grand Duke.

POPULATION, 11,000.

Capital of a district in the Grand Duchy, on the *Nebel*; for many centuries the seat of the Grand Duke, whose ancient Palace is now used as a prison. It is, like the Cathedral, of the fourteenth century. Here are brandy distilleries.

From Güstrow, a line is open to New Brandenburg, Berlin, and Stettin. (See Routes 10 and 12).

## ROUTE 10.

**Berlin to Oranienburg, New Strelitz, New Brandenburg, and Stralsund.**

By road as follows:—

(16 kilometres = 10 English miles.)

	Kiloms.		Kiloms.
Gesundbrunnen.....	3	Fürstenberg-in-Meck-	
Hermisdorf.....	14	lenburg .....	80
Birkenwerder .....		Strelitz .....	
Oranienburg .....	30	Neu Strelitz .....	101
Löwenburg .....		Blankensee (to Altona	
Granssee .....	59	and Hamburg) .....	116
Dannnwalde .....		Stargard .....	
		Neu Brandenburg .....	136

Branch to Stavenhagen, Teterow, and Güstrow

(Route 9), 43 miles. Branch to Strasburg and Pasewalk (33 miles) per Stettin.

Kiloms.	Kiloms.
Treptow-a-T. .... 160	Demmin.....179
Stierfeld .....	Grimmen .....202
	Stralsund .....225

**Oranienburg (Stat.)**, formerly called Bützow.  
*Inn.*—Schwarzer Adler (Black Eagle).

This little town obtained its present name from the Princess of Nassau-Oranien (Orange-Nassau), the wife of the Great Elector, who built a castle here, now turned into a factory.

**Gransee (Stat.)**, a small town, with a monument to Queen Louisa of Prussia. Near it is *Rheinsburg*, noted as the abode of Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince.

**Neu Strelitz (Stat.)**, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.  
*Inn.*—Stadt Hamburg.  
POPULATION, 7,900.

The capital of the Grand Duchy, on the Zirkar Lake, about 1 mile from Old Strelitz; built since 1733, in the shape of a star, with 8 points striking out of the market-place. It contains the Ducal Castle, erected after the fire, which burnt the first castle at Old or Alt Strelitz, and standing in a garden and park. It has a menagerie and a statue of Queen Louisa of Prussia by Rauch, resting on a sarcophagus.

There is also a Ducal College, with a Theatre, and Library of 70,000 volumes, and a collection of medals and antiquities, including several images found at Prillwitz, near Hohen Zieritz, in this neighbourhood.

**Alt Strelitz** has 4,000 inhabitants, with an arsenal, a lunatic asylum, and horse market. At *Hohen Zieritz*, pleasantly situated on Lake Tollen, is the Ducal Lustschloss and park; and another monument to the popular and lamented Queen Louisa of Prussia, who died here, 19th July, 1810.

**Stargard (Stat.)**, a small town with 3,000 inhabitants, and an old fort.

**Neu Brandenburg (Stat.)**, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

*Hotels.*—Fürstenhof (Prince's Court); Goldene Kugel (Golden Hill).

POPULATION, 7,400.

*Rail* by Rostock, Schwerin, Güstrow, Pasewalk, &c.

The largest town in the Grand Duchy, in the pleasant valley of Lake Tollen or Tollensee. It is nearly circular in shape and shut in by a wall, with four old Gothic gates; through one of which Tilly entered after a three days' siege, in the Thirty Years' War. It contains a Ducal Castle and Town Hall, and has an annual wool market and races, which are well attended.

The old restored Marienkirche, in the Gothic style, contains an altar-piece and fresco, by Eggers.

There is a Gymnasium, or College, and a Real School for practical teaching. On a hill over the Tollensee is the *Belvedere*, or ducal country seat, having the finest views in Mecklenburg.

The old Wendish town of Rhetra is said to have stood on the Liep.

## ROUTE 11.

**Berlin to Angermünde, Stettin, Rügen, Putbus, and Stralsund** (Berlin-Stettiner-Eisenbahn).

By rail to Stralsund. Stations as follow:—

Berlin to	English miles.		English miles.
Bernau .....	14	[Branches to Stettin	
Biesenthal .....	21½	and Neubranden-	
Eberswalde .....	28	burg.]	
Chorin .....	35	Jatznick .....	88½
Angermünde .....	44½	Ferdinandshof .....	93
		Borckenfriede .....	97
		Ducherow .....	100
		[Br. to Swinemünde 2½]	
[Branch to Stettin,		Anklam .....	100½
Route 12.]		Züssow .....	118½
		[Branch to	
Greiffenberg .....	49	Budenhagen 5½	
Wilmersdorf .....	51½	Wolgast .....	104½
Seebausen .....	60	Griesswald .....	129½
Prenzlau .....	67	Miltzow .....	139½
Nechlin .....	74	Stralsund .....	149
Pasewalk .....	81½		

**Eberswalde (Stat.)**, or **Neustadt-Eberswalde**.

*Inn.*—Hotel de Prusse.

POPULATION, 6,200.

A pleasant little town on the Finow canal, which joins the Oder with the Havel. Here are brass works, knife factory, paper mills, and royal copper mill; with a mineral spring like that of Frelenwalde.

Along the road to Angermünde, is a fine ruined Church of a suppressed Cistercian convent.

From here a line turns off to Frankfort on the Oder, past Frelenwalde, Wriezen (branch to Letschin), and Seelow. **Frelenwalde** (where a branch comes in from *Angermünde*) is a bathing place on a branch of the Oder.

*Inn*—Post.

There are seven steel Springs recommended for gout, and excellent water for drinking.

Lodgings, at the private houses in the town, at the Wells, and at a Cold-Water establishment.

**Angermünde (Junction Stat.)**—An ancient town, where the line to Stettin turns off. A branch rail follows the post road of 14 miles to

**Schwedt (Stat.)**, on the Oder.

*Inn*.—Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 6,800.

A well-built town, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt, whose *Palace* of Montplaisir remains, with the family tombs in the French church.

Its neighbourhood is well planted with rows of acacias, limes, &c., which the town owes to one of its Margraves, who was accustomed to bestow 100 stripes on the unlucky mayor for every dead tree noticed by him.

Following the line we come to

**Pasewalk (Stat.)** at the junction of the branch to Stettin, and the Neu Brandenburg line.

**Ducherow (Stat.)**, the junction for Swinemünde, the port of Stettin, 23 miles to the right (Route 12.)

**Griefswald (Stat.)**, a starting place for Putbus, in Rügen.

### STRALSUND (Stat.)

*INNS*.—Golden Löwe (Golden Lion), in the Market Place; Hotel de Brandenburg; Bismarck.

POPULATION, 27,770.

*STEAMER* to Ystadt, in Sweden; twice a week, in 8 to 10 hours.

An old Hanse town and fort on the Baltic, on the Strela-Sund, or strait of Gellen, which divides the mainland from the picturesque Isle of Rügen opposite, here about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide.

In the Thirty Years' War, it was besieged (1628) without success, by Walkenstein, who lost 12,000

men before the place, though he had sworn to capture it, "even if it were fastened by chains to heaven." At the conclusion of the war it became the capital of Swedish Pomerania, and, in 1815, was annexed to Sweden, by whom the fortifications have been rebuilt.

The marshy island on which it stands, is joined by three bridges to the main. Another island, the Dünholm, is a fortified spot at the end of the Frankendamm, and forms a small harbour for gunboats. Its streets are made up of dark gloomy houses, in the old-fashioned style of Lübeck.

The best view of the town is from the high tower of *St. Mary's Church* (Marienkirche), of the 14th century, which has two finely stained windows, the gift of Frederick William IV.; with some good paintings and a good organ.

*St. Nicholas* is of the 13th century, has some old tombs and a font.

The Gothic *Rathhaus* was begun 1316, and finished in the 18th century. It contains a fine hall, a public library, and museum.

*St. John's Convent* is an extensive pile of the 13th century.

At No. 67 in the Fahr-strasse, a stone records the death of Major Schill, who was taken here, 31st May, 1809, with other prisoners of war, and shot by Napoleon, at Brunswick. Near the Frankenthor is an inscription recording that "Sveriges Konung Carl den XII.," Charles XII. of Sweden, slept at Stralsund, 22nd December, 1715, on his way from Bender, while the three kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Poland, were besieging the town, previous to its capture. It contains several brandy distilleries and oil-mills, and has a good shipping trade in malt, corn, and wool. The harbour is deep enough for large vessels, but the channels are shifting,

*DILIGENCE* to Rostock (Route 9), daily post.

(German mile=43 English miles.)

	German miles.		German miles.
Löbnitz .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ribnitz .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dammgarten .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rostock .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Dammgarten** is a little port on the *Strela-Sund*, on the frontier line of *Mecklenburg*.

## PUTBUS and the ISLAND of RÜGEN

can be visited from Stralsund, Griefswald, or Stettin. Stettin (see Route 12) though the most distant, is, perhaps, the best starting point, on account of the regularity of the communication.

STEAMERS leave Stettin, Tuesdays and Fridays; and Stralsund, Mondays and Thursdays. From Stettin in four hours to Swinemünde, at the Oder's mouth, where they stop about an hour; hence, it is five to six hours to Putbus, opposite.

The *Island of Rügen* is an extremely irregular island, or knot of islands, off the Pomeranian shore of the Baltic, separated from the mainland by the *Strela sund*, at Stralsund, a channel about one mile broad, traversed by steam and row ferries. It is indented by many picturesque bays, and contains much finely-wooded scenery, with a fertile soil, especially in the peninsulas of Jasmund and Wittow. It is hilly in the middle, the highest point being Mount Rugard, near the old seat of the princes of Rügen. Several tumuli, called Hünengräber, are seen. The east and north coasts are bounded by steep chalk cliffs. At the Königstuhl, in Jasmund, they rise 540 to 560 feet above the sea. The Island was transferred from Sweden to Prussia, 1815.

Jasmund is an island or peninsula united to the main portion of Rügen by the Prora ridge on the south, towards Putbus; while on the north-west, another ridge, called the Trompa, joins it to the Wittow peninsula, which terminates in Arkona, at the north extremity of Rügen and of Germany. The Great and Little Jasmund Bodden lie inside.

### PUTBUS.

INNS.—Fürstehof; Bellevue; Hotel du Nord.  
POPULATION, 1,400.

The seat of a castle belonging to the Prince of Putbus, a descendant of the old princes of Rügen. It stands among woods and fine points of view, overlooking the Rügenschers Bay, and is in the Italian style, containing a gallery of paintings, of marbles, by Thorwaldsen, &c.; also of antiquities from Pompeii and Herculaneum, and a collection of vases, urns, and battle-axes found in Rügen.

Adjoining the palace is the Kursaal, with a private theatre, and chapel. In the environs

are the Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad, at the foot of the Goore; and the sea-baths at Aalbeck.

Putbus is a starting point for excursions to the best parts of the island of Rügen.

The distances are as follows (German mile = 2½ English miles):—

	German miles.	German miles.
Putbus to		
Stubbenkammer ...	3	Bergen to Stralsund,
Arcona .....	3	via Altenfähre
Bergen .....	5	Ferry, is .....
Back to Putbus ...	1½	Putbus to the Ferry 2½

The *Jagdhaus in der Granitz*, or *Jagdschloss*, 7 English miles distant, is a hunting-seat belonging to Prince Putbus, built by Schinkel, and containing antique furniture, paintings by Kolbe and Eibel, and a statue of the Maid of Orléans. It has a fine view of the Island from the tower. From Jagdhaus to the Stubbenkammer in Jasmund is about 22 English miles. The road goes along the narrow ridge of Halde, or Prora—a low neck of sand, mixed with pebbles of flint, granite, and porphyry. It passes

**Sagard**, a village on the peninsula of Jasmund, with 1,200 inhabitants, near the Jasmund Bodden. At the inn is a good collection of Rügen antiquities. The Dubberworth, or Hünengrab, a tumulus about 30 feet high, is near it. The road enters Stubbenitz, or

*Stubnitz*, a fine old beech wood, where urns, &c., have been frequently dug up, containing ashes and bones. Then comes the

*Hertha See*, or Black Lake, a dark pool in the midst of the beech wood, surrounded by stone sepulchres, where the goddess Hertha was worshipped, and of which many legends are told. Near it is the

*Herthaberg*, or Borgwall, about 500 feet high, and once crowned by a fort. A large granite stone, with a gutter in the middle, is supposed to have been a sacrificing-stone, where human offerings were made.

At *Quolitz*, is another stone of a similar kind.

The **Stubbenkammer** is a chalk cliff at the north-east point of the peninsula of Jasmund, 540 to 560 feet high, looking out on the Baltic. A zig-zag staircase, with 600 steps, cut in the rock, leads from the beach to the Königstuhl (or King

Frederick William's seat) at the top, where there is a fine view at sunrise and sunset; from here can be seen the Danish island of Moen, 30 to 40 English miles distant.

*Inn*; crowded in summer.

From Stubbenkammer to Arkona, in Wittow, the road goes by another narrow causeway of land called the "Schabe," between the Trompar Wick and Jasmund Bodden. Near the west corner of Jasmund, is Bodden, which has a curious church, and collection of Rügen antiquities at the parsonage. It lies close to

*Spieker*, a country-seat of Prince Putbus, built by General Wrangel in the 17th century, and containing some interesting family portraits.

**Altenkirchen** is a village with earthen ramparts and a Church of the 12th century, in which an image of the four-headed god Swantewalt may be seen. The poet, Kosegarten, who was pastor here, is buried in the churchyard. There is good herring fishery here; during the season a sermon is preached on shore to the fishermen sitting in their boats.

At the northern extremity of the island, by a route near the sea, stands

**Arkona**, a promontory in the chalk rock, rising 180 feet high, with a light-house, visible 30 English miles. This is the most northern point of Germany. It has a view of the Danish island of Moen in the horizon, and the coast of Jasmund on the east, and of Hiddensee, a long island on the west of Rügen. At the Burgring was a famous fortress of the Wends, with a heathen temple dedicated to Swantewalt, which was taken by Waldensar I., King of Denmark, 1168, when Christianity was introduced.

From hence, back through Wittow, which, like Jasmund, is fertile and picturesque, to

**Bergen**, the capital of Rügen.

*Inns*: Goldner Adler; Prinz von Preussen.

POPULATION, 3,100.

It has a *Town Hall* and a *Marienkirche*, which, as it stands high, can be seen over almost the whole island. To the north is Mount Rugard, 860 feet above the highest point of Rügen, with a ruined fort, which was the seat of its old princes till 1816. The prospect of the island and the neighbouring shores of Pomerania is very fine. A good collec-

tion of Rügen antiquities may be seen. From here it is 6 miles to Putbus, 8 miles to Garz, and 21 miles to Stralsund, to which diligences run twice a day.

**Garz. Hotel.**—Du Nord.

POPULATION, 1,700.

Remarkable for the remains of the temples of Porewit, Rügewit, and Porenut, three Wendish idols, and for traces of the old castle of Karenza

Ernst Moritz *Arndt*, author of "Which is the German Fatherland?" was born here in 1768 there is an obelisk to his memory.

Carriages are brought over by the ferry.

A short cut to the mainland can be made to **Griefswald (Stat.)**, over Glewitzer Ferry to Stahlbrode, not far from Reinberg Station; from whence it is 9 miles to Griefswald.

## ROUTE 12.

**Berlin to Stettin, Swinemünde, Putbus, Stargard, Kolberg, Cöslin, and Dantzic.**

By rail to Angermünde, as in Route 11; thence the Stations are as under:—

English	English
Angermünde to miles.	miles.
Passow .....	55
Casekow .....	61
Tantow .....	69
Stettin .....	83
[Branch to Pasewalk, for Putbus line.]	
Alt-Damm .....	89
Carolinhorst .....	96½
Stargard .....	104½
Trampke .....	114½
Freienwalde .....	121½
Thence to Dantzic, by rail, as follows:—	
Schubben Zanow ...	7
Carwitz .....	19½
Schlawe .....	25½
Zitzewitz .....	
Stolp .....	42½
Hebron Damnitz ...	55
Wangerin .....	132
[Branch to Tempelburg, 81 miles.]	
Labes .....	139½
Schivelbein .....	153½
Belgard .....	173½
[Branch to	
Cörlin .....	4½
Degow .....	15
Kolberg .....	22½
Nassow .....	180
Cöslin .....	188½
Lauenburg .....	76
Neustadt .....	98
Kielau (W. Prus.) ..	109½
Zoppot .....	119
Oliva .....	121
Dantzic .....	126½

Another way to Dantzic is by rail, as in Route 18.

For **Bernau** and other stations to **Angermünde** station, see Route 11. Thence to

**STETTIN (Stat.)**, in Pomerania.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de Prusse; Drei Kronen.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL.

POPULATION, 80,980.



**RAILWAYS.**—To Berlin, Kolberg, Woldenberg, Stralsund, &c. **DILIGENCES and STEAMERS**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

CAB, one and two persons, 50 pf.; three or four persons, 75 pf. the course. Luggage to station:—1 mark 10 pf. to 1 m. 50 pf.

The chief commercial port of Prussia; a strong fortress and the capital of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Oder, where it begins to widen into the *Stettiner-Haff*, before falling into the Baltic. The town is planted on the Oder and on its two branches, the Parnitz and Regelitz, and is in Upper Pomerania; while the suburb of Lastadie, on the right bank, is in Lower Pomerania, and is joined to the old town by wooden bridges, 400 feet long. One of the bridges over the Regelitz is 630 feet long. The town is strongly fortified, and shut in by walls and fire-gates. Some of the best houses are at Neustadt, within the walls. The suburbs of Wleck and Torney are outside the walls.

The Castle or *Schloss*—now the residence of the provincial authorities—was the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, down to 1637, and was held by Sweden from 1648 to 1720. It is an old building, begun 1575, and has a grand view, from the Jacobite Tower, over the town. It has been restored by the reigning king. Here the Empress Catherine of Russia was born, 1729, while her father was Governor; and another Empress (the wife of Paul) in 1759.

The *Castle Church* (Schlosskirche) contains the tombs of the Dukes. The *Walkirche*, the oldest in Pomerania, was founded about 1124, and rebuilt 1817.

The marble statue of Fred. II., by Schadow, is in Königsplatz, near the *Landhaus*, or House of the Provincial Estates, which contains a good library, and valuable MSS.

The *Rathhaus*, built 1245, has a collection of Russian medals, presented by the Empress Catherine. It faces the *Exchange* and its large hall, in which the Casino Company give their balls.

At the Gymnasium (or High School) are a library, museum of natural history, and observatory; and at the new Guard Room, a monument of a chief President, by Sack. The *Theatre*, in Paradeplatz, is the handsomest building in the town. Before it is the statue of Frederick William III., by Drake.

A collection of Pomeranian antiquities has been made by the Society for cultivating Pomeranian history and archæology. Field Marshal Von Wrangel was born here, 1874 (died, 1877).

Ship and boat-building, and the manufacture of anchors, sailcloth, soap, tobacco, &c., are carried on. It is the chief port for East Prussia and Silesia, being the outlet for grain, timber, and other produce. Large ships stay at Swinemünde (about four hours by steamer), near the mouth of the river; but the channel above, through the *Damm-schen Lake*, and the *Haff*, as the embouchure is called, has been deepened to about 6 feet.

The best promenades are before the König and Berlin gates, and to the Logengarten, on the upper bank of the Oder.

By water to Frauendorf, a village on the Oder, and to Elisenhöhe, with a fine view of Stettin and the banks of the Oder. A little farther is Gotzlow, surrounded by wooded hills.

At Naugard there are cloth factories, with salmon and lamprey fisheries.

**Swinemünde (Stat.)**, by branch rail 23 miles from Ducherow (p. 47).

*Inns.*—Olthoff's; Kron Prinz.

POPULATION, 6,000.

A small well-built town on the Swine, the middle of the three mouths of the Oder; the other two being the Peene and Delvenow. It is *cr.* the *Island of Usedom*, where Gustavus Adolphus landed, 1630, in the Thirty Years' War; and is an outpost of Stettin, with harbour, made by two moles, nearly a mile long. Large ships stop here. There is a Bath-house and Assembly-room; and walks and drives can be had to the Light-house; to Herinsdorf (6 miles), another bathing-place; to Corswant among well-wooded scenery; and to the Golm, the highest spot in the island, whence there is a fine view. Steam to Putbus, in six hours, across the Griefswalder Bøden or Bay.

From Stettin the line to Dantzic crosses an arm of the Oder, past the small fortified town of

**Alt Damm (Stat.)** Hence through a fine wood and past Madue Lake to

**Stargard (Stat.)**, in Pomerania.

*Hotel.*—Prinz Von Preussen; Daniels.

POPULATION, 17,000.

**RAILWAY.**—To Stettin, Posen, &c.

A walled town, formerly the capital of Lower Pomerania, in a fertile plain on the navigable river Ihna, which joins the Oder about 20 miles below.

The *Marienkirche* in the Gothic style of the 14th century, is a well-proportioned church, built by the Teutonic Knights, and having a good organ. The Church of St. John, and the Town Hall, are of the 16th century.

At **Belgard (Stat.)**, the branches to **Kolberg**, or **Colberg**, and **Neustettin** fall in.

**Colberg, or Kolberg (Stat.)**, in Pomerania.

*Inns.*—König Von Preussen.

POPULATION, 13,000.

A fortress and port, in a marshy spot, close to the Baltic, at the Persante's mouth. It was a Hause town, and was taken by siege, 1630, by Gustavus Adolphus. It was re-fortified 1773; and is noted for the successful stand it made against the French, 1807, under Gneisenau.

The *Marienkirche* or Catholic Church is of the fourteenth century, in the Gothic style, and has a curious font, an old chandelier of wood, and painted roof.

The *Town Hall* was built 1850, from Schinkel's design. Fresh water is supplied, by waterworks.

Colberg has manufactories of anchors and brandy, and fisheries of salmon, haddock, and lampreys, and is now resorted to for sea-bathing, at MÜNDE, its port, about three-quarters of a mile below, where the harbour is made by two bars or dams. On the other side of the harbour is Mal-kuhle, a pleasant grove.

**Cölin or Köslin (Stat.)**, in Pomerania.

*Inn.*—Dürre's Hotel.

POPULATION, 8,000.

A well-built walled town, formerly a bishopric, on the Niesenbecke, about 5 miles from the Baltic. It was rebuilt after the great fire of 1718, by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the Market Place; and is supplied with water by springs from the Gottenberg—a hill only about 320 feet high, but the highest in Pomerania. It has a good prospect.

An iron cross was here erected to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of deliverance, 1813-15.

The river falls into Jasmund Lake, near this, and near the site of the ancient Jamsburg. *Amber* is found along the shores of the Baltic.

Hence by rail to *Schlave* (branches to *Rügenwalde*, on the coast, and to Neustettin).

**Stolp (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Müller's; Mundt's.

A small town, on the Stolp, near the Baltic. It has four churches, an ecclesiastical establishment for ladies, and the Duchess of Croy's tomb, in the *Schlosskirche*. Here are amber works; and it carries on a little trade by sea, through its harbour, at **Stolpmünde (Stat.)**. Branch rail to **Zollbrücke** and **Neustettin**.

**Lauenburg (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Hotel de Preusse.

The last town on the Pomeranian border, having some official buildings with a castle.

**Zoppot (Stat.)**, near a bathing-place for the Danzigers.

**Oliva (Stat.)**, under the Karlsberg (350 feet high), which has an old Conventual Church at the top, where the peace with Sweden was signed 1660.

**DANTSIC or DANZIG (Stat.)** In Polish, *Gdansk*. In Western Prussia.

**HOTELS.**—Du Nord; Englisches Hof (the Old English Cloth House, of English Traders); Walter's.

POPULATION, 91,930.

ENGLISH RESIDENT CONSUL.—

RESIDENT ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.—

BANKERS. — Messrs. Gibson.

**Cafés.**—Sebastiani in Langgasse; Leutholz, in Langemarkt.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Cabs: one or two persons, 56 pf.; three persons, 84 pf.; four persons, 1 m.; with baggage, 28 pf. extra.

**RAILWAY.**—The terminus on the Speicher Insel. To Drischau, Stettin, Bromberg, Warsaw, Posen, Berlin, &c.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**STEAMERS.**—To Neufahrwasser and Königsberg, &c.

This is one of the chief seats of the Prussian navy, an old Hanse town and trading port, and a fortress, on the Vistula (or Weichsel), at the junction of the Mottlau and Radaune, about 4 miles from the Baltic. Its port is at *Neufahrwasser*, on the shallow Bay or Gulf, which stretches 65 miles away towards the Frische Hafl and Königsberg. Under the name of *Gedanic* or *Gedansk*, it existed

in the tenth century. It afterwards became a free town and fort, protected by Poland and the Teutonic knights.

On the second partition of Poland, it fell to Prussia, 1793. In the Great French War, it sustained two memorable sieges: the first was one of four weeks, in 1807, when it was taken by the French, under Marshal Lefevre, who was created Duke of Dantzic; at the second, of eight weeks, in 1813, it was retaken from General Rapp, by the Prussians.

Dantzic is a picturesque old place, intersected by several canals, and full of narrow, crooked streets, containing in the principal thoroughfares many tall, handsome, and solid-looking houses, built by its prosperous merchants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of these may be seen, curiously adorned and fronted by rows of steps, in the *Lang-gasse*, which runs E. and W. through the town, from the Höhe Gate, built 1588, through the Lange-mark, to the Grüne Gate, and thence across the Speicher-Insel, to the Lang-garten Gate. The Old Town, in the Altstadt and Rechstadt, is divided from the Neiderstadt and Lang-garten by the Speicher-Insel—an island covered by granaries and surrounded by the two arms of the Mottlau. The corn trade is an important branch of business here; and neither light nor fuel is allowed on the island, on account of these granaries. There are four principal gates and nineteen bastions, besides ramparts and sluice-gates, dividing the town from its suburbs; the whole being protected by two strong citadels on Hagelsberg and Bischofsberg.

**CHURCHES.**—There are twenty-one churches, chiefly Lutheran; the best of which is the High Church of St. Mary, or the *Marienkirche*; a large and curious brick cross, built in the Gothic style, 1348–1401, with three aisles. It is about 383 feet long, by 152 feet (through the transept, with a roof 120 feet high, resting on twenty-eight slender pillars, all of brick. It has ten small towers and a tall spire, 330 feet high. It contains 372 windows, with nineteen altars, and fifty little chapels round the sides, adorned with carvings and other ornaments. A metal Font cast in the Netherlands, 1514, and a carved crucifix may be noticed. The great curiosity here is the *Danziger Bild*, an early painting in oil of the *Last*

*Judgment*, by Van Eyck, or by Memling. It was done in Holland for the Pope, was sent off, and on its way was seized by pirates, from whom it was retaken by a Dantzic ship and placed in this church. The Emperor Rudolph offered 40,000 dollars for it. The French carried it off, 1807; but it was brought back in 1815. It is shown for 56 pf.

St Catherine's Church is noted for its chimes. The Trinity Church was built, 1544.

In the Lange-markt is the *Yunkerhof* (the old merchants were styled Yunkers or squires), called also the *Artushof*, or *Exchange*; a good building of the fourteenth century, noticeable for the laws in rhyme, still hanging on the walls of the great hall, and for its old paintings, arms, and carvings. There is an old wine-room below. The Fountain in front is a bronze group of Neptune drawn by sea-horses. Near this is—

The *Town Hall*, an old building of the fourteenth century, with carvings and paintings, and a good clock tower (1556).

The *Grüne Thor*, or gate, formerly the residence of the Polish kings when they came to Dantzic, is a handsome Gothic building, now used as a museum of antiquities. Here, also, are a Gymnasium or High School, Schools of Art, &c., and many other schools and colleges; ship-yards and dockyards for the navy; Natural History and other societies; an Observatory, Theatre, Public Library of 30,000 volumes, and Picture Gallery.

A large timber and corn trade is carried on, and amber is exported. There are several manufactories of oil and weapons, iron foundries, sugar houses, large brandy distilleries, factories for making "Dantzic spruce," from the spruce fir, and breweries.

Dantzic is the birthplace of Archenolz, author of *England und Italien*, or travels in England and Italy, in 1785; and of Fahrenheit, the inventor of the Fahrenheit thermometer.

Martin Opitz, the poet, is buried in the Cathedral; he died June, 1639, of the plague. He was one of the earliest German poets, and translated Barclay's "Argenis."

**EXCURSIONS.**—In the environs are the Schanajahnsche garden; Johannisberg, with the Jeschenkenthal; the Kahlbude; *Neufahrwasser*, the port

of Dantzic; Münde, at the mouth of the Vistula or Weichselmünde.

Excursion to **Zoppot** (stat.), a village and bathing-place, 8 miles from Dantzic, with good lodgings for visitors, and baths of all kinds. Conveyances daily, for 50 pf. (See page 51.)

At *Oliva Convent*, near this (p. 51), is a Church, built 1581, with a park and collection of pictures. Good view from the Karlsberg.

## ROUTE 13.

**Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Kreuz, Bromberg, Otloczyn, Warsaw, Dirschau, Dantzic, Königsberg, and Eydtkuhnen.**  
(Königliche Ostbahn.)

(10 kilometres=6 English miles).

	kil.		kil.
Berlin to Neuenagen		Firchau .....	317
Fredersdorf .....	23	Konitz .....	328
[Branch to Ruders-		Czersk .....	358
dorf.]		Hoch-Stübblau .....	386
Straussberg .....	28	Pruss.-Stargard.....	401
Darmesdorf-Mün-		Dirschau .....	426
cheberg .....	46	[Branch to	
Trebnitz .....	54	Hohenstein ...	7
Gusow .....	64	Graust .....	14
Golzow .....	76	Dantzic .....	19½ mls.]
Cüstrin .....	83	Marienbourg .....	444
[Branch to Frank-		[Branch to Deutsch	
fort-on-Oder and		Eylau.]	
Stettin.]		Altfelde .....	455
Vietz .....	104	Elbing .....	473
Döllens-Radung.....	111	Güldenboden .....	485
Landsberg-on-		Schlobitten .....	497
Warthe .....	128	Braunsberg .....	528
Zantoch .....	142	Heiligenbeil .....	540
Friedeberg .....	157	Ludwigsort .....	560
Driesen .....	174	Königsberg .....	590
Kreuz .....	184	[Branches to	
[Branches to Posen		Pillau .....	28½
and Stettin.]		Lyck .....	112]
Filehne .....	198	Tapiau .....	631
Schönlanke .....	233	Wehlau .....	641
Schneidemühl .....	246	Norkitten .....	663
[Branch to Nakel		Insternburg .....	680
and Bromberg,		[Branches to Tilsit,	
53½ m.; thence to		Memel, and Kor-	
Thorn, 31 m.; and		schcn.]	
Warsaw, 149 m.]		Gumbinnen .....	706
[Branches to Posen		Trakehnen .....	719
and Neustettin.]		Stallupönen .....	734
Krojanke .....	269	Eydtkuhnen (on the	
Flatow .....	278	Russian frontier).....	742
Linde .....	298	or 461 English miles.	

The direct line from Berlin to Cüstrin, which saves going round to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, passes

**Fredersdorf** (from which a short branch was opened to **Rudersdorf**, 1878).

**Cüstrin (Stat.)**, in Brandenburg.

**Hotels.**—Kron Prinz (Crown Prince); Adler (Eagle).

POPULATION, 10,100.

RAILWAY.—To Frankfort-on-the Oder, Eberswalde, &c. A line comes in from Stettin, *via Königsberg-i-d-N.*, and proceeds *via Reppen, Grünberg*, and Glogau (p. 58), on the Oder, to Breslau (Route 14).

A strong fortress, in a marshy spot, at the confluence of the Warthe with the Oder; which latter is crossed by a bridge joining the new Town with the works on the left bank. There are thirty-five smaller bridges. It was fortified by the Margraves of Brandenburg, 1568; was taken by the Swedes, 1631; and burnt to the ground by the Russians, 1758. It surrendered to the French, 1806, and was given up to Prussia in 1814.

In the Castle, now a barrack, Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was confined by his father, Frederick William I., and compelled to witness, from one of the windows, the execution of his friend Katte. To escape his father's tyranny he had intended to escape to England, with Katte, and another friend, Keith; but the secret came out, and the mad king (a hero of Carlyle's) was only prevented from taking his son's life as a "deserter" by the intercession of the emperor.

Here are large corn magazines; and the Friedrich Garten, in the suburb. Within a few miles is **Zorndorf**, where Frederick the Great defeated the Russians, August 25th, 1758, with immense loss on both sides. A monument marks the spot.

**Landsberg (Stat.)**, on the Warthe.

**Inns.**—Lüdke; König von Preussen.

POPULATION, 18,000.

A well-built town, under a hill, with large brandy distilleries, cotton and cloth-weaving works, and a considerable trade in wool, spirits, corn, and timber.

**Schneidemühl (Stat.)**

**Inn.**—Golden Lion.

Here is a branch or loop *via Flatow (Stat.)*, **Konitz** (a short branch to *Schlochau* and *Neustettin*), to **Dirschau**, as below.

Here also direct lines 48 m. and 58 m. long, come

in, from Neustettin (*vid Jastrow*) and Posen (*vid Rogasen*).

**Bromberg**, called "Bydgoszcz" by the Poles.

*Hotels*.—Moritz and Rios Hotels.

POPULATION, 24,000.

RAIL to Thorn, &c.

A well-built town on a hill, above the river Brahe, 5 miles from the Vistula, in a sandy district, traversed by the Canal made by Frederick the Great, which joins the Vistula and Oder with the Brahe and Netze. A statue to the king was put up 1861. There is a Gymnasium, or High School, and a royal salt factory.

From Bromberg a line ascends the Vistula to Warsaw, past Thorn, 31 miles, on the Russian-Polish frontier.

**Thorn (Stat.)**, or *Torunia* in Polish, in West Prussia.

POPULATION, 16,000.

RAIL to Bromberg, Posen (see p. 60), Warsaw, &c.

The telegraph wire to India, through Russia, passes this way.

An old Hanse Town and fortified port on the Weichsel, or Vistula, founded about 1235, by Hermann Balk, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, whose old Castle of Turno is about five miles distant. The ramparts destroyed by Charles XII. were rebuilt 1809, by the Prussians. It consists of an old and new town; and has a Gothic cathedral and five churches; and a *Town Hall* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (finished 1602), modelled after that at Amsterdam, and containing some paintings, inlaid doors, and marble tables. Princess Anna of Sweden is buried in the Cathedral or Marienkirche.

The Johanniskirche (St. John's) has Thorwaldsen's monument to Kopernik or *Copernicus*, the astronomer, born here 1473, in a house still standing. A bronze statue of him was uncovered in 1853. Another native is Sömmering, the physiologist. The *Krumme Thurm*, or Leaning Tower, 53 feet high, has a slant of 5 feet out of the perpendicular.

On the *Kulmer Thor* (Gate) is seen the figure of a cook holding a spoon. There was a castle here built 1260, but razed in 1420, except two arches, called the Danzk. The Long Bridge over the river stretches 2,470 feet across the Mazarkämpe

Island in the midst, and is only 18 feet high. Its two divisions are called German and Polish respectively. Here occurred the "Thorn Tragedy" in 1724, when a persecution got up by the Jesuits resulted in the execution of twelve of the leading citizens, including the Burgomaster Rossner.

Gingerbread and liqueurs are made here.

Here the line from **Schneidemühl** (84 m.) *vid Nakel* and Bomberg comes in; and proceeds *vid Briesen*, **Jablonowo** (branch from Grandenz) **Deutsch Eylau**, **Osterode**, **Wartenburg**, **Korschen** (branch to Königsberg) **Gerdauen**, to **Insternburg** (branch to Goldap) 186 miles from Thorn.

The line from Bromberg for Königsberg descends the Vistula to **Warlubien (Stat.)**; the nearest for Graudenz, 10 miles distant.

**Graudenz**, in West Prussia.

*Inn*.—Schwarzer Adler (Black Eagle); Löwe (Lion). POPULATION, 9,000.

A fortified town on the Vistula, over which is a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet long; guarded by a Citadel on a steep height, which was successfully defended by General von Coblère against the French, 1807. His monument is here. A branch rail comes in from **Jablonowo**.

The next station, **Czerwinsk**, is the nearest one for Marienwerder, 12 miles distant.

**Marienwerder**, in West Prussia.

*Inn*.—Treitags Hotel; Goldner Hirsch; Hotel de Magdeburg.

POPULATION, 6,600.

A well-built town on the Liebe and Little Nogat, near the Vistula, which is crossed by a floating bridge half a mile long. It belonged to the Teutonic Knights, the founders of the Prussian monarchy, whose Castle, called Danzke, or Dansziger, now a prison, has two Towers on arches, built 1223. It adjoins the Cathedral, which has a tower, built 1384, with a steeple 170 feet high, and contains tombs of Grand Masters and the chapel of the Gröben family. There are breweries, distilleries, and a breeding stud here. The Friedrichsbad water cure is at Bandtken, 7 miles off.

**Dirschau (Stat.)**, on the Vistula.

Here the short branch of 22 miles turns off to Dantzic. (See Route 12). And another 15½ miles long, towards Flatow.

**Marientburg (Stat.)**, in West Prussia.

*Hotels.*—König von Preussen (King of Prussia); Hochmeister (Grandmaster).

POPULATION, 8,000.

An old fortified town, built 1276, by the Teutonic Knights, who were seated here till it was taken by the Poles, 1457. It stands on the Nogat, over which is a bridge of boats, 540 feet long, and contains several ancient-looking streets, the houses in some being fronted by porticoes.

The *Castle*, built 1309-1406, by the Knights, is the principal object of notice, and is marked by lofty towers and battlements, all of brick, in the Gothic style. The whole pile was carefully restored 1818, by Frederick William IV., and adorned with stained windows, &c. It consists of a Hochschloss, including the Chapel, a Mittelschloss or Palace, and a Vorburg, or suburb, crossed by the *Rail*.

The Hochmeister's *Rempter*, or *Chapter-house*, which had been used as a granary before the restoration took place, is a handsome room, 40 feet long by 33 feet, resting on a single pillar. In 1410, when the town was besieged by the Poles, this room was especially aimed at by them, in hopes of overturning it on the Grandmaster and his Knights, who were known to be sitting in conclave. A cannon ball is pointed out in a chimney.

The *Ordenskirche* (Church of the Order), in the Castle, contains the graves of seventeen Grandmasters, and is richly decorated. There is a miraculous statue of the Holy Virgin of great beauty; with some cells and dungeons. A fine Town Hall was built by the Knights of the Order.

From here a line runs *viâ Riesenburg* to **Deutsch Eylau** (41 miles) on the line from Thorn to Insterburg (as above) near Geserich Lake; thence to **Montowo**, **Soldau** and **Mlawâ**, on the Russian frontier. **Warsaw** is 70 miles further.

**ELBING (Stat.)**, in Western Prussia; called *Elbiag* and *Elbiag*, in Polish.

*Hotels.*—Königlicher Hof; Hotel de Berlin.

POPULATION 31,164.

*Steamers.*—To Pillau, Königsberg; see *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

An old Hanse port and fortified town, founded by the Teutonic Knights, 1229, and surrounded with ramparts. It stands in a fertile part of the river Elbing, five miles from the Frisches Haff, a haven of the Gulf of Danzig. Here are ship-yards, iron foundries, engine factories; with seven churches, a synagogue, &c.; besides a House of Industry, founded by Cowle, an Englishman.

The *Marientkirche* contains some sculptures.

At the High Church School or Gymnasium, is a good library. There is also a collection of Elbing antiquities to be seen. The *Kraffuhl Canal* unites the Elbing with the Nogat. The shipping business is good; small vessels come up to the town: the larger stop at Pillau. Sea-bathing is obtained at *Khalberg*. At *Reimansfelde* is a *Water Cure*.

**Braunsberg (Stat.)**, in Eastern Prussia.

*Inn.*—Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 10,600.

A walled town on the *Passarge*, 5 miles from the Haff, and the residence of the Bishops of *Ermland*. The old Castle is used for public offices.

Manufactures of woollens and yarns are carried on. About 5 miles south-east is

**Frauenberg.**

*Inn.*—Zum Copernicus.

A small fishing town, on the *Frisches Haff*, with 1,800 inhabitants, the residence of the Cathedral Chapter of *Ermland*. Here Bishop von Halten was murdered, in his 80th year, in 1841, and is buried in the old brick Cathedral of the 14th century, situated on an eminence. It also contains the tomb of the astronomer, *Copernicus*, the author of the Copernican System, who died a canon here, 1545. His Observatory is close by; and a model of the Wasserkunst or waterworks constructed by him is still preserved. It was an aqueduct, of which a tower remains.

Steamboats from Elbing and Dantzic touch here.

The rail is carried near the *Frisches Haff*, which, on its outer side, adjoining the Gulf of Danzig, is bounded by a long tongue of land called *Frische Nehrung*. It passes

**Heiligenbeil (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 3,000.

**Wolltnik (Stat.)**,

**Ludwigsort (Stat.)**, and others, to

**KÖNIGSBERG** (Stat.) the Polish *Królewiec*, in East Prussia.

**HOTELS.**—Deutsches Haus; Hôtel du Nord; Hôtel de Prusse; British Hotel; Königlischer Hof.

**DROSCHKIES.**—One person, 28 pf. the course; two persons, 56 pf.; by the hour, 1 mark.

**POPULATION**, 122,640.

**RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL.**—

**RAILWAY.**—To Tilsit, Wilna, St. Petersburg, Dantzic, Warsaw, Berlin, &c.

**STEAMERS.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

An old Hanse town and port, and the capital of East Prussia, or Prussia Proper; founded, 1254, by Ottokar, King of Bohemia, on the *Mons Regius*, at the conquest of Samland, and afterwards enlarged by the Teutonic Knights, who were seated here, 1457-1528. From Ottokar it received its name of Königsberg, or King's Hill. Here the Elector, Frederick William III., was crowned first King of Prussia, 1701, by the name of Frederick I.; and to this cradle of his ancestors Frederick William III. retired after the battle of Jena, 1809.

It stands in a flat spot, on the Pregel, about four miles from the sea, at the Frisches Haff, and is mostly on the north bank of the river, which is crossed by seven Bridges, five of which connect the banks of the stream with the Kneiphof—an island in the middle, near the junction of the new and old Pregel. The Cathedral, and some of the best and oldest houses are here—first built on piles. Others are found round the Royal Palace, in the districts of Freiheiten, Lübenicht, and the Altstadt. Behind the Palace are two pieces of water, called Schloss Teich and Ober Teich. One of the best streets is Königsstrasse, running through the eastern suburbs. Here the Great Elector agreed by treaty with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, 1656, to take the duchy of Prussia. The town is strengthened by forts and redoubts.

The *Cathedral*, in Kneiphof, is a Gothic pile, begun 1332, about 275 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a tower 172 feet high. It has three aisles, 56 feet high, and contains some monuments of Grand Masters and Dukes of Prussia, behind a screen, among which is Albert I. (1568) and his family. Here Kant, the metaphysician is buried

(1804). His most celebrated work is the "Kritik (or Investigation) of Pure Reason." He was the grandson of a Scotsman, named Cant who settled here. The large organ contains 5,000 pipes. There are some paintings by L. Cranach.

The *Old University* (or Collegium Albertinum), founded 1554, by Duke Albert, the Library of which, in Königsstrasse, contains 250,000 vols. and many curious MSS., including some of Luther's letters to his wife, Catherine Brora, and the original Safe Conduct for attending the Diet of Worms. Connected with this institution are—a Zoological Museum; a Botanical Garden, containing 6,000 specimens, founded 1809; and an Observatory, over which Bessel, the astronomer, presided till 1846. He and Kant were professors here—there being about fifty to 350 students. In the Aula stands Schadow's bust of Kant. The *New University*, by Stiller, 1862, is in Parade Platz.

The *Palace*, or *Schloss* (Castle), originally built by Ottokar, but rebuilt 1525-57, was for a time the seat of the Teutonic Grand Masters. It has a tower 240 feet high; and a famous *Moscovitzer-saal* (Muscovy Hall), 274 feet long by 59 feet broad, without pillars. In the Castle Church Fred. I. crowned himself. His statue stands at the entrance. On the walls are tablets to men of the province who fell in the War of Liberation.

The *Stadt Museum*, in Königsstrasse contains about 300 good paintings, by modern German masters, and many curiosities; open daily.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building, on the Parade Platz.

There is also an *Exchange* (Börsenhalle), with a public Turnhaus for gymnastic exercises.

On the Parade Platz is Kiss's bronze equestrian statue of Frederick William III. (1851) with bas-reliefs, of the events of the War of Liberation—especially the creation of the famous Landwehr, by which Prussia has risen to her present greatness.

Among the amusements and collections are the Wallenrode Library; the Leng Collection of Natural History; and the Collection of Paintings belonging to the School of Art. Public Gardens surround the Schloss Teich. There are large sugar refineries, copper mills, iron and shot forges,

&c.; granaries (Speicher) and warehouses line the banks of the river.

By rail or steamboat to **Pillau (Stat.)**, at the port of Königsberg for large vessels. Here sturgeon catching, caviare dressing, and a trade in amber are carried on. The *amber* is cast up by the sea after storms, and was formerly a royal monopoly: but is now farmed out by the Crown. In 1811, Mr. Douglas had the right of collecting it for 10,000 dols. a year. The supply is pretty much the same every year. It is chiefly used for mouth pieces to pipes.

Among the bathing-places on the Baltic shore, adjoining this, is *Kranz*, a place much resorted to; also *Neukuhren*, noted for its romantic situation and the beauty of the surrounding country.

Königsberg is the birthplace of Hippel, Scheffner, Z. Werner, Herder, and *Kant*, already mentioned,—the great transcendental writer, called *Der Zermalende*, or the Smasher, for his unceremonious criticisms. Some of his German sentences are two pages long. He died at a good age in his native town, which he scarcely ever left. Opposite his house in Prinzessinstrasse stands a *status* of him, by Kiss. Johann Müller, the astronomer, surnamed *Regiomontanus*, is also claimed as a native by the inhabitants.

A Pillar at Radan marks the site of a battle field.

*Galtgarben*, the highest hill in Samland, 14 miles from Königsberg, has an iron Cross to the memory of those who fell in the War of Freedom, 1813-5.

Eylau (or Prussian Eylau), and Friedland, the scene of two of Napoleon's terrible battles with the Russians, are 15 to 24 miles distant. **Eylau** is a station on the branch to **Korschen** and **Lyck (Stat.)**, 24 miles from Königsberg.

From *Insterburg*, the rail is carried on to **Tilsit** (32 miles), the most easterly town in Prussia; and thence 55 miles to **Memel** (population, 26,000), its most northerly town and port.

**Tilsit (Stat.)**, population 20,251, on the rivers Tilsa and Memel, is celebrated for the Treaty of July 9th, 1807.

**Eydtkunhen (Stat.)**, on the Russian frontier, 24 hours from St. Petersburg. See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

## ROUTE 14.

**Berlin, to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Glogau, Görlitz, and Breslau.**

(Niederschlesisch-Märkische Eisenbahn.)

By railway the stations are as follow:—

	English miles.	English miles.	
Berlin to		Kohlfurt Junction.....139	
Cöpenick .....	8	[Branches to Görlitz for Dresden; also to Altwasser, 80 miles.]	
Erkner .....	16	Siegersdorf.....147	
Fürstenwalde .....	29	Bunzlau .....	155
Frankfort - on - the Oder .....	50	Hainau .....	171½
Fürstenberg .....	65	Liegnitz .....	183
Neuzelle .....	68	[Branches to Schweidnitz and Glogau.]	
Guben .....	80½	Spittelndorf .....	191½
[Branches to Posen and Cottbus.]		Maltsch .....	197
Sommerfeld .....	96½	Neumarkt .....	202
Sorau .....	114	Nimkau .....	208
Hansdorf Junc .....	119	Lissa .....	215
[Branch to Sagan .....	7	Breslau .....	221½
Glogau .....	44½		
Halbau .....	118½		

A new section from Sommerfeld, *via* Sagan, Arnsdorf, and Liegnitz, makes the direct line to Breslau about 24 miles shorter.

**Cöpenick (Stat.)**.—Between this and

**Erkner (Stat.)**, is the Muggelsee, or Lake Muggel.

**Fürstenwalde (Stat.)**.—A small town on the Spree, with a brick church of the 14th century, and several monuments. In the vicinity are quarries of granite, of which the colossal basin before the museum at Berlin was made. At **Rauen** is a large bed of peat.

**FRANKFORT (Stat.)**, or **Frankfort-on-the-Oder**, in Prussian Brandenburg.

**HOTELS**.—Adler (Eagle); Deutsches Haus; Kaiser Von Russland.

**POPULATION**, 47,035.

**RAILWAY**.—To Berlin, Breslau, Posen, Königsberg, &c.

This town, once a fortress, and still retaining its walls and gates, is built on both sides of the Oder, and consists of an old town on the west side, joined to the new town on the other side by a wooden bridge, laden with stones to resist the force of the stream. It is regularly built, and is surrounded by gardens and vineyards.



The town owes its prosperity chiefly to its being on the road to Silesia and to its river, which is connected by canals with the Vistula and Elbe. Three annual fairs (first established 1253), are held and it has a carrying trade on the Oder.

The *Town Hall* was built 1607. Near this is

The *Marien* or *Oberkirche* (High Church), a mean-looking brick building of the 13th century, having a high altar, of beautiful carved wood-work, also a seven-branched candlestick 12 feet high, of the 14th century, and good stained windows. Among the paintings is Rhode's "Death of Duke Leopold of Brunswick," who was drowned in the inundation of 27th April, 1785, endeavouring to save a family from the floods. His statue is at the east end of the bridge. He is also commemorated in a School for Soldiers' Children.

In the park is the Freemasons' pyramid memorial (1776) to the poet Ewald Von Kleist, who died of the wounds received at the battle of *Kunersdorf*, 1759, when Frederick the Great was defeated by the Russians and Austrians near this town. A direct line to Breslau was opened 1874; going, by way of *Reppen* and *Rothenburg*, to Glogau, and thence *via Raudten*. A line is open to *Cottbus* (population, 18,000), 43 miles; thence to *Ruhland*.

The old line ascends the Oder to

**Fürstenberg (Stat.)**, a small place on the Oder, in the Circle of Guben.

**Neuzelle (Stat.)**—Here is an old convent, now turned into an Orphan School.

#### GUBEN (Stat.)

**HOTEL.**—Forster's.

POPULATION, 21,412.

A pleasantly-seated town, under the Niesse Hills (which are planted with vineyards), at the junction of the river Lubst with the Niesse. It is walled round, and is well built. Here are cloth factories, spinning mills, and manufactories of stockings, &c.; and trade in wine and fruit.

From Guben a post-road turns off, up the Oder, past Crossen, &c., to Glogau and Breslau, a route now superseded by the rail from Kohlfurt (as below).

**Sorau (Stat.)**, near a Royal Castle and wax candle factory. About 20 miles from this, a high road leads to

**Muskau (Stat.)**, with a handsome castle, and the English park of Prince Pückler Muskau, the well-known traveller, now occupied by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. It is open to the public and contains two sulphur springs, over which a bath has been built. Muskau is now accessible by a branch rail from **Weisswasser (Stat.)**, on the line from Cottbus to Gorlitz.

In the neighbourhood are alum mines, iron works, and an observatory, with a fine view of the Silesian and Saxony hills. At

**Hansdorf (Stat.)**, a branch railway leads past Sagan to Glogau, and Poin-Lissa.

**Sagan (Stat.)**, in Lower Silesia.

*Inns.*—Ritter St. George.

POPULATION, 5,000.

This is a strong fortress on the Bober, and the head of a principality, which the Emperor Frederick II. gave to Wallenstein. It has three gates, two squares and a fine Castle, now belonging to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. This was begun under Wallenstein, 1627-34. About 1786 a new wing was added by Biron, Duke of Courland, who acquired it by purchase. It contains a library and collection of artistical objects. There is a private theatre, fine orangery, and mausoleum of the Duke de Biron. At the Jesuits' College, and in the sessions room of the Law Courts, are two noted original portraits of Wallenstein.

Paper, sealing-wax, and mirrors are made here.

Near one of the gates is a tower, which was Kepler's observatory in the time of Wallenstein, who was a believer in astrology.

In the neighbourhood are two rocks—the Teufelstein and Herrgottstein—and a large glass house at Wiesan.

**Glogau (Stat.)**, in Silesia.

**Hotel.**—Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 18,000.

A well-built, strongly fortified town, on the left bank of the Oder. The Citadel and Cathedral are on a fortified island near the right bank, called the Dominsel, and joined to the town by a wooden bridge.

The Cathedral was begun 1120, in the Gothic style, and has an altar-piece by Cranach. There are also Gymnasiums, or High Schools, artillery-barracks, sugar refineries, &c.

Andreas Gryphius, the poet, was born here. Among the places of amusement are—Friedensthal, Goldammer, Lindenruh, Rauschwitz, and Dalkan, with its pretty garden on a hill.

From **Hansdorf (Stat.)**, as above, you pass to **Kohlfurt (Stat.)**, and then arrive at **Siegersdorf (Stat.)**, where a stately viaduct crosses the Queis. Here the Reisinger hills on the Moravian border, show themselves. At **Zubingen**, on the road to Frankfurt, is the castle of Countess Finkenstein.

For the line to **Bunzlau (Stat.)**, on the Rober; **Hainau (Stat.)**, on the Delchsal; and **Legnitz (Stat.)**, on the Katzbach, see Route 35. Then

**Maltsch (Stat.)**.—Within a short distance to the north-west is **PARCHWITZ**, on the Katsbach, near a handsome old Convent, now turned into a Lunatic Asylum. A good painting by Wilkmann in the Chapel.

**Neumarkt (Stat.)**.—Paper is made here.

POPULATION, 4,400.

**Lissa (Stat.)**.—Near this the Battle of Luthen, or Lissa, was fought on the 5th December, 1757, in which Frederick the Great, with 33,000, men, gained a victory over 90,000 Austrians, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, after a fight of three hours. A column marks the spot, erected 1854.

**BRESLAU (Stat.)**, in Central Silesia.

**HOTELS**.—Goldene Gans (Golden Goose); Hotel Zedlitz; Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion); Hotel de Silesie; Weisses Adler (White Eagle).

POPULATION, 239,050; of whom 44,000 are Catholics, 10,000 Jews, 7,000 Military.

Cabs to all parts; per hour, 1 mark.

**RAILWAYS**.—To Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin, Dresden, Waldenberg, Stettin, Cracow, Prague, Vienna, &c.

**DILIGENCES**.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

This large and important city is the capital of Silesia, a province which was originally a Polish duchy; afterwards came to Austria, and was acquired by Prussia, at the treaty of June, 1742.

It sustained a siege in the Seven Years' War, when it was successfully defended by Tauentzien; and another, 1806-7, when the French took it and razed the walls, whose site is occupied by pretty

gardens and walks. It stands at the confluence of the Oder and Ohlau, on a wide plain, about 450 feet above sea level, and in sight of the Trebnitz and Nobten hills; and contains five squares, twenty Catholic, and ten Lutheran churches, seven synagogues, twenty-five short bridges over the moats; and is divided into the Old and New Town, with five suburbs (vorstadt).

The Old Town, standing chiefly on the islands or arms of the Oder, was rebuilt after the fire of 1842 by the Emperor Charles IV., on a regular plan, with a large market-place at the centre, from which several streets of good houses diverge; one of the best is the Schweidnitzer-strasse.

The New Town is mostly of the present century. The King's Bridge, of iron, was built 1822.

The Grosser Ring, or Market Place, and Salz Ring, are near together. One of the best points of view is the Taschen Bastel, where a monument commemorates the royal visit in the Exhibition year of 1852.

**CHURCHES**.—The *Catholic Cathedral* of St. John, on the Dominsel, on the right bank of the Oder, is a very old red brick church, built 1148-70, and afterwards enlarged by the addition of seventeen chapels, dedicated to its bishops, in which are several good monuments and paintings, by L. Cranach, Willmann, Brandel, and Schmidt. Willmann is a Silesian artist.

The most remarkable chapels are the *Elector's Chapel*, with Brackhof's fine statues of Moses and Aaron; *Lady Chapel* (1876), with monument of Bishop Progella; *Duke Christian's Chapel* (1691); and the *Chapel of St. Elizabeth*, with its paintings and relics. There is a fine bronze monument to Bishop Johann von Rother, by Vischer (1496).

The Episcopal Palace is close to the chapel.

The *Kreuzkirche* was built by Henry IV., Duke of Silesia, who was buried here, 1288. It is cross-shaped, and has a similar crypt beneath it called St. Bartholomaeus; also two towers, and a good spire. Before it is the statue of Nepomuk, or John of Breslau, by P. Vischer (1496). The Diepenbrock window is a memorial to a late Bishop (1857).

The *Sandkirche*, on the Sandt-Insel, was built in 1330, the aisles being higher than the nave. It contains much marble and gilding, with some

good paintings, by Willmann and others, including one of our Lady of Czestochou, a great place for pilgrims.

The *Jesuitenkirche* (Jesuit Church), a handsome building, with an altar painting by Krause, and frescoes by Rothmaier.

The *Vincenzikirche* (St. Vincent de Paul), in Ritterplatz, is a handsome Gothic church, with a good monument of Duke Henry II., the founder and paintings by Willmann, &c. It is faced by a statue of the Virgin.

At the *Mathiaskirche* are paintings by Krause, and a statue to St. John Nepomuk.

At the *Dominican Church* of St. Adalbert is a fine monument of St. Czeslaus.

The *Dorotheenkirche* (St. Dorothea), remarkable for its height, was founded 1350, by the Emperor Charles IV.

Of the Evangelical, or Protestant churches, the *Elisabethkirche* was built 1257. Its clock tower, added 1534, is the tallest in Prussia, viz., 360 feet high, and has a fine view. Here the first Protestant sermon was preached, 1525. It contains a chancel of black marble, a monument of Rhediger, and paintings by Willmann.

Annexed to it is the Rhediger Library, with many rare MSS., among which are the Illustrated French Chronicles of Froissart, and a Valerius Maximus, with fine miniature painting; a collection of prints, by Schön; twenty wax figures of beautiful women; with coins, medals, &c.

The *Magdalenenkirche*, with two handsome towers, united by a bridge, has statues of the twelve apostles, and a fine painted window presented by Frederick William IV. A picture gallery adjoining contains 300 middling paintings by Rubens, Cranach, Wouvermann, Paul Veronese, Vandyck, Ann. Caracci, Guido, Rembrandt, and others. Here are also a collection of engravings, by A. Dürer and Rembrandt. Objects of art in ivory and wax.

A church dedicated to the Eleven Thousand Virgins (*Elftausend-jungfrauen kirche*), is remarkable for some old stone carvings.

TOWN HALL, UNIVERSITY, &c.:—The old *Town Hall* (Rathhaus) is a large handsome restored building of the fourteenth century, in the Gothic style, standing in the Grosser Ring; with an historical column, the *Stauffs-säule*, in front of it.

In the first storey is the *Fürstensaal*, or Prince's Hall, where the Diets were held, the arch of which is supported by a pillar in the centre. In the Justice Room are some good paintings by Willmann.

Under the Town Hall is the *Schweidnitzer Cellar*, originally a lofty hall, now turned into a beer house.

Here stands an equestrian *Statue* (1842) of Frederick the Great, and another of Frederick William III.; both by Kiss.

In the *Blücher Platz*, is Rauch's bronze Statue of *Blücher*, 10 feet high, on a granite base; erected 1827, in honour of that general and his army, to commemorate his victory on the Katzbach, and inscribed—"With God's help, for King and Country."

A *Statue* of another military hero, General Taubentzien, the defender of Breslau in 1760, stands in the Taubentzien Platz.

The *University* was originally founded at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 1702, by the Emperor Leopold II., and was transferred in 1811 to its present seat, in a building which was once a palace, and from 1788 a Jesuits' College.

Here is a richly decorated room called the *Aula Leopoldina* (Imperial Chamber), with eighteen windows, frescoes by C. Hauke, and statues of three emperors. The establishment comprises a clinical hospital, an observatory, large anatomical museum, collection of minerals, agricultural models, &c., and a botanical garden behind the cathedral. About 900 students attend here.

The Royal and University Library, in the old Abbey of St. Mary, in Sandinsel, contains above 100,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS. Here also are the Silesian archives, a collection of antiquities, and several hundred paintings.

The *New Theatre* is a good building by Langhaus. In the Salz Ring, or *Blücher Platz*, stands the Exchange, by the same architect, in which is a very handsome room, used for the Arts and Trades exhibitions. The weighing house is an old tower, built 1571.

The *Royal Government House*, formerly the palace of the Prince of Hatzfeld, was built by Frederick the Great, after the Seven Years' war.

Here also are the *Provincial States House* (Ständehaus); the large barracks built by Fred. William II.; the *Royal Palace* (or Schloss) and the Stadgericht, or Law Court; and many schools, institutions, societies, &c., befitting a large and prosperous city.

Breslau is the native place of Wolf, the mathematician, and Grave. Here are many sugar, linen, silk, woollen, and cotton factories; liqueur and ground glass works; cannon and engine foundries for the Royal Navy; mining office, &c., and manufactures of gloves, plate, and jewellery, &c.

Its annual trade is between five and six millions sterling. Its June and October *wool fairs* are the largest in Prussia. A good shipping business is done with Hamburg, *via* the Oder and Stettin.

Among the places of amusement are Kroll's Winter and Summer-garten, with a skating ground and many other attractions; the Tempel-garten; Leibick's Garden; the Schliesswerder-garten; besides Scheitnig with its fine Park; and the Fürstengarten.

At Oswitz is a pretty chapel by Langhaus, and the miraculous image of the Virgin, a favourite place of pilgrimage, commanding a fine view of Breslau. At Kriblowitz, Prince Blücher is buried. Sibyllenort has a castle and collection of art; and Lissa, a fine park and castle, celebrated for the unexpected visit which Frederick the Great paid to the Austrian officers there, after the Battle of Leuthen. (See page 59.)

A line from Breslau to Oels, Kempen, and Wilhelmsbrück was opened 1872, as part of the direct line to Warsaw. Another line to Strehlen, Münsterberg, and Camenz was also opened, towards Glatz. A line from Oels, 96 miles long, opened 1875, passes Jarotschin to Gnesen, towards Thorn.

### From Breslau to Waldenburg and Frankenstein.

Stations as under (see Route 38):—

	English miles.		English miles.
Breslau to		Reichenbach ...	48
Canth .....	13	Gnadenfrei.....	56
Mettkau .....	19	Frankenstein... 62]	
Königszell Junc. ...	30	Freiburg .....	35
[Branch to		Altwasser .....	43½
Schwednitz .....	36	Waldenburg .....	46½

## ROUTE 15.

### Berlin to Posen, Glogau, and Breslau

(Oberschlesische Eisenbahn, or Upper Silesian Rail).

By Rail to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Kreuz, as in Route 14. Thence the Stations are as under; the distances being reckoned from Stargard, near Stettin:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Kreuz .....	55	Poln-Lissa .....	149½
[Here the main line to Königsberg crosses].		[Branch to	
Wronke .....	75	Fraustadt ...	12
Samter .....	87	Glogau .....	27½
Posen .....	106	Reisen .....	156
[Branches to Guben, Frankfort, Thorn].		Bojanowo .....	162
Czempin .....	126	Rawicz .....	170
Kosten .....	132	Trachenberg .....	179½
Alt-Boyen .....	139	Gellendorf .....	186
		Schebitz .....	200½
		Breslau .....	211

Two miles south of Woldowstränk on the Frankfort and Meseritzer road, is

**Glissen**, a watering-place, with baths, useful in skin diseases, especially scrofula.

**POSEN (Stat.)**, or *Poznan* in Polish; the capital of Prussian Poland.

**HOTELS**.—De Rome; De Dresde; Hotel de Vienne; De France.

**DROSCHKIES**, for course within the town, 30 pf.; without the town, 50 pf. A hired servant or "factor" may be employed in making purchases.

**POPULATION**, 61,000, including 10,000 Jews.

**RAILWAY**.—To Stettin, Berlin, &c.

**DILIGENCES**.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

A strongly fortified town on the Russian frontier, in a sandy part of the Warthe, where the Loyna joins it. It is well built, and has four gates; and is overlooked by the Castle, or citadel, on a hill. It dates from the tenth century, and was a Hanse Town, and the seat of the Dukes of Poland. The province was acquired by the Prussians at the second partition of 1793. Napoleon I. annexed it to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

There are twenty-four Catholic Churches, two Evangelical, a Greek Chapel, and a synagogue.

The *Cathedral* in the Wallischei suburb (in Polish *Chwaliszewo*) is a plain, modern Gothic, rebuilt 1775, containing some monuments of prelates and others; and the *Golden Chapel* ...

adorned building in the Byzantine style, erected 1842, by the Polish nobles, to the memory of the two earliest Christian Kings of Poland, whose bronze statues, by Rauch, are here. The Archbishop's Palace adjoins the church.

*St. Stanislaus* is a fine Italian pile, 180 feet by 102 feet, built by the Jesuits, 1651. Their College is the Government House.

The *Rathhaus* is a Gothic building of the sixteenth century, with pinnacles and a modern tower.

In *Wilhelmsplatz* is the palace of Count Roszinsky (or Raczinsky), a handsome building, with a portico of 24 columns; presented by its owner to the city, with a library of 20,000 volumes.

There are also a Theatre; with a Museum of natural history.

A wool Fair is held here in June, and it has a trade in corn, cloth, linen, leather, and tobacco.

For Glogau and Breslau, see Route 14.

From **Posen**, the line to **Thorn** and **Bromberg** (see Route 13), now open, passes **Pudewitz**, **Gnesen** (near the Warta), **Mogilno**, **Inowrazlaw** (on the Netze), **Gniewkowo**, for **Thorn**, 87 English miles in all. From **Inowrazlaw** to **Bromberg** is 28 English miles, or 95 from Posen. The country is uninteresting. Another line of 121 miles, opened 1875, follows the border, to **Jarotschin**, **Ostrowo**, **Kempen**, and **Creuzberg**.

## SECTION II.—CENTRAL GERMANY.

**RHENISH PRUSSIA—HESSE-DARMSTADT—LIPPE—WALDECK—  
SCHWARZBURG—REUSS—ANHALT—SAXE-WEIMAR—  
SAXE-COBURG—SAXE-ALTENBURG—SAXE-  
MEININGEN—SAXONY—and SILESIA.**

### ROUTE 16.

**Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Main, via Wittenberg, Leipsic, Halle, Weimar, Gotha, Cassel, and Giessen.**

By Rail, to Halle (Berlin-Anhaltische Eisenbahn).

	English miles.		English miles.
Berlin to			
Gross-Beeren .....	11½	[Branch to Dessau, &c.]	
Ludwigsfelde .....	16	Bergwitz .....	
Trebbin .....	21	Gräfenhainchen ...	
Luckenwalde .....	30	Beitendorf .....	81½
Jüterbog .....	38½	[Branch to	
[Branch to Dresden, Chemnitz.]		Dellitzsch ...	88½
Bismsdorf .....	46½	Leipsic .....	101½
Zahna .....	52	Brehna .....	87
Wittenberg .....	59½	Landsberg .....	91
		Halle .....	102

For **Berlin** see Route 1. Thence to

#### **Jüterbog or Juterbogk (Stat.)**

This is a very old town, built originally by the Wends, close to Dönnitz, where a monument on the Nieder Gersdorf, commemorate Bülow's victory over the French, under Ney and Oudinot, 6th September, 1813.

The railway branches off from here to Dresden.

#### **WITTENBERG (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.**

INNS.—Stadt London (City of London); Traube (Grapes); Adler (Eagle); Schwarzer Bär (Black Bear). Refreshment Room at the station.

POPULATION, 13,100.

RAILWAY.—To Cöthen, Halle, Berlin, Leipsic, &c.

This is a very old town and fortress on the Elbe, in the Prussian part of Saxony. A wooden bridge, 1,000 feet long, crosses the river. It was once a place of great strength, but suffered greatly in the siege of 1760, when it surrendered to the Prussians; and again in 1814, when the Prussians under

Taentzien, took it by storm from the French. At the era of the Reformation, it was the Court of the Electors of Saxony, seated here down to 1542. The Electoral Castle is now the Citadel. The town is full of memorials of *Luther*, who was educated at the High School, and was appointed Professor in 1508. Here he began the Reformation by nailing up his 95 Theses on the gates of the Castle or University Church (Schlosskirche), on the 31st October, 1517.

The *Church*—the same in which *Luther* used to preach—having sustained damage in the siege of 1814, was restored by Frederick William in 1819, when the old gates were replaced by metal gates, on which the famous Theses are engraved. Above are statues of Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, and a picture of *Luther* and *Melanchthon* at the foot of the Cross. Here, are tombs of the Electors *Frederick* and *John*, and of *Melanchthon*; with seven bronze sculptures, by *Peter Vischer*, and portraits of *Luther* and *Melanchthon*, by *Lucas* or *Lange von Cranach*, Burgomaster of *Wittenberg*.

The *Town Church* (Stadtkirche) has a bronze font, by *Vischer*, paintings by *Lucas Cranach*, of *Christ* on the Cross, the Conversion of *St. Paul*, and the Last Supper, with portraits of *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, and *Bugenhagen* (or *Pomeranus*), whose tomb is here.

The *Augustine Convent* (Augusteum), where *Luther* once lived as a monk, is now turned into a College for Evangelical preachers; to make up for the removal of its renowned University, ("And what make you from *Wittenberg*, *Horatio*?"") founded by *Frederick*, the Good Elector, 1502, which was united to that of *Halle*, in 1817. In *Luther's Cell* are still preserved his table, arm chair, drinking cup, and his wife's cabinet. *Peter*

Great wrote his name in chalk on the wall, a memorial now placed under a glass case. The University building is a barrack.

At the *Town House* (Rathhaus) are portraits by Lucas Cranach, 1516.

*Luther's Statue*, in bronze, by Schadow, is in the market place, with this rhyme:—

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn,  
Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehn."

Or,

If this is God's work it will stay,  
If only man's, 'twill pass away."

The first stone of the granite pedestal was laid at the Tercentenary of the Reformation, by the King of Prussia, 1817. Melancthon's house is shown.

*Luther's Oak*, near the Elster Gate, is on the spot where he burnt the Papal Bull, 10th Dec., 1520. It is railed round. His *Well* is 2 miles distant.

Woollen works, dye-houses, &c. A rail to Falkenberg is open, viâ Elster.

For branch to Dessau, &c., see Route 27.

**Bitterfeld (Stat.)** Here is the junction for Leipzig.

**HALLE (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony.

**Hotels.**—Stadt Hamburg; Eisenbahn; Englischer Hof; Kronprinz; Stadt Zürich.

**POPULATION**, 60,505.

**RAILWAY.**—To Eisenach, Leipsic, Berlin.

**DILIGENCES.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

An old town, in the form of an irregular square, on the river Saale, celebrated for its University, Orphan Asylum, and Salt Works. The houses are indifferently built. Glaucha and Neumarkt are suburban parishes. Both the name of the town and river, are derived from the salt mines in the neighbourhood, like those of Hallein and Salzburg, in Austria.

The *Moritzkirche*, or Church of St Maurice, built in the 12th century, is the oldest in the town, and is in the early Gothic style, with a curious carved Altar-piece of wood. The *Castle of Moritzburg*, of which only a wing remains, since the Thirty Years' War, was the seat of the Archbishop of Madgeburg.

The *Marktkirche* (Market Church), has an excellent altar-painting by Hübner, and a curious painting on a pivot, by L. Cranach, of St. Mary

Magdalen, St. Ursula, &c., shown for 50pf. The Church, built 1522–54, by Cardinal Albert, has two towers, 250 feet high, with an extensive view.

St. Ulrich's was built 1339. St. Mary's, a Gothic church, of the 16th century, has a library, and a mask of Luther's face, and Melancthon's cup.

The *Red Tower*, an old isolated building, 268 feet high, stands in the market-place, near to Heidelberg's bronze statue of *Handel*, who was born here 1685. It was erected 1859.

The *Residenz*, or seat of the Provincial Government, has a Museum of antiquities, with collections of Thuringian and Saxon antiquities.

The *University* bears a high character. It was founded 1694, and united with that of Wittenberg 1817. The new *University Buildings* were built 1834. in the Parade-platz; they contain the Zoological Museum, and a Library of 60,000 books. There are about 750 students, and 40 professors and teachers, mostly of the protestant side in theology. Attached to it, are the Clinical Hospital in the Domplatz; the Botanical Garden, and an Observatory. The "*Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung*," a literary journal, of many years' date, is published here. Tholuck and Gesenius, the Hebrew scholars, were professors here; also F. A. Wolf, who here wrote his famous *Prolegomena* to Homer.

The *Frankeschen Stiftungen* or *Waisenhaus*, founded 1698, by the excellent A. H. Franke, who was Oriental professor here, is an extensive building, in which, not only are hundreds of orphan boys and girls educated, but it includes a Mission and Bible establishment, with two Gymnasiums or superior Schools, viz.: the Royal Pedagogium or High School, and a Latin or Middle School; besides a Burgher or Lower School, a Real (or Practice) School, &c. In the same building, are an apothecary's shop, bookseller's shop, and printing presses, from which many millions of Bibles and Testaments have been issued. This was the origin of the Bible Institution by Baron Caustein, 1712—the precursor of our Bible Societies at home. A bronze Statue of the founder, by Rauch, stands in the court of the orphan home, which is now well endowed with money and lands. The Library contains more than 20,000 volumes. The Institution is now managed by the son of Memeyer, an author of some note.

Near the Hohe Bridge is the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; outside the town is a monument to those who fell at the Battle of Leipsic.

The *Salt Works* are worked by a class of men called *Hollören*, said to be descendants of the ancient *Wendic* people, who still retain their distinct customs, appearance, and dress. Upwards of 20,000 tons of salt are yearly manufactured from these springs.

The chief manufactures, besides salt, are woolsens, stockings, silk, leather, &c. Carding thistles and carraways are grown in the neighbourhood: and the larks caught in the salt works are considered great delicacies. In the neighbourhood is *Giebichenstein Castle* now a ruin; in which, *Reichart* the composer, lived many years. The pretty valley of the *Sool Bad Wittekind* is much visited. Within a few miles are the little town of *Wetting*, with the family castle of the old Saxon kings; and *Petersberg*, a hill about 1,200 feet high, commanding an extensive prospect.

For Route through the **Harz District** to Cassel, see Route 26. A line from Halle to **Cönnern** and **Aschersleben**, 35 English miles long, was opened 1872, on the direct line from Leipsic to Hanover.

Another, 129 English miles long, was opened to **Cottbus**, past *Eilenburg* and *Falkenberg*. At *Cottbus*, lines branch off to *Berlin*, *Frankfort-on-Oder*, *Meissen* (Route 32), *Görlitz* (Route 35), *Guben*, and *Sorau* (Route 14). From Halle there is a direct line to Leipsic, via **Schkeuditz**, 20 miles long.

From Halle and Leipsic, towards *Frankfort*, the Stations are as follows:—

**Halle, Leipsic, and Gerstungen Line.**  
(Thüringische Eisenbahn or Thuringian Rail).

	English miles		English miles
Halle to		Weimar .....	53½
Merseburg .....	7½	Vieselbach .....	62
[Branch to Leipsic.]		Erfurt .....	66
Corbetha .....		[Branch to Nord-	
[Branch to Leipsic.]		hausen.]	
Weissenfels .....	19½	Neudietendorf .....	74
[Branch to Gera.]		[Branch to Arnstadt.]	
Naumburg .....	27½	Gotha .....	83½
Kösen .....	32	Fröttstedt .....	89½
Grosshering .....		Eisenach .....	102
[Branch to Jena, etc.]		[Branch to Meining.]	
Stadtsulza .....	37½	Herleshausen .....	111
Apolda .....	4 ¼	Gerstungen .....	116½

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**MERSEBURG (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony, a part of the old Electorate.

INN.—Sonne. POPULATION.—13,000.

An ancient walled town on the *Saale*, irregularly built and including the Close or old town joined to its suburbs, of *Altenburg* and *Neumarkt*, by a stone bridge. It was formerly the seat of the *Dukes of Saxe-Merseburg*. In its neighbourhood, the Emperor *Henry I.*, defeated the *Huns* 933; and *Henry IV.* was defeated by his competitor, *Rudolph*, 1080, who was killed.

The *Cathedral* is of the 13th and 15th centuries, and has four towers, a richly adorned portal, one of the largest organs in Germany (4,000 pipes), and an altar-piece by *L. Cranach*, in which *Luther's* portrait figures. Here is a monument of the Emperor *Rudolph*, with his dried hand which was cut off in the battle; also *Vischer's* bronze of *Bishop Lindenau*, and a monument of *Bishop Tilo* (1514), who executed one of his servants, accused of stealing a ring, which was afterwards found inside a raven. A live raven is always kept hanging in a cage outside the church, to perpetuate the remembrance of this untoward event.

The old *Ducal Castle*, now used for government purposes, which is in the Gothic style, is marked by three towers, and annexed to the Cathedral by a quadrangle with seven towers, the best of which is the *White Tower*. A monument to *Field-Marshal Kiliest* is in the Castle garden.

There is also a new *Town Hall*; a *Cathedral school*; and *St. Peter's* convent, at *Altenburg*; also large beer breweries, tanneries, glue factories; and two factories for medicine chests, employing 240 men.

Within a few miles are *Rosbach*, where *Frederick the Great* defeated the *Austrians* and *French*, 1757; *Lützen*, the scene of *Wallenstein's* defeat by *Gustavus Adolphus*, the "Lion of the North," who was killed 1632; and *Grosse Görschen*, where the first great battle between the *French* and the allies took place, 1813; when *Marshal Bessières* was killed, near the *Rippach*.

**Weissenfels (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony. Junction to Gera, &c.

Hotels.—Drei Schwäne (Three Swans); Zum Schützen; Goldner Hirsch.

POPULATION, 11,000.



An old walled town, under a hill, on the Saale, which is navigable here, and crossed by a bridge 320 feet long. The Amtshaus (Town Hall) contains the room where the body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed, after the battle of Lutzen 1632; marks of his blood being sprinkled on the wall. Part of his remains was buried in the convent Church, where some of the Weissenfels dukes lie; while his heart was sent to Stockholm.

The *Agustenburg Castle*, on a rock, hard by, the former residence of the dukes, is now a barrack, and commands a magnificent view. There is a seminary for teachers, and manufactures of plate and porcelain. The poet Novalis lived and died here. It was also the native place of Seume. At a house near the railway station Napoleon rested after the battle of Lelispic. Schönburg and Goseck, two seats formerly inhabited by the Pfalzgrave, are in the neighbourhood.

A rail was opened 1872, from Weissenfels to Zeitz and Altenburg (Route 84).

**Naumburg (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony.

*Hotels*. — Preussischer Hof (Prussian Arms); Sächsischer Hof (Saxon Arms); Grüner Schild.

POPULATION, 15,000.

A town on the Saale, above its junction with the Unstrut, where Gustavus Adolphus took leave of his family before the battle of Lutzen. Red and white wines are produced on the surrounding hills, this being the most northerly place where the vine is cultivated. Beer, brandy, and vinegar figure among the staple articles of business.

The *Cathedral* is a very interesting building, in the Romanesque and German styles, built 1028-1249, containing two choirs, an altar-piece by L. Cranach, painted windows, old tombs and statues, and an old crypt.

*St. Maurice's Church* has a statue of Bishop Richwin.

*St. Wenzels*, the Town Church, contains a good organ, and Cranach's Christ Blessing the Children.

The *Old Castle* is now a government building.

A Kinderfest, or Children's Day, is held on the 28th July, in remembrance of the siege by the Hussites, 1482, under Procopius, who had threatened to destroy the town. The children were sent

to beg for mercy, dressed in shrouds, and carrying green boughs; and thus saved the town from destruction.

About five miles from here, on the Unstrut, which empties itself into the Saale in a beautiful wooded valley, is the little town of Freiburg.

On the post road to Eckartsberga, four miles from Naumburg, is the country school of *Pforta* or *Schulpforte*, formerly a convent, founded 1543, in which Klopstock, Lessing, Fichte, and many others received their education, and from which Klopstock ran away.

**Kösen (Stat.)**, among brine springs.

*Inns*. — Ritter; Kurzhals.

New bath rooms have been built here since 1844. The waters are bathed in, and drank for scrofula, gout, &c. Among several picturesque spots which may be visited are the walks to the Saalhausern, on the height; to the ruins of Rudelsburg and Saaleck, over the river; to the Knabenburg at Schulpforta, with a charming view of the Saale and Unstrut.

**WEIMAR (Stat.)**, in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

*Hotels*. — Erbprinz (Reigning Prince); Elephant; Russischer Hof; Sonne (Sun).

POPULATION, 17,525.

OMNIBUSES at Station 25 pf.

DROSCHKIES: 1 person, 50 pf.

RAIL to Eisenach, Halle, &c.

The chief town and seat of the Duchy Court, in the pleasant Valley of the Ilm, about 700 feet above the sea level. It is an old-fashioned irregular place, having two bridges across the river, a beautiful Grand Ducal Park, and hills to the north and south; but is most remarkable in connection with the names of Herder, Wieland, Göethe, and Schiller, who resided here, under the friendly patronage of the Duchess Amalia and her son Charles Augustus.

Herder, as court chaplain, from 1776 to 1803, lived close to the Stadtkirche, where stands a statue of him by Schaller. *Wieland* was tutor to the young Prince; from 1776 to 1803, living near the theatre where his house is shown; his monument by Gassert is in Göethe-platz. *Göethe*, the Duke's Minister of State, lived here the best part of his long life, from 1775 to 1832; his house in Göethe-platz, opposite the Fountain, now a private residence, is

open to visitors on Wednesday, and contains the relics of art, &c., which belonged to the poet. The joint monuments of him and Schiller, by Rietschel stand in the Theatre-platz; his Garden House is in the park, near the pavilion containing Steinhäuser's statue of him. *Schiller*, as Director of the Theatre, lived 1801-5, in a house (now the property of the town) in the Esplanade or Schiller's-strasse, one of the best streets. Häbnel's statue of their friend, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, is near the Fürstenhaus. Kotzebue was born at Weimar, 1761.

The oldest building is the *Schlosskirche* (St. James's) built, 1168, which has the grave of L. Crnach.

The *Stadtkirche* of St. Peter and St. Paul, contains a statue of the same painter; his altar-piece, the Crucifixion; portraits of him and Luther, and Melancthon; and the tombs of the Grand Ducal family, including the Duchess Amalia (1807); the Elector John Frederick, and his wife; and Duke Bernhard, the General of the Thirty Years' War; also Herder's tomb, inscribed, "Licht, Liebe, Leben" (Light, Love, Life).

The *Residenz Schloss* (Residence) of the Court, includes an old building, partly burnt, 1774, leaving a tower called the Bastille, containing the archives, and the Bernhardzimmer, which has Duke Bernhard's armour. The modern seat was rebuilt by Charles Augustus, 1790-1803, on a large scale. It contains rooms dedicated to Göethe, Schiller, and Wieland, and painted with frescoes illustrative of their works, by Neher, Preller, and other artists. There is an interesting album of autographs.

The Grand Ducal *Library*, near the Fürstenhaus, is open daily. It contains 140,000 volumes; 8,000 MSS., many of them rare; 9,000 maps; besides portraits of former Dukes, the Duchess Amalia and her son; busts of Heider (by Trippel), of Schiller (by Dannecker), Göethe (by David); Wieland, Tieck, Winckelmanns, another of Göethe, and an Apollo (by Trippel); also a collection of antiquities, such as Luther's monkish dress, and a suit belonging to Gustavus Adolphus. The tower near the library has a rich collection of engravings, a collection of coins, and the Military Library.

The *Court Theatre* was built 1825.

The *Museum* of casts, engravings, &c., is near the station.

The new *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, is a modern Gothic, by Hess, 1841. The House of Crnach, the painter, is next door.

Geographical and Statistical works of reputation are published at the Landes-Industrie-Comptoir; and good Maps at the Geographical Institute.

*Falk's Institution* for destitute children was founded 1829. It has branches in other towns.

Near the Neu Gottes Aker (God's Acre, or Cemetery) is the *Fürsten Gruft* (Princes Grave) a small temple in which Charles Augustus, who died 1828, lies near Göethe (1832) and Schiller (1805). Here also are his wife, and Duke Charles Frederick and his wife.

The *Castle Park* lies along the river, and contains many charming groups and sites made famous by Göethe, whose garden and pavilion are here; also the Knights Templars' House, the Swiss house, and a Roman villa. The finest part of the park is called the Star; an avenue of limes, two miles in length, leads up to the Grand Ducal Villa of Belvedere, an elegant building in the Italian style. Another road through the park takes you to Tiefurt, a hunting castle of the Grand Duke, often visited by Göethe and Schiller. Ettersburg is a summer residence of the hereditary Grand Duke, with fine grounds. At the Osmannstedt, a pretty village on the Ilm, is the grave of *Wieland* (died 1813), in the garden of his own estate, bought with the profits of his works. Here he is buried with his wife, and the grandchild of his favourite cousin, Sophia.

### ERFURT (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

**HOTEL.**—Silber's Hotel, near the railway; Römlscher Kaiser; Weisses Ross.

**POPULATION**, 48,080, of whom one-fifth are Catholics.

**RAILWAY.**—To Leipsic, Cassel, &c. The rail passes through tunnels under the fortifications.

**DILIGENCES.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

An old town, founded in the eighth century, once the capital of Thuringia, now a second class Prussian fortress, surrounded by the Schwarzburgs, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Hesse Cassel. It was a prosperous Hanse town, belonged to the Elector of Mayence down to 1809,

transferred to Prussia. About three centuries ago the population was about 60,000. It stands on a plain, on the River Gera, at the foot of two heights, Petersburg and Cyriaxburg, both crowned by forts. The river flows through the town in three branches.

It has six gates in the wall, and five open places; the largest of which are the Friedrich Wilhelmsplatz, or the market place, under Petersburg Hill, and the Doms-platz in which stands an obelisk to the Elector, Frederick Charles, put up 1717. Under the Cyriaxburg are the Dreibrünnen mineral springs. The best of its 200 streets are Augerstrasse and the Krämerbrücke-Strasse. In front of the old Town Hall, built 1259, in the fish market, is a statue of Roland.

Here are nine Protestant and nine Catholic Churches. Among the former, and most remarkable, are the Prediger Kirche, built 1288, which belonged to the Dominicans till 1522; the Barfüsser Kirche; and the Augustine Church, now annexed to the Martinusstift.

The Cathedral of St. Mary, belonging to the Catholics, is a fine Gothic pile begun in the 12th century, on the site of a church, founded in the 8th century by St. Boniface, on the Marienberg hill, 60 feet above all around. It has a fine porch at the west transept and a central spire. It contains a choir, added about 1350; some fine altars and stained windows and paintings; a curious bronze chandelier; a coronation of the Virgin, carved by P. Vischer; and the ancient tomb of Count von Gleichen with his two wives; a Holy Family, by Cranach. The carved pulpit is by Schinkel. There are ten bells in its triple tower (265 feet high), one of which is the famous Maria Clara Susanna, a great bell, cast in 1497, by Eckhart Kempen, weighing  $13\frac{1}{2}$  tons, 10 feet high, and 30 feet in circumference; its clapper is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and weighs 11 cwt. Near this is the St. Severinkirche, with its three spires, a Gothic building of the 14th century, containing a fine altar and carved stone font.

The Schottenkirche was once part of the Scots' convent. It contains the Library of 50,000 to 60,000 volumes (open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) of the old University, which was suppressed 1816, and which dated from 1392. The Convent has a school for girls.

The Government House, or Regierungsgebäude, was built by a former governor, Boyneburgk. Here the conference of Erfurt, between Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria, &c., took place 1808; when Talma came to act before a "pit-full" of kings.

The ancient Augustine Convent, in which Martin Luther lived from 1505 to 1508, with its old paintings, and the cells of the monks, including that of Luther, whose Bible, and other relics, were shown, was unfortunately burnt down 1872. It was occupied as a Widows' House and also as an Orphan Asylum, called the Martinusstift, founded in 1821, by Carl Reinthaler.

The old Convent Library contains sixteen Hebrew and other Oriental MSS. of great antiquity: besides many of Luther's letters, written by his own hand.

Here is a Theatre of some extent; and an Academy, with a Botanical Garden, &c. Many pleasant walks outside the town, embracing fine views of the distant hills of Thuringia and the Harz Mountains; including the Beerberg 3,060 feet high, in the former.

Erfurt carries on a good trade in grain and fruit, and has manufactures in woollen and cotton, and silk goods; it produces excellent vegetables.

At Sommerda, in the neighbourhood, is a government factory for the famous Needle Gun, first established by its inventor, J. N. Dreyse, the son of a locksmith here, born 1787. He died 1867.

### GOTHA (Stat.), in Saxe Coburg-Gotha.

HOTELS.—Stadt Altenburg; Der Mohr (Moor); Deutscher Hof; Wünsch's. Good Restaurant at the Station. The sausages are noted.

DROSCHKIES, 50 pf. the course;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. the hour.

POPULATION, 22,930.

RAIL.—To Eisenach, Weimar, Halle, Leipsic, &c.

The chief town of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha, which was joined to Saxe-Coburg in 1825. It is the winter residence of the court; a handsome and attractive town on the Leina, at the north edge of the Thüringer Wald. It stands under Friedenstein Hill, about 755 feet above the sea, and has four gates, five squares, and pleasant walks, on the site of the old ramparts. Many coffee houses, clubs, artists, and literary persons are to be found here.

Berghans's maps and the *Almanach de Gotha*, or German Court Calendar (first issued in 1763), with the Mittheilungen, and other Geographical works are published at the large geographical house of Perthes. The principal object is the Ducal Palace, or

*Schloss Friedenstein*, on a hill about 1,020 feet above the sea, a miniature Windsor Castle, surrounded by a terrace commanding fine prospects. It contains a *Museum* (open on Tuesdays and Fridays in summer; at other times for one thaler) which comprises a Picture Gallery and Kunst Kammer, or Art collection. The Picture Gallery consists of 700 to 800 paintings, chiefly by the German and Dutch schools, including some by Van Eyck, Dow, Potter, Holbein, Rubens, Teniers, and L. Cranach, who lived near the Market. There is a Library of 150,000 vols., and 2,000 MSS.; among which are 500 Arabic MSS., many of St. Bernard's letters, and Henry VIII. letters against Luther. Also, a rich collection of 60,000 coins, 10,000 of which are ancient, and many are gold (valued at £4,000) with a numismatic Library of 6,000 volumes to illustrate it; collection of 50,000 engravings; about 3,500 archives; and an oriental museum, collection of gems, mosaics, porcelain, casts, and specimens of natural history, &c.

A small island in the park is the burial place of several Dukes, down to Duke Ernest, in 1804. Other buildings are the Friedrichsthal, or Summer Palace, the Winter Palace; and the Prinzen Palace, rebuilt since the fire of 1838. Also a Marstall, or stables; the handsome Theatre, by Eberhard; the old Town Hall; and the House of Assembly.

The Klosterkirche has an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by Jacobs, 1845; and the Neumarktskirche, a tomb of Ernest the Pious. The Gymnasium (High School), founded in 1524, in an old convent, has a library of 5,000 volumes, and mathematical and chemical cabinets. There is a school-master's seminary, one of the oldest in Germany, with a cœnobium for unmarried teachers. Porcelain and sugar factories are established here.

The founder of the line of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Ernest the Pious, in 1640, from whom the late Prince Consort, and the late King of the Belgians

descended; and the heir presumptive to the reigning Duke, is his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh.

Blumenbach, the physiologist, was born here, 1752. Another native was Gotter, the poet,

In the neighbourhood is the *Observatory*, on the Little Seeberg, 1160 feet high, founded by Duke Ernest II., and now under the care of Professor Hansen; formerly of Baron Zach. Here are also the Great Seeberg, 1,230 feet high; the Ruins of the Drei Gleichen, or three castles, all of which were struck by lightning in 1250; Arnoldi's Thurm, on the Gallberg.

The **Thüringer Wald**, or Thuringian Forest is a mountain tract at the heart of Germany, and of the old kingdom of Thuringia, between the Elbe and Danube; bounded more particularly by Eisenach, Gotha, and Erfurt, on the north, and Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Ilmenau, and Rudolstadt on the south; or by the rivers Werra and Saale on the west and east, respectively. The backbone of it is a chain of mountains, in continuation of the Fichtelgebirge, passing Münchberg, Eisenach, Salzungen, above the Werrathal (the opposite side of which is the Rüggebirge), towards Lobenstein, the Saalthal, and Maintal; a chain which in its whole length is seventy miles long, and three to eighteen miles broad; the narrowest part being between Suhl and Ohrdruff, near the Schneekopf (2,700 feet high) and the Beerberg (3,000 feet).

The part most interesting to the traveller is the western division, lying below these peaks and Eisenach, especially round the Inselberg, which is 2,600 feet high. An old road runs along the top of the ridge, called *Rennsteig*, Ramsteig, or Rennweg, which was the boundary of Thuringia and Franconia. Granite and gneiss, schistus and porphyry are the prevailing rocks, containing iron, copper, marble, potter's clay, &c. It is thickly covered with timber, chiefly pines, some above 200 feet high. There are many wild well-watered valleys; with about 150 ironworks, and numerous glass, porcelain, and other factories. The most convenient points of access are the stations on the lines from Eisenach to Meiningen, and from Eisenach to Gotha and Weimar. Guides 25 pf. per hour.

At *Fröttstedt*, 6 miles towards Eisenach, a short branch Rail goes off to Waltershausen, and *Friedrichroda*.

**EISENACH (Stat.),** in Saxe Weimar.

INNS.—Grossherzog von Sachsen; Thüringer Hof; Halber Mond.

POPULATION, 16,165.

RAILWAY.—To Cassel, Meiningen, Halle, Leipzig. Weimar, Coburg, &c.

An old well-built walled town of Thuringia, at the junction of the Hirsler and Nessel, in a beautiful valley under the Wartburg and other heights. There is a fine prospect of it from Eichel's garden. It has five gates; five churches, including the Haupt and Nicolai churches; a mining and forest academy; and a large and handsome Fürstenhaus, or palace, which was the seat of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Eisenach till the Duchy came to the Saxe-Weimar branch. The Duchess of Orleans resided in it before 1857. Bishop Amsdorf, a friend of Luther's died, at Eisenach, 1535. Sebastian Bach, the musician, was born here, 1688. Near the station is the Nicolai Thurm, or Nicolas Tower, a Romanesque relic marked by a spire.

From Eisenach to the Wartburg is about half an hour's walk, by a steep ascent; passing the Mädelstein, surrounded by a fine park; and a natural group of rocks, called the Monk and Nun, from their likeness to real persons.

**Wartburg Castle** is a genuine Romanesque pile, about 1,400 feet above the sea level, built about 1065 (?), by Ludwig the Jumper, Landgrave of Thuringia; and which was the seat of the Landgraves down to 1406, when it fell to the Saxony branch. It was the "Patmos" of Luther, who after the Diet of Worms, 1521, was hid away here for ten months, by the contrivance of the Elector, Frederick the Wise, under the name of "Junker Jorg" (Squire George). Here he translated the Bible; and here they show his cell, with his table, stool, books, letters, Cranach's portraits of his parents, and the inkstand which he shied at the devil's head, making a large splash on the wall. The small chapel in which he used to preach has a carved Entombment for the altar-piece.

Other objects are the Rittersaal, or Barons' Hall; the Banqueting room with the Minnesängers, or Minstrels' Gallery; and the Armoury, containing suits of armour from the 13th century, including the armour of the Princess Cunigunda, Henry II.

Pope Julius, and the Constable of

Bourbon. Some of these suits of armour are very good; but nearly all are apocryphal—so writes an authority, Mr. Planché, after a visit in 1826. The rooms are decorated with modern frescoes, by De Schwind, of events in the history of the Castle and of the life of St. Elizabeth, wife of Louis the Landgrave, Ludwig the Clement, who died 1231.

In the neighbourhood are the Anntenthal, a valley remarkable for its narrow defile called Drachenschlucht; and the Höhe Sonne, a much frequented spot in the *Thüringer Wald* (p. 69); the best part of which may be visited from here (in a three or four days' trip) by Liebenstein, the Inselberg, Reinhardsbrennen, round to Gotha. Another trip may be made from the Inselberg to the Speesberg, Falkenstein and Oberhof, thence to the Schneekopf and the Eeerberg. From Höhe Sonne is about half an hour to

*Wilhelmsthal*, a castle built by Duke Johann Wilhelm, in a charming spot.

**CASSEL (Stat.),** in Lower Hesse, now annexed to Prussia.

HOTELS.—Rheinischer Hof; Du Nord; König von Preussen (King of Prussia); Schirner.

POPULATION, 53,050.

Hackney carriage fares from the railway station to any part of the town 50 pf.; to Wilhelmshöhe 6 marks; to Löwenburg, 9 marks; to the Hercules, 12 marks; trinkgelt, 75 pf. to 1 mark. Wilhelmshöhe can also be reached by rail in twenty minutes.

RAILWAY.—To Hanover, Gotha, Frankfort, Düsseldorf, &c.

DILIGENCES.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

The Capital of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, which was incorporated with Prussia in 1866. It stands on the Fulda, and consists for the most part of an Altstadt, or old town, containing several tall, dark houses, and separated from the Ober-Neustadt (Upper New Town) by the Friedrichsplatz. These are on the west side of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge, to the small suburb of Unter Neustadt (Lower New Town) on the east bank.

The Upper Town, on a hill, is the best built quarter. In the Lower Town is the old moated Castellum, from which the name of the place is derived, latterly used as a state prison. At some distance to the north of the town are **Wilhelmshöhe**

and its Gardens, extending to the Carlsberg Hill, 1,300 feet high, with the great Hercules on the top.

Königsstrasse, or King-street, the principal thoroughfare, stretches past Friedrichsplatz, Königsplatz, &c., about one mile long. Several new streets are planned towards the railway, running out of Friedrich Wilhelmsstrasse. There are ten or eleven Gates leading out to the country, by roads planted with avenues of trees.

In 1592, William IV., son of Philip the Generous, and head of the present line of Landgraves (styled Electors, since 1803), fixed his seat at Cassel, when many Flemish Protestants and Huguenot refugees were invited to settle here and greatly increased its prosperity. Frederick II., who succeeded 1760, beautified his capital out of three millions sterling paid to him by George III. for selling Hessian mercenaries for the American War; about which time Hessian boots came into fashion in England. In 1812 Cassel was the capital of the new kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome Bonaparte. It is now absorbed in Prussia—to the delight of every one out of the Court of the ex-Elector, who was an intractable despot. The Prussians occupied it, 16th June, in the eventful year 1864.

*Friedrichs Platz*, overlooking the Fulda, is a large square, said to be the largest in Germany, 1,000 feet long, 450 feet broad, planted with trees and adorned by Nahl's marble statue of the Landgrave Frederick II. in the middle. Here are the palaces, court and government offices, Catholic church, museum, and theatre.

The *Church* is a plain building, built 1774, by the Landgrave, who turned Catholic, and is buried in it. It contains some good bas-reliefs, statuary, and paintings.

The *Elector's Palace* (Residenz) consist of two parts in different varieties of the Italian style, and partly rebuilt since a fire in 1811. The rooms, including a ball room 100 feet long, and another 60 feet long, hung with silk, are handsomely decorated.

The *Museum*, between the Palace and Church, is the best building in the town; having a portico supported by six Ionic columns, 36 feet high. The east wing contains the collection of ancient coins, gems, agates, precious stones, and rare works of art, and mosaics, terra-cotta, ivory, &c.

In the west wing is the collection of objects of Natural History. Among noticeable things are—a sitting Venus, by Jassard; a collection of Nürnberg watches, with many chronometers, mirrors, &c.; an ancient bronze Victory; statues of Minerva, Didius Julianus, and Paris; a bas-relief of the Triumph of Bacchus; and 14 busts, by Canova, of Napoleon, his son, and other members of his family.

In the collection of Natural History are 500 specimens of European trees, made up like books; the sides being made out of the wood, and the back of the bark; while the blossom, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree are either dried or copied in wax. The Library contains 200,000 volumes, and is open daily. An Observatory was founded here in the sixteenth century, by the Landgrave, William. The Museum is open free, on Mondays and Fridays; by tickets, on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and on other days for 1 th. to 2 th. for one to twenty persons.

The Ständehaus, where the Estates meet, stands in Friedrich Wilhelmsstrasse. The Königs-platz (King's Square), is a circle about 470 feet across, with an echo repeating six times. It contains the Post Office, and the old Rothburg Palace. The Rathhaus, or Town Hall, is near the Karlsplatz (Charles's Square), which has a marble statue of the Landgrave Charles.

Belle Vue Castle (Schloss Belle Vue), with a fine prospect beyond the Fulda, was the seat of Jerome Bonaparte. It is now the *Picture Gallery*, containing 1,400 paintings, mostly of the Dutch school—as Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Vandyck, Rubens, Titian, Holbein, Teniers, Jordaens, &c. There are about thirty Rembrandts and twenty Vandycks.

The French Church has monuments erected by the Duke De Broglie to his son and kinsman in 1761.

In the Karlsplatz are also the Theatre, built by Jerome Bonaparte; and the School of Arts, with a gallery of paintings and sculpture.

The *Kattenburg* is an enormous pile, about 600 feet by 400 feet, begun 1820 by the late Elector, on the site of a house of the twelfth century; and left unfinished. Adjoining it is the Schloss platz (Palace Square), 900 feet long, with a fine view over the Aue, and the charming valley of the Fulda. Here are stables for 200 horses; the

**Arsenal; Artillery Barracks;** and within a short distance, **Barracks at the Dutch Gate** for 2,000 men; and the new **Cadet House**.

The **Martinskirche, or Grossekirche** (Great Church), of the fourteenth century, contains a rich marble monument erected by **Wilhelm IV.**, to his parents, **Philip the Generous (1567)**, and his wife; and catacombs for other princes of the line.

The **Lutherische kirche, or Lutheran Church**, has two paintings by **Fischbein**.

The Cemetery at the **Todtenthor** contains the grave of the historian **Johan von Müller**, the historian of Switzerland, who died here 1809, when minister of Instruction to **Jerome**; also a monument of the **Electress**, sister of the King of Prussia.

The places of amusement in the environs are various. The most frequented is the **Auegarten**, or **Karlsaue**, a Mall laid out by **Le Nötre**, beyond the **Friedrich Gate**. It has an orangery, and a **Marmorbad**, or large marble Bath, adorned with statues and bas reliefs, by **Monnot**.

**The Wilhelmshöhe.**—This is a miniature Versailles, the great sight at Cassel, about four miles from the town; Guide 1 mark. It contains the **Elector's Summer Palace**; and is remarkable for its plantations begun about 1720; its lakes and fountains; for its **Hercules** at the top of the **Karlsberg**; and for some very fine prospects of the beautiful country around; but more especially as having been the residence assigned by King William to **Napoleon III.** from his surrender at Sedan (2nd September, 1870), to the conclusion of the Franco-German war. Here he was visited by the **Empress incog.** (30th October), and here he wrote two pamphlets on the cause which led to the capitulation of Sedan, and on the military organisation of the Germans. The fountains play on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The Palace at the foot of the hill, in the old Romanesque style, is 220 feet long, and over the middle of the building is a copper dome.

Here are portraits of all the reigning princes of the house of Hesse, from **Henry I.**; some valuable paintings in the Court Room; and the Ball Room, which the ex-Emperor's uncle, King **Jerome**, used as a private theatre.

Around the Palace are the Conservatory, **Mars- or stables** (near the inn), the **Thiergarten**, the

great Fountain, the aqueduct, the new waterfall, and temples of **Apollo** and **Mercury**. Under the south-west wing opens a deep valley, through which a brook rushes over the rock and falls into the Lake, the environs of which form the most beautiful part of **Wilhelmshöhe**. Across the Lake, near the **Thiergarten**, is a Chinese village, with a pagoda and dairy. Farther on is the **Pheasantry**; and at the declivity of the hill is the

**Löwenburg**, an artificial ruin, built 1793, by **William I.**, in imitation of a castle of the middle ages, surrounded by a mote, &c. The principal tower, 130 feet high, contains the dining room and knights hall, and has a fine view from the battlement. Here are old drinking glasses, portraits of the **Tudors** and **Stuarts**, and the Great **Condé's** armour; with a chapel, in which are some monuments and a tomb of **William I.**, the founder.

A winding road ascends past the **Steinhof Waterfall** to the **Octagon**, on the top of the **Karlsberg**, a hill 1,300 feet high, with an excellent view as far as the **Broken Mountains**. This **Octagon** or **Riesenschloss**, built by the **Landgrave Charles**, consists of 192 pillars, supporting a platform of granite, on which rests a pyramid, 96 feet high, surmounted by a copper statue of the **Farnese Hercules**, 31 feet high, on a pedestal of 11 feet. The hollow figure of the statue can be visited. His club holds nine persons. When the waters play (Wednesday and Sunday), a cascade descends from the **Riesenschloss** down a staircase of 842 steps, past the grotto of **Polypheusus**, where the one-eyed monster plays on a shepherd's pipe, by means of a concealed water organ. Lower down is the **Riesenbassin**, in which a figure of the giant **Enceladus**, buried under a load of rock, throws up a fountain 55 feet high. The cascades are intercepted by reservoirs. Lower down they tumble over a precipice, near the **Devil's Bridge**, or **Teufelsbrücke**, of light iron arches; then flow by **Plato's Grotto** and the **Aqueduct**; and thence to the **New Waterfall** and the **Great Fountain** opposite the Palace as already mentioned. The **Great Fountain** throws up a jet 12 inches in diameter to a height of 190 feet. One of the heights in the neighbourhood of Cassel, viz., the **Meissner Mountain**, is said to be 2,460 feet above sea.

*Hofgeismar*, a few miles north of Cassel, on the rail to Carlshofen, is a watering-place, with salt water springs, useful for weakness of digestion, &c. Some pleasant excursions can be made from it.

**From Cassel towards Frankfort** the stations are on the *Main-Weser Bahn*, as under—the junction being at *Guntershausen*:

Cassel to	English miles.	English miles.	
Wilhelmshöhe .....	2½	[ <i>Branches, to Gelnhäusen, Fulda, Coblenzt.</i>	
Guntershausen .....	9	<i>Cologne, &amp;c.]</i>	
[ <i>Branches, to Berlin, Dresden, &amp;c.]</i>			
Gensungen .....	17½	Langgöns .....	91
Wabern .....	21	Butzbach .....	96
Borken .....	27½	Nauheim .....	102
Zimmersrode .....	31½	Friedberg .....	104
Treysa .....	38	Niederwöllstadt .....	110
Neustadt .....	44	Gross-Karben .....	113
Kirchhain .....	56½	Dortelweil .....	115
Kolbe .....		Vibel .....	116
Marburg .....	66	Bonames .....	119
Fronhausen .....	75	Bockenham .....	123
Lollar .....	79	Frankfort-on-Main .....	124½
Gießen .....	84		

**From Guntershausen** the rail leads past

**Wabern (Stat.)**, near an Electoral Palace; also **Borken** and **Treysa**, both scenes of battle in 1640. About fourteen miles from Wabern is the watering place of *Wildungen*, a spring visited for nervous disorders.

**MARBURG (Stat.)**, in Upper Hesse, now annexed to Prussia.

**INNS.**—Ritter; Pfeiffer.

**POPULATION**, 8,000.

**RAILWAY.**—To Cassel, Frankfort, &c.

The capital of Upper Hesse, in a pleasant spot, on a hill side, over the Lahn, or Ohm, which divides it from Weidenhausen, on the other side.

It is walled round, and has five gates. Its steep streets are overlooked by the Old Castle of its Landgraves, which crowns the top of the hill. The old Town Hall was built 1512.

The University, founded by Philip the Generous, 1527, has a library of 100,000 vols., cabinets of minerals, a lecture theatre, laboratory, hospital, and botanical garden. It is well endowed. W. Tyndall, the translator of the *Bible*, and Patrick Hamilton, were students here. Among its curiosities is a steam engine, used by Papin at the construction of the water-works at Wilhelmsböhe.

The *Elizabeth-kirche* is a fine Gothic edifice, 215 feet long, by 60 feet broad, with two tall spires, built 1235-83, by Conrad of Thuringia, Grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, to accomplish a vow of St. Elizabeth, wife of Louis the Clement, and daughter of Andrew, King of Hungary. She was canonized in 1235; and the Shrine containing her body is inlaid with precious stones, though it suffered much during the French occupation. It was a great attraction to pilgrims before the Reformation, and a source of wealth to the Commandery of the Knights. Here are their stalls, with monuments of Landgraves, good paintings of the old German school, stained windows by Albert Dürer, in the Sepulchre Chapel; with carvings in relief, and other objects of notice.

The old mediæval *Castle* (Schloss) of the Landgraves on the Schlossberg, now contains the Archives, in the Rittersaal, in which the religious conference took place between Luther and Zwingli, 1527. before the Landgrave Philip; and the Chapel, with a pulpit, showing a crack said to have been done by Luther when preaching.

**GIESSEN (Stat.)**, in Prussian Hesse. Junction for the Cologne and Coblenz lines.

**HOTELS.**—Rappe; Einhorn; Kuhne.

**POPULATION**, 9,500.

**RAILWAY.**—To Frankfort, Cassel, Cologne, Fulda, &c.

An old town, in a fine spot, at the junction of the Lahn and Wieseck, 430 feet above the level of the sea, with some pretty walks on the site of the former walls. It was occupied by the Prussians, 15th June, 1864.

The *University* was founded 1607, and is a handsome building, containing a library of 100,000 vols., and several rare MSS., museums of natural history, an observatory, gallery of antiquities; and a Chemical Laboratory, founded by the late Baron Liebig, to whom there is a statue. There are also a high school and riding school in connection with it; besides an arsenal in the town, and new barracks in the old castle, which has a fine view. The Dünsberg, 1,500 feet high, offers a magnificent view. Near this are ruins of Gleiberg, Fetzberg, &c.

**Butzbach (Stat.)**, and its saline springs.



**At Naunheim (Stat.)** are large salt works, and a mineral bath. Population, 2,000.

**Friedberg (Stat.)**—Here are two Gothic churches.

**Gross Karben (Stat.)** for the Taunus waters.

**Bockenheim (Stat.)**, in a suburb of Frankfurt, and a favourite resort of its citizens. Here are large railway wagon works.

**FRANKFORT - on - the - Main (Stat.)**—Formerly the capital of the Confederation, and a free city, now incorporated with Prussia.

POPULATION, 91,040.

**HOTELS.**—Principally in the Zell, or in the vicinity of the theatre, and are in every way worthy of one of the largest capitals of the Continent. Hotel prices of first-class houses are about the same. Room, 3 m. to 4 m.; candles, 1 m.; service, 80 pf.; coffee, or tea, 1 m.; dinner and wine, 2 m. to 4 m.

Frankfurter Hof, or Grand Hotel; excellent first-class house, on the Kaiserplatz.

The Roman Emperor, very good house.

Union Hotel, formerly Weidenbusch; well-known and excellent family hotel.

Hotel de Russie; Hotel d'Angleterre; Hotel du Nord; White Swan.

Diette's Café-Restaurant-Casino, opposite Grand Hotel.

(For further particulars of Frankfurt, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 17.

**Eisenach to Frankfurt, via Fulda and Hanau.**

(Bebra Hanauer Eisenbahn.)

By rail as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Eisenach to		Schlüchtern	58½
Gerstungen	15½	Steinau	62½
Bebra	29	Salmünster	66½
[Branch to Göttingen.]		Wächtersbach	71
Bebra to		Gelnhausen	80½
Hersfeld	9	[Branch to Giessen,	
Neukirchen	17	44 miles.]	
Bergharen	22	Meerholz	82½
Hünfeld	25	Langenselbold	84
Fulda	35	Niederrodenbach	87
[Branch to Geissen,		Hanau	91½
67 miles.]		[Branch to Aschaf-	
Leunhof	44	fenburg.]	
Leun	47	Mainkur	99
	58½	Frankfort	102½

**Berlin to Eisenach**, see Route 16.

Thence to

**Bebra (Stat.)**, in the Fulda valley. A branch of 50 miles is open along the R. W. towards Göttingen. *via Hoheneiche, NH* hone, (branch to Eschwege) and **Eichen**

**FULDA (Stat.)**, in Hesse Cassel, now Prussia.

**HOTELS.**—Kurfürst (Elector); Post.

POPULATION, 14,000.

This is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, founded by Sturm, a disciple of St. Boniface. The possessions were secularized 1803, and a Grand Duchy, which lasted till 1816. It is on the Fulda, about 800 feet above the sea, and shut in by walls and seven gates.

The Cathedral was rebuilt 1700-12, on the site of the first church. It is a handsome stone building, 315 feet long, with two towers 180 feet high, and a dome in the centre with sixteen Ionic pillars. The tomb of St. Boniface (who was a Devonshire man, and was murdered in this neighbourhood of the heathen Frisians, 755) is contained in a crypt below; and his statue, by Henschel, of Cassel, stands in the square near the Electoral Palace, formerly the residence of the Prince Bishops. His Gospel is in the Cathedral Library.

*Michael's-kirche* is a round church, with a tower, over an ancient crypt, built 822, resting on a column in the centre. The University was established in 1734.

In the neighbourhood are the Franciscan Convent on the Frauenberg; the Kalvarienberg, close to Boniface's Well; and the *Adolfseck*, or *Faisanerie*, a pleasure castle of the Elector, with paintings, old china, &c., in a fine park.

Excursions to the Rhöngebirge.

**Schlüchtern (Stat.)**, on River Kinzig.

*Inn.*—Goldene Sonne.

Near it are the ruins of Heckelburg Castle, where Ulrich Von Hütten was born.

**Gelnhausen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Hirsch.

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A small town on the Kinzig (population, 4,400) once a free city, and the residence of Frederick Barbarossa, of whose *Palace* only the great hall and chapel remain on an island in the river.

The Cathedral, built 1210, has leaning towers like those of Pisa, and the walls are dotted with inscriptions. On the bridge is a memorial cross by Schadow.

**HANAU (Stat.)**, in Hesse Cassel.

**INNS.**—Adler; Riese.

**POPULATION**, 27,230.

**RAILWAY.**—To Frankfort, Bamberg, Nürnberg, Munich, &c.

**DILIGENCES.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

A handsome town, built in the form of a square, in a fertile plain, at the junction of the Main and the Kinzig. It consists of an Old Town, containing a fine castle, a theatre, and a synagogue in the Judengasse, where 600 Jews were settled; and a New Town, where the Town Hall and Marketplace are, with the best streets. This part was built about 1600, by the refugee Walloons and Flemings, followed in 1685 by the Huguenots.

The Castle has a cabinet of natural history, and a library.

There are fine Lutheran and Catholic Churches, one of which is marked by a leaning tower. Also manufactures of stockings and woollens, besides ornamental goods, established by the refugees.

A battle was fought here 30th and 31st October, 1813, between the retreating French under Napoleon, and the Bavarians and Austrians under General Wrede, to whom there is an inscription on the bridge. The French, though victors, lost 25,000.

At *Philippstruhe*, is an Electoral Castle in the Italian style.

From Hanau to Frankfort by rail, *via* **Mainkur** and **Wilhelmsbad** (11 miles); or *via* **Offenbach** 13 miles).

**Wilhelmsbad (Stat.)**, is a watering-place, with weak steel springs. **Offenbach (Stat.)**, between Hanau and Frankfort has a population of 22,673.

## ROUTE 18.

**Giessen to Coblenz**—(Nassauische-Eisenbahn).

By rail as follow;—

	English miles.		English miles.
Wetzlar .....	7½	Diez .....	42½
Braunfels .....	14	Baldunstein .....	46
Löhnberg .....	—	Laurenburg .....	—
Weilburg .....	22	Nassau .....	56
Aumenu .....	29½	Ems .....	61
Villmar .....	33	Ober-Lahnstein, or	
Runkel .....	35½	Coblenz .....	70
Limburg .....	41		
[Branch to Frankfort.]			

**Giessen**, as Route 16. Then to

**Wetzlar (Stat.)**, in Rhenish Prussia.

**INNS.**—Herzogliches Haus; Buffet.

**POPULATION**, 6,800.

An ancient free town, walled in, and containing some old-fashioned houses. It stands on a slope, in a beautiful part of the Lahn, where joined by the Dill and Wetzbach, and was the seat of the Imperial Court of Appeal. It has a stone bridge and four churches.

The Cathedral of St. Mary is a fine large Gothic building of the 15th century, with a much more ancient porch. It contains twenty-eight altars, and a good rood screen. This is the scene of Göethe's "Sorrows of Werther," a suicide, whose real name was Jerusalem. His grave is in the churchyard, outside the Walbach gate. Near it, is Charlotte's Fountain and the house of her father, Amtmann Buff. Branch rail to **Lollar**, towards Cassel.

At Garbenheim, in the neighbourhood (called Walheim in the romance), is a monument erected to Göethe, 1849.

**Altenberg** is the summer residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels; past the monument, erected to Archduke Charles in 1848. His other seat is at

**Braunfels (Stat.)**

**Weilburg (Stat.)**, in Nassau.

**Hotels.**—Schwan; Traube.

**POPULATION**, 3,100.

A small town, in a beautiful spot, on a hill, under which the waters of the Lahn are carried by

a tunnel. The Castle was the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg, many of whom are buried in the Church. It was here that the aeronaut Green, and his party, descended in the "Nassau" balloon, 1836 (See Hatton Turner's "Astra Castra.")

**Limburg (Stat.)**, on the Lahn, here crossed by a bridge, built 1315. [From here a branch rail of 43 miles runs off, south, to **Camburg**, Idstein, Lorsbach, and **Höchst**, not far from Frankfurt.]

*Inn.*—Nassauer Hof.

POPULATION, 5,000.

A very old town, and seat of a bishopric, founded 909, by the Emperor Conrad I., when the first *Cathedral* was built, now replaced by one in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the thirteenth century, dedicated to St. George, and commanding a splendid view of the picturesque valley of the Lahn. It has five towers, and contains monuments of the founder and of the princes of Nassau.

In this lovely valley of the Lahn is Oranienstein (Orange-stone) Castle, a seat of the Duke of Nassau, with a fine view of the Lahn. The Duke is descended from the house of Orange-Nassau.

Towards **Ems (Stat.)**, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-book of Belgium and the Rhine*, are the following:—

**Dietz** or **Diez**, and its old castle and bridge, with marble polishing works. Fachingen, with an alkaline spring, rich in salt, used as a tonic. Schaumburg Castle, belonging to the Archduke Stephen of Austria; **Balduinstein (Stat.)**, near a Castle; and Geilnau, with mineral springs like the selters or seltzer waters. Thousands of bottles are exported from here and Fachingen. At Holzappel are mines of lead, copper and silver.

*Arnstein Abbey* is now a Penitentiary for Roman Catholic priests, with a church of the fourteenth century.

At 9 miles from the Limburg, on the Frankfort rail, lies the village of

**Selters, or Nieder Selters (Stat.)**, famous for its well-known *mineral waters*, from which millions of bottles are exported to all parts of the world.

Within a short distance is **Montabaur**.

*Inn.*—Weisses Ross.

An ancient town, with a church and a castle, in which are some remarkable old paintings.

**Coblentz**.—(See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-book of Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 19.

### Giessen to Deutz.

By rail (Cöln Mindener Eisenbahn); as follow:—

English miles.	English miles.
Giessen to	Wahn ..... 94½
Wetzlar ..... 7	Deutz ..... 102½
Ehringshausen ..... 14	Cologne ..... —
Herborn ..... 22	From Betzdorf (as
Dillenberg ..... 24	above) to
Haiger ..... 29	Kirchen ..... 2
Burbach ..... 40	Niederschelden ..... 7½
Herdorf ..... 47	Siegen ..... 11
Betzdorf ..... 51½	Haardt ..... —
[Branch to Hagen,	Creuzthal ..... 18
as below.]	Altenhundem ..... 34
Wissen ..... 58½	Grevenbrück ..... 38
Au ..... 63	Finnentrop ..... —
Schladerm ..... 66½	[Branch to Olpe &c.]
Eitorf ..... 76	Werdohl ..... 55
Hennef ..... 84	Altena ..... 61½
Siegburg ..... 87½	Lethmathe ..... 66
[Branch to Obercas-	[Branch to Iserlohn,
sel.]	¾ miles.]
Troisdorf ..... 90½	Limburg ..... 69
[Branch to Frank-	Hagen ..... 80
fort.]	

**Giessen (Stat.)**, on the Lahn (See Route 16).

**Wetzlar (Stat.)**, in Hesse Darmstadt, on the Lahn. Cross Prussian territory to

**Linn (Stat.)** and **Herborn (Stat.)**, on the River Dill, in the Duchy of Nassau.

**Herdorf (Stat.)**, on Prussian ground, in the valley of the Heller. At

**Betzdorf (Stat.)**, a branch turns off to Siegen. The line crosses the Sieg and Agger, by means of about forty bridges and thirteen tunnels, between this and Cologne.

**Siegburg (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Stern (Star).

A small town, with a lunatic asylum placed in the old Convent which stands on a hill. Branch to **Obercassel**, opposite Bonn. The line traverses the sandy plain of the Wahn, where the Prussian artillery are exercised, to

**Deutz (Stat.)** and **Cologne (Stat.)** See Route 1.

## ROUTE 20.

**Hanover to Pyrmont, Detmold, Altenbeken, Paderborn, Soest, and Cologne.**

By rail, opened 1872, as under (10 Kils. = 6 English miles):—

	Kils.		Kils.
Weetzen.....	13	Pyrmont.....	72
Bemigsen .....	22	Steinheim .....	92
Springe .....	33	Bergheim .....	97
Hameln .....	52	Altenbeken .....	112
[Branch to Oeyn- hausen.]		[Branch to Driburg.]	
		Paderborn .....	129

At Steinheim or Bergheim, diligences start for Detmold, about 12 miles. Or, by rail, to Bückeburg (see below). Thence by road to

	German miles.		German miles.
Rinteln (Stat.) .....	1½	Detmold .....	1½
Lemgo .....	3½	Paderborn (Stat.)...	3½

From Paderborn, by rail, to Cologne.

**Hameln (Stat.)**, in Hanover.

*Inns.*—Sonne; Stadt Bremen.

POPULATION, 7,200.

A decayed fortress in a fine spot, at the junction of the Hamsel and the Weser, over which is a suspension bridge, 816 feet long, from a pier on an island in the middle, which replaces the former bridge of boats. A sluice or harbour was made 1734, by George II., who built Fort George. Among Browning's Poems is the legend of the *Rats of Hameln*, which caused the battle of Hede-minden in 1259.

From here a rail of 32 English miles is opened to **Oeynhaus**en and **Löhne**, towards Osnabrück.

**PYRMONT (Stat.)**, in the Principality of Waldeck.

*INNS.*—Lippischer Hoff; Krone; Waldeck; Stadt Bremen. Many Lodging houses.

POPULATION, 1,700. English Church Service in the season.

DILIGENCES to Herford and Hoxter.

A watering-place, among hills and woods, in the romantic scenery of the Emmer, noted for its *Springs*, which have been in use for many centuries past. There are twelve in all, mostly chalybeate, and impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with which they are so highly charged that they must not be taken without proper advice. The four principal ones are the Stab and Salz Brunnens,

the Brodel Brunnen, used for bathing, and the Holy spring, or Trinquelle. This last is clear as crystal, very refreshing, very stimulating, and never freezes. About 350,000 bottles are exported.

The Grosse Allée promenade is a fine avenue of trees, mostly limes, about one-fifth of a mile long, on which there is a Cursaal containing 140 rooms; with a tennis court, theatre, ball-rooms; near it is the Park and Castle garden.

The Palace, or Schloss, is the residence of the Prince of Waldeck.

*Excursions* may be made to the Königsberg and the marble monument of Frederick II.; and to Friedensthal (or valley of peace), a Quaker colony.

**Meinberg**, in Lippe Detmold.

*Inns.*—Zur Rose; Zum Stern (Star).

DILIGENCE to Detmold.

A small watering-place, with six sulphur, salt, carbonic gas, and muriate *Springs*, useful in gout and rheumatism. Bathing arrangements good.

Excursion to the *Extern Rocks*, or five detached masses of sandstone, in a very picturesque situation, excavated into chambers, hermitages, &c., supposed to have been used by the old Germans at their moonlight meetings. One of the grottoes contains Byzantine carvings of Christian subjects, of the twelfth century.

At Heidenoldendorf, a battle was fought in 783, by Charlemagne, against Wittekind the Saxon. There is a splendid view from the *Grottenburg*, 1240 feet high, the highest point of the Teutoburg Wald, near which the Romans, under Varus, were defeated by Hermann, or Arminius, the German leader, in the year 9 A.D. (See below.)

**DETMOLD**, the capital of Lippe-Detmold.

Reached by diligence from Steinheim (11½ miles), Herford, Bielefeld, and other stations.

*INNS.*—Stadt Frankfurt; Lippischer Hof.

POPULATION, 6,200

It consists of an Old and a New Town, among fine walks and woods, on the Werra. Freiligrath the poet (d'ed 1876), was born here.

The Prince's *Palace* is a large pile, with a donjon and four wings, and including a marstall or stud of 50 or 60 horses, of the Senner breed, a hardy and spirited race, allowed to run wild in the summer on the Senner Heath, to the south-west of

the Teutoburg Wald. They make the best saddle-horses in Germany. All the forests around are well stocked with game. On the Grotenburg, (see above) three miles south west, is the great copper **Statue of Hermann**, by Von Bandel, a Bavarian sculptor, uncovered by the Emperor, 1875, about 40 years after the sculptor had published his design (he died 1876). Hermann stands with uplifted sword and winged helmet; his left hand rests on a shield; under his feet is a Roman eagle; the whole is supported by a round temple, 93 feet high and 66 feet diameter, with inscriptions and dates of battles down to 1871. Height of the man, 50 feet; height to point of sword, 90 feet (the sword is 24 feet long). The statue is strengthened by iron stanchions and anchors below. Some of the stones were taken from a Hünenring, or Druid Circle hard by. Hermann, who was born B.C. 16, became a Roman soldier, and commanded a legion before he fought Varus; he was murdered A.D. 21. The word Teutoburg means the fort of Teutu or Tuisco. On the road to Paderborn, at

LIPPSPRINGE, is the Arminius Quelle, a tepid bitter spring, like the Carlsbad, for weak digestion.

**Paderborn (Stat.)**, see below. About nine miles from this, or 6 miles from *Altenbeken*, on the line to Holzminden, is

**Driburg (Stat.)**, in Westphalia.

*Inns.*—Küthe; Deutsches Haus. Dr. Brück practices here.

POPULATION, 2,200.

A small town, near which, in a fine spot, are nine *Springs*, like those of Pyrmont, frequented from May to October. The chalybeate spring is one of the strongest known; it can be taken heated by steam. There are also sulphur mud baths, for diseases of the bones, &c.; the Herslerbrunnen, good for bladder complaints; and a whey cure.

**Bückeburg (Stat.)**, the capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, well-built, on the Aue, near the Harz range, with an old palace and two churches. Population, 4,300. About 9 miles from this is

*Paschenburg*, the highest spot of the Wesergebirge hills (1230 feet high), close to *Schaumburg*, the ancient castle of the Counts of Schaumburg. Road from Bückeburg, to

**Rinteln (Stat.)**, in Hesse Cassel.

*Inns.*—Stadt Bremen; Rathskeller.

POPULATION, 3,500.

A pleasant, little, well-built town, in the province of Schaumburg, or Scaumburg, on the Weser, over which is a bridge. The Exter joins the Weser here. It has an old castle, two churches, and a high school, which down to 1809 was a university.

**Lemgo**, in Lippe Detmold.

POPULATION, 4,500.

An old walled Hanse town, with seven gates, on the Bega; containing a Gothic Rathhaus; the Aunnenhof, belonging to the Prince; the Lippehof Palace, a straggling massive building; and the old Gothic Church of St. Nicholas, with two other churches; and a fourteenth century nunnery, now a ladies' school.

Tobacco pipes, and especially meerscham pipe bowls, are manufactured here; and here the copper for the Hermann statue, at Detmold, was founded.

**Paderborn (Stat.)**, in Westphalian Prussia.

*Inns.*—Löffelman's; Bentler.

POPULATION, 12,000.

An old Hanse town, near the Egge Hills, formerly known for its University (abolished 1819), and as a bishop's see and imperial city, founded by Charlemagne, who resided here for a time. The bishopric was annexed to Prussia, 1802. The town has five gates in the old walls, and many narrow streets; and its name, meaning the "source of the Pader," is derived from the five springs at the head of that river, which rise under the Cathedral.

The *Cathedral*, one of the oldest German churches, was founded 777, and re-built in 1133-43, in the Byzantine-gothic style. It is dedicated to St. Liborius, whose relics were brought from France, 836, and are contained in a silver gilt shrine. There are two trap-doors to the church, and several monuments of its bishops, for many centuries back. The steeple was burnt, 1815. The gold images of the Apostles, and the saint's silver coffin were carried off by the Duke of Brunswick, 1620. The coffin was coined into dollars, bearing the legend "The friend of God and enemy of priests."

There is a Priests' Seminary in the place of the University. The Stadthaus was built 1615. Brewing and distilling are carried on.

**Lippstadt (Stat.)***Hotel*.—Köppelman's.

POPULATION, 6,500.

This town stands on the Lippe, which is here navigable, and belongs partly to the Westphalian province of Prussia, and partly to the small principality of Lippe Detmold. It is well-built in a fertile and open country, and has St. Mary's old Church, of the twelfth century, partly in the Romanesque style, with three towers; besides several other churches, including the Reformed Church, in an old convent. Several brandy distilleries here.

In the neighbourhood are the salt pits and baths of Westerkotten.

**Soest or Söst (Stat.), in Prussia.***Hotels*.—Overweg; Vosswinkel.

POPULATION, 12,000.

A curious old walled town, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. When besieged in the fifteenth century by the Archbishop of Cologne, the inhabitants compelled him to raise the siege and retreat, the women helping with pots of boiling pitch. Here are some old churches, for both Protestants and Catholics, some half in ruins.

The *Cathedral*, or Dom, founded 965, is in the Byzantine style, with a tower 250 feet high.

The *Wiesen Church*, in the Gothic style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, has stained windows and carved wood altar-pieces. It was restored 1850.

St. Peter's (Petrikirche) is another in the Romanesque style. Sir Peter Lely was a native of this town.

The salt works and Baths of Sassendorf and Königsborn are within a mile.

The environs are very fruitful, and living here is very cheap. There is a good trade in corn.

**Unna (Stat.)***Inn*.—König von Preussen.

A little fortified town in Westphalia, on the Kotteleck, near which are the salt works and baths of **Königsborn (stat.)**, accessible by rail (22 miles) from Dortmund, ending at Welter. Population, 5,300.

**Dortmund**.—(See Route 1.**ROUTE 21.****Cassel to Arnberg and Iserlohn.**By Road. (German mile =  $\frac{1}{2}$  English miles.)

	German miles.		German miles.
Westuffeln .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brilon .....	11
Völkmarshen .....	5	Meschede .....	14
Arolsen .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arnberg .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bredelar .....	9	Iserlohn .....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Arnberg**, the capital of Waldeck.*Inn*.—Zum Römer.

POPULATION, 2,000

A small town in a well wooded part of the Aar, among fine avenues of oaks, and the residence of Prince Waldeck. His handsome palace or castle contains some excellent paintings, including West's "Death of General Wolfe;" a series of rare Greek coins; a library of about 30,000 volumes, and a collection of 2,000 bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum, made by a former prince. The Stadt Kirche contains three statues by *Rauch*, who was born here; with Kaulbach, the painter. The family of Waldeck is one of the most ancient in Germany.

**Brilon**, in Prussian Westphalia.*Inn*.—Kruher's.

POPULATION, 3,600.

One of the oldest towns in Germany, with a very ancient parish church.

Hence to **Arnberg Station** (whence a branch rail goes off to Unna, Hamm, &c.), and

**Iserlohn Station**, on the line to Düsseldorf, and

**Cologne**.—See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*.

**ROUTE 22.****Hanover to Hildesheim, Göttingen, and Cassel.**

By RAIL, as follows (Hannoverische Eisenbahn):—

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to		Banteln .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wülfel .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alfeld .....	31
Rethen .....	7	Freden .....	37
Sarstedt .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kreensen .....	43
Nordstemmen .....	16	Salzderhelden .....	48
		Northelm .....	55
[Branch to		Nörten .....	61
Hildesheim ...	7	Göttingen .....	68
Algermissen ...	15	Dransfeld .....	78
Lehrte .....	23	Münden .....	87
Hanover .....	33	[Br. to Norhausen]	
Elze .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cassel .....	



**Hanover**, as in Route 1.

**HILDESHEIM (Stat.)**, in Hanover.

*Inns*.—Hotel d'Angleterre; Wiener Hof.

POPULATION, 20,801.

Rail to Hanover direct, or *via* Lehrte.

This ancient episcopal town was founded by Ludwig the Pious, 822, and annexed to Prussia, 1802. It stands on the river Innerste, under the Gallaberg hill, and contains several curious old Churches and carved buildings. The ramparts are turned into gardens, and there is another garden on an island in the river.

The *Cathedral* is an ancient Gothic church of the eleventh century, with bronze doors as old as the church (1015), covered with bas-reliefs, ten altars, and several glass and other paintings. It contains the *Irmensäule* a yellow alabaster Pillar, 16½ feet high, with a Virgin on the top; but originally dedicated to a Saxon deity called *Irmin*. The font and screen deserve notice.

An enormous *Rose-tree*, 36 feet high, said to have been planted by the founder, and therefore 1,000 years old, is growing outside the church out of the crypt.

In the *Domplatz* is Bishop Bernward's bronze Pillar of the eleventh century, 13 feet high, with 28 subjects from the life of our Saviour winding round the shaft.

*St. Godehard's* church, of the twelfth century, and *St. Michael's*, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, have some good reliefs and carvings. The former is a Romanesque building, lately restored.

The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of the Bishops. Several old carved houses are in the *Langenhagen*.

*George's Stift* is a lay nunnery, founded by George IV., in 1829.

In the neighbourhood are Söder Castle, belonging to Count Stolberg; Derneburg, to Count Münster; Woldenbourg Castle, a ruin; and Bodenbourg, belonging to Baron von Steinberg.

**Nordheim (Stat.)**, in Hanover, near the Harz.

*Inn*.—Sonne.

POPULATION, 5,600.

An old manufacturing town, on the *Ruhme*, with a large Church, built 1519; and a tobacco

factory. Diligences to Clausthal, in 4½ hours, with the Brocken in view.

**GÖTTINGEN (Stat.)**, in Prussian Hanover.

*HOTELS*.—Krone; Gebhard.

POPULATION, 12,700.

RAILWAY.—To Halle, Cassel, &c.

DILIGENCES.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

A well-known university town (formerly a Hanse town) in the valley of the New Leine, about 470 feet above the sea, under the Hainberg hill. The old ramparts serve for a promenade. It contains four gates and some good streets, three squares and seven churches. St. John's has two spires, 200 feet high. St. James' spire is 800 feet.

The *University* was founded by George II.'s minister, Baron Münchhausen, in 1734, as the "*Georgia Augusta*," the King being its Rector Magnificus. There are about 700 students and 70 professors. The number of students formerly reached up to 1,400. The country of each is denoted by the colour he wears. Its *Aula*, where the meetings take place, was built in 1837, by William IV., of England, and faces his statue in *Wilhelms-platz*. The *Library* consists of 350,000 volumes, and 5,000 MSS., besides engravings and maps, contained in the old church of St. Nicholas. Their number was trebled while Heyne was librarian. Other professors were Blumenbach, the brothers Grimm, and Ewald. The Museum occupies fourteen rooms, including collections of zoology (rich in skulls), ethnography, minerals, coins, and some good pictures. A *Spruch Collegium*, or Judicial Society of great repute is connected with the University.

The *Observatory*, near the town, is a new building in the Doric style, with an excellent collection of instruments. Gauss, the mathematician and astronomer, died here, 1855.

There is also a laboratory, veterinary school, botanical garden, and an anatomical theatre, near the station; with a monument to *Bürger*, author of "*Leonora*," at the *Alléethor*. He died here, 1794. The *Town Hall* is an old castellated building.

Here the "*Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*," a literary review, was first published in 1739.

There is little or no business in the town; the most prosperous trades are booksellers and tobacconists. The Göttingen mettwürste, or sausages, are celebrated.

In the neighbourhood are the Volksgarten, with a fine view; the ruins of Hanstein; the Plesse; Mariaspring; Bremcker Thal, and Reinhauser Rocks. To the Harz Mountains, through Nordheim, and Osterode.

**Münden (Stat.)**, or Hanoverian Münden.

*Inn.*—Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion); Buffet.

POPULATION, 5,000.

A manufacturing town, at the junction of the Werra and Fulda, which here unite to form the Wessa, in a deep romantic valley.

*St. Blasius Kirche*, a fine building of the fourteenth century, with the tomb of Duke Erich II., of Brunswick Lüneburg, by whom the picturesque Castle was built 1566, which is now used as a magazine. Andreasberg and the Werder have both fine views.

**Cassel.**—See Route 16.

## ROUTE 23.

**Eisenach to Gerstungen, Cassel, Carls-  
hafen, Warburg.**

By rail (Hessische Nordbahn), the stations are as under:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Eisenach to		Cassel to	
Gerstungen.....	15	Münchehof .....	8
Behra .....	28½	Griebenstein .....	14
[Branch to Fulda, &c.]		Hofgeismar.....	17½
Rotenburg .....	32½	Hümme .....	21
Altmorschen .....	40½		
Melsungen .....	47½	[Branch to	
Guxhagen .....	55	Trendelberg.....	2½
Guntershausen .....	56½	Helmarshausen 8½	
[Br. to Marburg, &c.]		Carlshafen .....	11
Wilhelmshöhe .....	63	Liebenau .....	28
Cassel .....	66	Warburg .....	32½

At present, this line offers a direct route between Central Germany and the Rhine, *viâ* Paderborn.

**Eisenach.**—See Route 16.

**Cassel (Stat.)**—See Route 16.

**Carlshafen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Schwan.

POPULATION, 1,600.

Rail to Cassel, &c. Steamer to Hameln and Münden.

A small port, finely situated at the junction of the Diemel and the Weser, and founded by the Landgrave Charles (Karl), about 1700, who settled the Huguenot refugees here.

There are salt works, tobacco, cobalt, and other manufactures; and large magazines, built by the Landgrave, from whom the place was named.

From Carlshafen, the steamer runs down the Weser, in six or seven hours, touching at the following places, and at Huxter, &c., below—(see Route 24.)

*Herstelle*, on the left, a village, with a small castle, on the site of one in which Charlemagne held his court in 797. On the left *Blankenau Castle*; and beyond this Godelheim, with a mineral bath, near which Charlemagne defeated the Saxons, 775.

On the right, *Fürstenberg*, with an old castle of the Duke of Brunswick, now a china factory.

**Warburg (Stat.)**, at the junction of the line from *Schnerte* (page 26), opened 1873, past *Scherfede*, Brilon, Eversberg, *Meschede*, Arnsberg, and Fründenberg (where a branch to *Menden* runs off).

## ROUTE 24.

**Brunswick to Wolfenbüttel, Kreiensen,  
Holzminden, and Paderborn.**

By rail; stations as follow—

	English miles.		English miles.
Brunswick to			
Wolfenbüttel Junc..	7	Gandersheim .....	--
Börssum Junc .....	13	Kreiensen .....	50
Salzgitter .....	—		
Ringelheim .....	26	[Branches to Hano-	
Seesen .....	40	ver, Göttingen, &c.]	
[Branch to Vienen-		Vorwohle .....	64½
burg, &c.]		Holzminden .....	78
Thence, by Westphalische Eisenbahn,			
Huxter.....	4	Altenbeken .....	30½
Godelheim .....	8	[Branch to Warburg]	
Brakel .....	17	Paderborn .....	41½
Driburg .....	24½		

**Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel**, see Route 1.

**Börssum (Stat.)**—Here the junction with the Harzburg line takes place; and the main line, *viâ* Jerxheim and Madgeburg, &c., falls in; thus opening up an unbroken straight line from Düsseldorf to Berlin, and saving the round by Hanover.

**Lutter (Stat.)**, on the Barenberg.

Here the Danes, under Christian IV., were defeated by Tilly, in the Thirty Years' War.

**Seesen (Stat.)**, where there is a junction for *Vienenburg* (Route 25) and *Harzberg*.

*Inn.*—Kronprinz.

POPULATION, 2,000.

A small town on the *Schldau*, with an old Castle and sulphur baths.

**Kreienzen (Stat.)**, on the river *Leine*. Here junctions with *Hanover* and *Cassel* fall in.

**Holzründen or Holzminden (Stat.)**, on the *Weser*. Steamers up to *Carlshafen* and down to *Minden*.

A small town (population, 3,800) in the deep valley of the *Weser*, belonging to the *Duchy of Brunswick*. It has iron and steel works, mills for shaping paving-stones, and an excellent high school.

The steamer down the *Weser* passes the following places:—

On the left—*Polle Castle*, an old seat of the Counts of *Eberstein*, destroyed in the *Thirty Years' War*.

On the right—*Dolme*, a picturesque group of rocks, in a beautiful spot, in the valley of the *Weser*, opposite the *Steinmühle*.

On the left—*Kemnade*, formerly a nunnery of the eleventh century, with some ancient tombs in the church.

On the left—*Hehlen*, a castle built in 1560, belonging to the Counts von *Schulenburg*. The ancestor of the present owner was the defender of *Corfu*, in 1716, against the *Turks*.

**Hameln.**—See Route 20.

The rail from *Holzminden* ascends the river to

**Höxter (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Stadt *Bremen*; *Schwiete*; *Berliner Hof*.

POPULATION, 3,500.

This is a small *Prussian* town on the right bank of the *Weser*, but was formerly a *Hanse* town and free city, belonging to the old *Abbey of Corvey*. It has a bridge over the *Weser*, and some chicory and wax candle manufactures.

On the left is *Corvey Abbey*, a large suppressed house of the *Benedictines*, founded in 823, by *Ludwig the Pious*, and belonging to the *Prince of Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst*. From here *Christianity* was preached to all parts of *Northern Europe*, by

*Anscharias* or *Ansgar*, who died 865. The first five books of *Tacitus's Anna* were found in the convent library in 1814. It was dissolved in 1803. A junction is open with *Scherfede, &c.*

Hence the railroad passes on to

**Paderborn (Stat.)**, Route 20, on the line *et Soest, &c.*, to

*Dortmund* and *Cologne*.

## ROUTE 25.

*Berlin, Magdeburg, and Brunswick, to the Harz Mountains.*

The most convenient lines are the following. See also Route 29.

10 Kils.=6 English miles.

Kils.		Kils.	
1.—Magdeburg to		Halberstadt .....	59
Blumenberg .....	21	[Branch to Aschers-	
Oschersleben .....	39	leben.]	
[Branch to Börssum.]		Wegeleben .....	66
Crottorf .....	46	Quedlinburg .....	77
Nienhagen .....	48	Thale .....	87

2.—Brunswick and Harzburg.

English miles.		English miles.	
Brunswick to		Vienenburg .....	23
Wolfenbüttel Junc. 6½		[Branches to Halber-	
Börssum Junc..... 13½		stadt and Goslar.	
[Branch to Deutz]		Harzburg .....	27½
Schladen .....	18½		

3.—Cothen to Halbertstadt, and Cothen to Stassfurt.

Kils.		Kils.	
Cothen to		Frose .....	65
Bernburg .....	20	[Branch to Ballenstedt.]	
Güsten .....	32	Gatersleben .....	71
[Stassfurt..... 7]		Wegeleben .....	82
Aschersleben .....	44	Halbertstadt.....	90

**HALBERSTADT (Stat.)**, in *Prussian Saxony*; a good starting point for the *Harz mountains*.

*Inns.*—Hotel *Royal*, best; *Prinz Eugene*.

POPULATION, 25,431.

*RAILWAY.*—To *Oschersleben*, *Magdeburg*, *Harzburg, &c.*, and to *Blankenburg* (p. 82) opened 1873.

This old town stands in a fine spot on the *Holtemme* or *Holzemme*, and contains several good broad streets, besides some ancient timber houses. A diocese was founded here, 804, in the territory of the *Cherusci*, which was secularised and given to *Prussia*, 1648.

Having been burnt 1179, by *Henry the Lion*, it

was rebuilt 1203. In common with other places, it suffered in the Thirty and Seven Years' War. It became part of Westphalia, under Napoleon, and was stormed by the Duke of Brunswick, 1809.

The *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, in the Domplatz, is a fine Gothic building, of the thirteenth century, with an earlier west front. It is 412 feet long, 72 feet broad, and 94 feet high; and contains thirty-two altars, with many paintings, antiquities, and church ornaments. Among these is an altar-piece, by J. Raphon, 1508; a finely carved screen; a Queen of Heaven, of the old Cologne School; a Gospel of Charlemagne's time; the tomb of the Margrave Frederick (1558).

A High School and Seminary belong to the Cathedral, together with a Library of 10,000 vols., and several autographs of Luther. The Leggenstein, in the Domplatz, is said to have been a heathen altar.

The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Our Dear Lady's Church), opposite the Cathedral, is in the Byzantine style, of the eleventh century, finished 1005. It was restored 1850, and contains some bronze monuments and bas reliefs.

*St. Martini Kirche* has two dissimilar towers, and good stained windows, in which are portraits of Luther and Melancthon. The Synagogue is a handsome building. The Theatre was an old convent.

The Town Hall is a Gothic building, having a Rolandssäule in front of it.

In the Markt Platz is a house with the portrait of Tetzels, together with his Indulgence Chest.

In the environs are several points of interest—as the Bullenberg and Spiegelsberg, built by the Bishop-Duke, Henry Julius of Brunswick, in 1594. It commands a fine view of the town. In one of the cellars is a wine barrel, 16 feet high and 30 feet long.

The Hoppelsberg, at Langenstein, is 1,400 feet high.

**Strübeck** is a famous village of chess players, of whom an account is given in Lewis's work on the subject. They have a chess board given them by the Elector of Brandenburg, 1651. An old custom existed not long ago by which the inhabitants

were exempted from taxation, on condition that they were not beaten at chess.

The beech woods on the Huysburg extend over a chain of hills, round an old Benedictine Abbey with a church in the Norman style, in the shape of a cross. It has three good paintings by Strathman, and an old library of MSS., &c.

## THE HARZ OR HARTZ DISTRICT, and the BROOKEN.

This old mining district is a mountainous region, deriving its name from the ancient *Hercynia Silva* or Hercynian Forest, which formerly covered it. It lies between Goslar and Wernigerode on the north, and Nordhausen and Sangerhausen on the south; the length in the direction of north-west and south-east being about 55 miles, while the breadth is about 30 miles. The Upper Harz, to the north-west, contains the *Brocken*, 3,740 feet above sea, the highest point in north Germany; and the Lower Harz, to the south-east, contains the *Victors Höhe* or *Grosse Rumberg*, 2,160 feet high; the two occupying about 800 square miles, of which two-thirds belong to Prussia (including a third which was formerly Hanoverian); while the remainder is divided between Brunswick and Anhalt-Bernburg.

Along the borders of the district are the following places, beginning at the north, viz.:—Goslar, Neustadt-Harzburg (a station), Ilsenberg, Wernigerode (Stat.), Blankenburg (Stat.), Quedlinburg (Stat.), Ballenstedt (Stat.), Aschersleben (Stat.), Mansfeld, Sangerhausen (Stat.), Nordhausen (Stat.), Sachsa, Herzberg, Osterode (Stat.), Seesen, round to Goslar again. A line from Ilsenberg, through the Brocken to Sachsa, nearly divides the Upper and Lower Harz; the rivers of which run into the Weser and Elbe respectively. Near the Brocken, in the Upper Harz, are the *Königsberg* and *Bruchberg*, each 3,420 feet high; the Warmberg, 3,080 feet high; and *Achtermannshöhe*, 2,880 feet high. In this half also are the mining towns of Clausthal, Zellerfeld, Andreasburg, Altenau, Grund, Wildemann, and Lautenthal, producing lead, silver, copper, iron, &c.

In the Lower Harz are the Rosstrappe and the Valley of the Bode, Alexisbad, and the towns of Herzgerode, Stolberg, Ilfeld, Haselfeld, and Elb-

ingerode. Iron is the chief product. About half of the total population of 100,000 is engaged in mining. The highest hills are chiefly granite, steep and rugged, and covered with snow from October to May. The lower hills are more level and clothed with abundance of pine and other timber. Generally speaking, the roads are bad, fit only for light vehicles and horses. July to October is the best season for excursions. About September the clear air affords a chance of the good mountain prospects. Guides are not necessary. Porters receive about 20 pf. a day. Carriages cost 12 to 11 m.; a mule, 32 to 4 ms. Living at inns about 6 m. a day; the accommodation being middling. The chief points of interest may be visited in three or four days. See H. BLACKBURN'S "*Sketch of Life in the Harz Mountains.*"

**Railway Access.**—1st: From the east—Magdeburg to Oschersleben, Halberstadt, Quedlinburg, and Thale, near the Bode Valley.

2nd: From the north—Brunswick to Wolfenbüttel, Neustadt-Harzburg, in the Upper Harz.

3rd: From the south on the side of Thuringia—Cöthen to Bernburg, Sangerhausen, and Nordhausen, in the Lower Harz.

4th: The western route from Göttingen is *via* Lauterberg and Osterode, or from the Nordheim and Seesen stations on the Hanover and Cassel line. Coaches run from Nordheim to Osterode, twice a day (2½ hours); to Clausthal (4½ hours); Seesen to Goslar (2½ hours).

**Distances.**—From the three starting points as follows, in German miles (1 German mile = 4½ English):—

	German miles.
1st: Thale to Hasselfelde .....	2½
Nordhausen .....	3½
	6½
2nd: Harzburg to Braunlage.....	3½
Zorge .....	2½
Nordhausen .....	2½
	8½

N.B.—Braunlage is about 1 German mile from the Brocken; 4½ from Clausthal; 2½ from Elbingeroode.

German miles.

3rd: Nordhausen to Harzgerode, near Alexisbad and the Ramberg....	5
Nordhausen to Quedlinburg.....	8
Nordhausen to Thale, through Bode Valley.....	6½
Nordhausen to Harzburg, past Braunlage.....	8½
Nordhausen to Osterode.....	7

**Quedlinburg (Stat.),** in Prussian Saxony.

Inns.—Schwarzer Bär (Black Bear); Kronprinz. POPULATION, 16,500.

**RAILWAY.**—To Halberstadt, Magdeburg, &c.

An Old Imperial city, on the Bode, consisting of an Old and New Town, containing many good houses, and surrounded by ancient walls and towers. The Emperor Henry I., or Henry the Fowler, father of Otho the Great, died here after founding an Abbey, 936, the Abbess of which, though a Protestant after the Reformation, had a seat with the Bishops in the Diet. This abbey was secularized in 1802, and granted to the King of Prussia, its hereditary Bailiff. The last Princess-Abbess was Sophia, sister of Charles XIII. of Sweden. One of its Princesses was the Countess of Königsmark, mistress of King Augustus of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe. The remains of the Abbey stand on a rock in the Westendorf suburb.

The *Schlosskirche*, of the 10th and 12th centuries, was built by Henry I., in the Basilica style, and has some ancient ornamental work on the outside. It contains the grave of the Countess of Königsmark, and the remains of Henry I. and his wife, Matilda, with their grandchild, the first Abbess.

At the foot of the castle hill is the house in which *Klopstock*, author of "Messiah," was born, 1724. The Brühl garden has a monument erected at his centenary, 1824. Another native was Carl Ritter, the geographer.

In the *Rathhaus* is a wooden cage in which the tyrannical Count Reinstein was imprisoned; it has also a picture gallery and some old weapons.

Beetroot sugar is made here. Near the town are the ruins of the convent of St. Wipertus, now a barn. At Altenburg, near the Brühl, is a stone watch tower, with a splendid view; one of several towers surrounding the town, mostly of the time of the Emperor Henry III.

**THALE (Stat.),** in Prussia.

Here the line, *viâ* Halberstadt, ends.

**Hotels.**—Zehnpfund; Waldkater.

A growing village at the beginning of the valley of the Bode, with a church built 1788. Near it is Kahlenberg, with a fine view. The inn at Hubertus Brunnen, where there are warm springs, is convenient for visiting the *Bodethal*, or the

*Valley of the Bode*, the wild scenery of which, is best enjoyed on foot; but for those who are inclined, horses and vehicles may be had at the hotel below the Blechütte. A steep path, offering fine prospects of the valley and surrounding scenery, leads between the colossal *Rosstrappe* and *Tanzplatz*, two mountains rising 530 feet on either side of the defile of the Bode, or 1,400 feet to 1,600 feet, above sea level, in the wildest part of the Harz region.

*Rosstrappe* or "footstep of the horse," is so called from a mark found on the top of the granite cliff, shaped like a horse's hoof; the legend being, that a lady, pursued by a monster, leaped on horseback across the gulf from one cliff to the other. A beautiful path leads to the Bülowshöhle, a pyramid of rock 50 feet high. The *Tanzplatz*, or *Hexen Tanzplatz* (Witches' dancing ground), is 200 feet higher than *Rosstrappe*. The road leads down to the valley of the Bode, to the Teufels brücke (Devil's Bridge), and the Kessel, or Cauldron waterfall. The *Studentenklippe*, near this, is another wild spot. Cross the *Jungfernbrücke* to the right bank, past the *Waldkater* restaurant, by a staircase of 1,000 granite steps to the flat top of *Hexen Tanzplatz* which overlooks the *Rosstrappe* on one side, and has the distant *Brocken* on the other. A footpath leads to *Lavières Höhe* which also offers a fine view.

From this point it is 8 or 9 miles to *Blankenburg*; leaving to the right the *Teufelsmauer*, or Devil's Wall, a range of grotesque sandstone cliffs; the summit of which, *Grossvater*, commands an extensive view.

**Blankenburg (Stat.),** in Brunswick, in the Lower Harz, now placed in railway communication with Halberstadt (page 80), by a branch opened 1873.

**Hotels.**—Weisser Adler (White Eagle); Krone.

**POPULATION,** 3,700,

A small place, one of the oldest in the Harz, 370 feet above sea; with two Churches, a Town House, Mining Establishment, and the *Ducal Castle of Louisenberg*, on the *Blankenstein*, a limestone rock, 1,040 feet high. The Castle contains 270 rooms and a collection of paintings; among which are several by Cranach and Küsel, with curious old drinking vessels, &c. A fine view from the windows as far as Magdeburg.

On another height, the *Regenstein*, in the neighbourhood, are remains of a Castle and several caves, with a chapel, now used as a dancing room.

At *Michaelstein* is an old convent. Rich iron mines are at *Hüttenrode*, and *Rübeland*, on the Bode, with marble mills, &c. Forest timber is abundant. Coach from *Blankenburg* to *Wernigerode* in 1½ hour.

**Wernigerode (Stat.),** in Prussian Saxony; now accessible by rail, *viâ* a short branch of 1½ German mile from *Heudeber*, on the *Vienenburg* and *Halle* line. Opened 1872.

**Inns.**—Weisser Hirsch; Deutsches Haus.

**POPULATION,** 6,000.

Capital of the county of *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, on the *Zillierbach* or *Holzemme*. It is a picturesque old town, with a Gothic *Rath-haus* of the fifteenth century, and the family tombs of the Counts, in the *Sylvester Church*. The *Neschenrode* suburb is outside the walls, near one of the four gates.

The *Castle*, in the *Thiergarten Park*, is 400 feet above the town and 830 feet above sea level. It contains the family portraits from 1538; the Library of 50,000 volumes, including 3,000 bibles and 2,000 hymn books; with cabinets of shells and minerals, from the Harz district. There are splendid views of the whole of the north side of the Harz and the *Brocken*, which is comprised in the property of the Count.

Near this is *Harburg*, at the foot of which is a coffee house with a fine view. Other points are *Krumbhaarbank*, *Zwölf Morgen*, *Buchenberg*, the *Hohnstein*, the *Steinerne Renne*, &c.

*Excursions* may be made to *Hasseroode*, to *Friedrichsthal*, to the ruins of *Himmelforte* and the falls of the *Holzemme*. For the *Brocken*, a four-horse carriage may be hired for 18 thalers.

**Road to the Brocken**—In visiting the Brocken from Wernigerode by carriage or horseback, you may go—1st, by Altenrode, and Drübeck Convent; then past the old castle of Ilsenburg, to Ilsen-Thal; about 15 English miles.

2nd, Past Darlingerode, Oehrenfelde, and Plessenburg to the high-road in Ilsen Thal; 12 to 15 miles.

3rd, By Hasserode, the Drei Annen Hohne and Jacobsbrück; about 12 miles.

Or 4th, the shortest way, by Elbingerode, Elend, and Schlerke.

The 1st and 4th routes are most recommended.

The following routes to the Brocken can only be made on foot, sometimes following the carriage-road. A guide, though not necessary, is useful:—

1st, by Altenrode, Drübeck, and Ilsenburg, past the Isenstein by the new footpath, to the waterfalls of the Ilse; 15 to 18 miles.

2nd, By Hasserode, to the Steinerne Renne, through the Dumkühlenthal, to the Hölle, a wild part of the valley; then past the Hohne-Klippen by the Molkenhaus and the Renneckenberg to the high-road, which leads from Ilsenburg to the Brocken: altogether 12 to 15 miles.

3rd, By Hasserode, through Sandthal, down to the Wolfsweg, and the Neustädter Hain, the Molkenhaus, &c. This is a steeper route of 12 to 15 miles.

4th, Past Schlerke upwards to the Schuppenthal, by the Quitschenhain and the Brockenbette; about 18 miles.

Instead of turning from the Rosstrappe past Blankenburg, and Wernigerode to the Brocken, you may follow a splendid way through the Bode-thal, past the Treseburg to the

**Marmormühle** (or Marble mills,) for cutting, turning, grinding, and polishing marble. Düvelshäuschen, on the top of Krockberg, has a splendid view of the valley of the Bode. Next you pass the Newwerk Iron foundries, and the Stahlberg mines, to

**Rübeland**, in Brunswick, noticeable for its Caves.

**Inn.**—Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion).

A small mining place, on the Bode, opposite the remains of Berkenfeld, an old robbers' nest. Here Chapman, a clever English Chemist was killed in explosion 1872,

The principal Caves are those of Baumannshöhle and Bielschöhle, close to Rübeland, about 130 feet above the bed of the Bode. The *Baumannshöhle* consists of six large caves, 800 feet long; the greatest height being 33 feet. They are named from their discoverer Baumann, a miner, 1598. In 1842 several new caves were discovered. One of the stalactite pillars in the third cave, called the Klingende Säule is 8 feet high, and hollow in the inside. Bones of the great Cave Bear have been found here.

The *Bielschöhle* was discovered 1672; has 12 divisions, and is 850 feet long. Charge for seeing these caves, 75 pf.; besides the charge for lighting up, and for music.

At Rübeland are veins of porphyry among the limestone and quartz rock. Rübeland to Elbingerode 3 miles.

**Elbingerode**, in Prussian Hanover.

**Hotels.**—Blauer Engel; Goldner Adler. Good trout and eels.

POPULATION, 3,200.

Coach to Blankenburg daily.

A small mining town, 1,600 feet above the sea, among mines and smelting works.

Carriages and horses can be had here for the Brocken for eight to ten thalers. To Schlerke in two and a half or three hours.

*Rothehütte*, an iron foundry at the junction of the Warm and Cold Bode; and *Elend*, at the foot of the Barberg, with an inn and iron foundry.

*Schierke*, a Prussian village, one of the highest inhabited places in the Harz, situated 1,720 feet above the sea, among rocks of a wild and fantastic character. This is the way up the Brocken described in Goethe's *Faust*. Here are the Vaupelsklippen, the Hölle, and the Feuersteinsklippen, like a gigantic ruined fort.

The Schnarcher is magnetic, and presents a fine view of the Brocken range. A carriage can be had from here for 12 m.; a horse or mule, 3 m. to 4½ m. By high-road or footpath in two or three hours you reach the summit of the Roman *Mons Bructerus*, now called

**The Brocken or Blocksberg**, the highest spot of the Harz, 3,740 feet above sea level, being a few hundred feet above Snowdon. It has a moory surface of 1,200 to 1,500 feet in diameter, covered

with fragments of granite and masses of rock. Here rise the rivers Ilse, Bode, Holzemme, &c.

The Witches' Spring, where the witches hold their Sabbath, on the eve of Mayday, or *Walpurgisnacht* (the subject of one of Mendelssohn's finest pieces, founded on Göthe's *Faust*), is a perennial spring arched over, near the Devil's Pulpit, the Witches' Altar, Witches' Dancing Place, and other granite peaks. To this spot Mephistopheles leads Faust. The Snow Hole (Sneeloch), where the snow never melts, may be visited with a guide.

The view from the wooden tower, or Brockenthurm, 45 feet high, stretches over a circuit of more than 190 miles, and embraces 14 great and 800 little towns and villages, forts and castles, &c, to be seen only at rare moments, when the air is free from fog and mist. In the immediate neighbourhood are various other heights, viz.:—Towards the north lie the Scharfenstein, Melnekenberg, Gebersberg, and Renneckenberg. On the east, the Hohneklippen, and Erdbeerkopt. To the south, the Barenberg, Great and Little Winterberg, the Achtermannshöhe, and the Königsberg. On the west, the Black Tannenberg the Quitschenberg.

Further in the distance is Petersberg, at Halle; the Inselberg, in the Thuringian Forest; the Kyffhauser; the Wartburg, at Eisenach; Seeberg, at Gotha; the Wilhelmshöhe, at Cassel.

More distant spots sometimes visible are, in the east, the heights of Brandenburg and the Kulmberg, at Oschatz; in the north, Hanover; the Weser and Sauerländische Gebirge, in the west; and the upper Rhone in the south. The rising and setting sun, and a moonlight view, are here seen to great advantage. What is called the "Brocken Spectre" is nothing more than the magnified shadow of the spectator and the top of the mountain thrown on the wall of fog as it rises from the valley below. This effect is sometimes witnessed on the Cumberland hills, on Etna in Sicily, and at other localities. The Inn at the top contains a saloon and sleeping rooms. Some rare plants and mosses grow here. Göthe wrote his Harzreise in the winter of 1776.

In descending from the Brocken to Ilsenburg (6 to 7 miles), a good footpath, at the declivity of Paternosterberg, leads to the waterfalls of the Ilse; thence to the

*Ilsestein*, a granite rock, 320 feet above the road, of a magnetic character, on which is an Iron Cross, erected by Count Stolberg to the memory of those who fell in the War of Deliverance, having a fine prospect.

### Ilsenburg, in Prussia.

*Inn*.—Drei Rothe Forellen (Three Red Trouts).

POPULATION, 2,500.

A small mining place, 900 feet above sea level, in the Ilsethal, or Valley of the Isle. Here are several foundries, and a collection of minerals at the house of the mining Commissioner, besides a bathing establishment. Walks to the Bäumlerklippe, a little off the road to the Brocken, with an excellent view of the valley. Carriages from here to the Brocken, 15 to 18 m.; horse, 3½ m. Ilsenburg to Neustadt-Harzburg is about 10 miles.

At Eckerkrug is an inn, at the entrance of the valley of the Ecker, which abounds with trout; and a view of the ruins of Stapelnburg. Thence through the Schimmerwald to

**Neustadt-Harzburg, or Harzburg (Stat.)**, in Brunswick, on the Brunswick and Harzburg line. Population, 2,000.

*INN*.—Braunschweiger Hof (Brunswick Arms).

Coach to Ilsenburg and Wernigerode in three hours. It is four and a half hours' walk to the Brocken.


A small town on the Radau, the south part of which is called Schulenrode. In the neighbourhood are the Juliushall salt springs and baths. The Harzburg on the Burgberg is a fine spot, and the site of a Saxon heathen temple which stood in the time of Charlemagne. Here the Emperor Otto III. died 1218. Should Harzburg Station be the starting point, the walk through the Harz will be as follows:—

**FIRST DAY.**—To Ilsenburg and the Ilsestein 3½ hours; the Brocken 3½ hours.

**SECOND DAY.**—To Schierke and Elbingerode, 3½ hours; Rübeland and Caves, 3½ hours.

**THIRD DAY.**—Blankenburg and the Rosstrappe, 3 hours; Stubenberg, 3 hours.

**FOURTH DAY.**—Victorshöhe and Alexisbad, 3 hours; Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, 6 hours.

From here a visit may be made to the  towns of the Upper Harz.



The next station to Harzburg is

**Viennenburg (Stat.).** Here a line runs to Oker and Goslar, 8 miles long. Another runs to **Grauhof, Langelsheim, Neukrug, and Seesen** 15 miles. At Langelsheim, a branch runs to **Lauthenthal, Wildemann, and Clausthal**, about 20 miles from Viennenburg.

**Oker (Stat.), or Ocker,** on the Ocker, among copper, brass, and vitriol works. The Ockerthal is one of the most striking valleys of the Upper Harz. Ascending it as far as Ziegenrucken, there is a view of the Studentenklippe, the Rohmkerklippen, and other rocky masses.

**GOSLAR (Stat.),** in Prussian Hanover, 7 miles from Neustadt-Harzburg, by road.

**INNS.**—Kaiserworth (formerly the Draper's Guild); Hanover.

**POPULATION,** 9,000.

An ancient free city and Hanse town, on the river Gose, under the Rammelsberg, about 900 feet above the sea. Its mediæval walls remain; with the porch (Domkapelle) of the Cathedral, in the Romanesque style, now a museum; also remains of a Gothic *Palace* of the Emperors, called the Kaiserburg; a Gothic market church; and an old guild of the drapers, now the Kaiserworth Inn (as above). Good views from the Zwinger and Richenberg towers. There are silver, copper, and vitriol works here. The Mining Council of the Harz meets in the town. Here Wordsworth, residing with his sister in the winter of 1798-9, wrote several of his early pieces. The surrounding hills are covered with woods of pine, oak, and beech.

In the neighbourhood are the Neustadt salt-springs; the imperial fortress of Harzburg, at Neustadt (as above); the Sudmerberg, with an old watch tower; the Clus, or Clause on Petersberg, with fine grounds and a chapel excavated in the sandstone. The mines of the

**Rammelsberg,** which supply great quantities of lead, copper, zinc, silver, vitriol, sulphur, alum, &c., worked as early as 974, can be visited every day except Sundays. The slaty rock is loosened by wood fires, which are prepared on Saturday, at eight o'clock, after which the mine is closed till Monday. The guides charge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mark a-head,

From Goslar to the Brocken is about 80 miles; to Clausthal, 12 or 13 miles. The road to the latter passes

**Zellerfeld (Stat.).**

**INN.**—Deutsches Haus.

**POPULATION,** 4,500.

A mining town, with a collection of minerals and a library. It is separated from Clausthal by the river Zellerbach.

**CLAUSTHAL (Stat.),** in Prussian Hanover.

**INN.**—Goldene Krone; Stadt London.

**POPULATION,** 9,200; or 13,700 with Zellerthal.

**DILIGENCE** to Osterode (the nearest stat. on the South) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour; and to Goslar.

The capital of the mining towns of the Upper Harz, on a bleak plain, 1,170 feet above sea level. Most of the houses and buildings are of wood. The streets are broad, and planted with chesnut and other trees. It contains two Churches; a Mint, where dollars and ducats are coined; and a Mining Academy (Bergschule), with a collection of minerals, coins, and models. Silver, lead, and copper are worked in the mines, by water power, supplied from artificial reservoirs; the most productive being the Karolina and Dorothea mines, 150 to 200 fathoms deep.

The best view of Clausthal and Zellerfeld is from the Bremerhöhe, behind the Goldene Krone Hotel, where may still be seen the traces of an entrenchment made by Tilly. To the west are Frankenscharner Silberhütte, a large silver-smelting foundry; and the mining towns of Grund, **Wildemann, and Lauthenthal**, now accessible by railway, as above.

A carriage road leads from Clausthal to the Brocken. It passes the Sperberheyey Damm, an aqueduct 50 feet high, and over the Bruckberg, past the Oder Teich to Königskrug, an inn at the foot of Achtermannshöhe.

A little further is *Braunlage* (about 20 miles from Clausthal), a town on the Warm Bode, with glass works and blue dye works. Thence, by Elend, to the Brocken. At the Sperberheyey Damm, above mentioned, a road turns off to

**Altenau.**

A small mining town, producing silver, lead, and iron. At Spitzenberg is found the Magnet,

**eisenstein**, a rock so called because it acts upon the magnetic needle.

From Clausthal it is 9 to 10 miles to

**Osterode (Stat.)**, which may also be reached *via* Lerbach, in a valley under the Karbe hill. It stands on the rail from Nordhausen to Seesen (see Route 26, for this and the following stations).

**Hotels**.—Englischer Hof; Krone.

POPULATION, 6,300.

An old town on the Söse, with wool and cotton manufactures, and large granaries at the Johannisthore, where corn is sold to the miners at a small fixed price, especially in times of scarcity.

In the Markt, or Aegidienkirche, is a monument of the Dukes of Brunswick. Near the town is Scheerenberg, with its manufactures of white lead, verdigris, and small shot.

From Osterode it is about eight miles to

**Herzberg (Stat.)**, or Harzburg, in Prussian Hanover; not to be confounded with the Neustadt Harzburg, above.

**Inn**.—Weisses Ross (White Horse).

POPULATION, 3,600.

A town on the Sieber; with a Castle in which the first Elector of Hanover was born, and his son, King George I. of England, was baptised.

In the Bartholomäikirche are some family monuments.

There is a road hence to the junction of the beautiful valleys of the Söse and Sieber, past the Knollenberg, and the town of Andreasberg and thence on to the Brocken. From Harzburg the rail leads past Scharzfeld and the Königshütte foundries, to

**Lauterberg**, in Prussian Hanover, near **Scharzfeld-Lauterberg (Stat.)**

**Inn**.—Krone.

POPULATION, 3,900.

A town on the Oder, among mines of coal and iron, with a Cold Water establishment, just beyond the Hausberg; which, as well as the Engelthalskopf and Ahrensberg, affords a fine distant view of the south-east part of the Harz, and of the Goldene Aue (Golden Valley). A road from here leads to Andreasberg; another leads up the beautiful Oder-Thal. By the former road it is ten miles to

**Andreasberg**, or St. Andrew's Hill, in Prussian Hanover.

**Hotels**.—Rathskeller; Schützenhaus,

POPULATION, 4,500.

The second mining town after Clausthal, on a slaty height, 1,900 feet above sea level. The *Mines* have been worked since the thirteenth century, and produce silver, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic, and other minerals. In 1728 a lump of silver weighing 80 lbs. was found here, and was afterwards stolen from the Güttingen Museum. The shaft of the Great Samson Mine is 400 fathoms deep; the machinery is worked by water power derived from the reservoir under the Brocken. The road from here to the Brocken passes Braunlage and Elend.

The Lower Harz, from Andreasberg or Lautenberg is entered at

**Sachsa**, a small Prussian town, among iron forges; near the Rümerstein, a rock of lime-stone.

POPULATION, 1,600.

Thence pass Sachsenstein, and a rugged wall of gypsum rocks, to

**Walkenried (Stat.)**, in Brunswick.

**Inn**.—Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion).

A town on the Wieda, with an old conventual Church.

From hence you can go by a ridge, past Zorge Hohegeiss, 1,900 feet above the sea, Beneckenstein and Tanne, to Elend and so on, to the Brocken.

About three miles from Walkenried lies

**Ellrich (Stat.)**

**Inn**.—Schwarzer Alder.

A small Prussian town in the beautiful valley of the Zorge, with 3,000 inhabitants. Further on is

**Werna**, where is the *Kelle Cave*, 80 feet high at the entrance, and 155 feet high inside, 300 feet long, and 250 feet broad.

Passing Appenrode, you arrive at

**Ilfeld**.

**Inn**.—Goldene Krone.

A town in the beautiful Behre Thal, near the Gänsechnabel and the Brockenburg. North of the town is the Nadelöhr (Needle's Eye), a perforated rock. A road leads from here by Röheshutte and Beneckenstein to the Brocken. At 3 miles from Ilfeld is

*Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein*, the largest of all the ruined forts of the Harz, with a fine view. Hence to

**Stolberg.**

POPULATION, 2,000.

*Hotels.*—Freitag; Eberardt.

This little place is noted for good sausages and larks.

A Prussian town in the valley of the Tyra, the seat of the Counts Stolberg. At their *Castle* is a collection of arms, library of 40,000 volumes, portrait of the poet Leopold von Stolberg, and a statue of Krodo, a pagan idol, with an altar-piece by L. Cranach, in the Chapel. Here are paper and powder mills.

Münzer or Munster, the leader of the Peasants' War in the sixteenth century, was born here.

The Brocken may be visited from hence by way of Tannengarten (a hunting seat of the Counts), Breitenstein, Hasselfelde, Rübeland, and Elend.

On the way to Harzgerode we pass *Josephshöhe*, on the top of the Auerberg, a cone 1,980 feet high. At the summit is a tower built by Count Stolberg, with an extensive view as far as Magdeburg, Cassel, &c.

**Harzgerode.***Inn.*—Weisses Ross (White Horse).

POPULATION, 2,400.

An old town of Anhalt Bernburg, in the Selke-thal, with a Castle, now used as a forest and mining court. The Stadtkirche contains graves of some of the family of Anhalt Bernburg, one of the most ancient in Germany.

The town walls and pavement are made of marble found in the neighbourhood: Lead and silver are also worked at the Victor-Friedrichs Silver works, the Plaffen, and other mines.

The journey from here to the Brocken is by way of Güntersberge, Stiege, Hasselfelde and Elend. At 1½ mile from Harzgerode is the watering place of

**Alexisbad**, with a lodging house and restaurant. Here are iron and sulphur springs, which are used after severe illnesses, &c. There are many good walks around, the country being exceedingly picturesque. Living here is very reasonable.

The *Valley of the Selke* (Selke Thal), the most pleasant among the Harz ranges, begins near the little town of Güntersberge, past the Mägdesprung iron-works.

An eminence is crowned by a colossal Obelisk of cast iron, erected by the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, to the memory of his father, 1818. There is also a mineral collection. On the Mägdetrappe Hill are footprints said to be the marks left by a Hunnish giantess, 200 feet distant from each other. Close by is a cast-iron Cross, erected by Princess Fred. of Prussia, to her father.

Farther up the river, at the top of the Meiseberg, is the hunting seat of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, with a fine view as far as the Brocken. On the opposite bank of the river is the Hausberg, on which are the ruins of the family castle of the Anhalt princes.

From Alexisbad it is 2 miles to

*Victorshöhe*, on the Ramberg, which has an open wooden tower, with 104 steps, erected 1829, by Duke Alexius. Refreshments can be procured, and horses baited. From this there is a fine view of 20 miles round, including the Brocken, Magdeburg, Halle, &c.

The *Ramberg*, the highest spot in the Lower Harz, consists, like the Brocken, of granite, strewn with loose fragments, one of which is called the Devil's Mill.

From Ramberg, a road leads past the little waterfall, at Saalsteine, to the Stubenberge, a fine point of view, 860 feet high, near

**Gernrode**, a small town of Anhalt-Bernburg, in a romantic spot.

POPULATION, 2,000.

The ancient Romanesque *Church*, erected 960, by the Margrave Gero of Lusatia, is well preserved. It has choirs at both ends, and a monument of the founder, erected 1645. Near this is

**Suderode**, a village at the foot of Dösterberg, near the *Beringer Bad*—a salt bath, much used by women and children for scrofula and consumption.

Farther on the same road is the pretty village of **Stecklenberg**, with picturesque ruins, in the Worm Thal.

Still further, past the Poeten Steige (Poets' ladder), is

**Neinstadt**, with a bathing establishment opened 1836 which partly receives its water from the Hubertusbrunnen.

From Gernrode, past the village of Reider, over a good stone bridge, to

**Ballenstedt (Stat.)** or Ballenstädt, on the branch to Aschersleben, &c., in Anhalt-Bernburg.

*Inn.*—Stadt Bernburg.

POPULATION, 4,300.

Coaches to Quedlinburg (Stat.), three times a day.

An old walled town, on a hill side, over the Geittel, joined by a new street, one mile long, to the hill on which stands the ancient *Palace* of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg, commanding a fine view of the Harz, and Brocken. It contains a good collection of paintings, by Vandyk, Rembrandt, and other Dutch masters; a library of 8,000 volumes; cabinets of coins and minerals. Annexed to it are a chapel, theatre, riding-house, a hunting box called the *La Muette*, a park of fallow deer, and a brewery noted for "*Ballenstedter Lagerbier*."

In the environs are the Ziegenberg; and the Zehling pheasantry, on the way to Quedlinburg, near which the Teufelmauer range ends. Hence to **Opperoode**, at the foot of the Stahlsberg, on to

**Meisdorf**, in the Selke-Thal, which belongs to the Counts Von der Asseburg; then over the steep Lungensteige to

**Falkenstein**, an old fortress, in the Selke-Thal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Ballenstedt, on a rock 1,020 feet above the sea. It is restored, and commands from the donjon tower a fine view of the valley, &c. Here is L. Cranach's portrait of the Elector John Frederick of Saxony.

From Ballenstedt the road may be taken, past Harkerode, Walbeck Castle, and the Hettstädt silver works, to Leimbach on the Wipper, and

**Mannsfeld**, in Prussian Saxony.

*Inn.*—Stadt Keller.

POPULATION, 1,500.

A small Prussian mining town, where Luther's father was a copper miner, and Luther himself was educated in the parish school; which has an inscription upon it. There is another on the *House* in which he lived.

The ruined *Castle* of the Counts of Mannsfeld, on the Lindberg, was taken seven times in the Thirty Years' war. Luther often preached in the

castle Chapel; which has an alter-piece, by Lucas Cranach, and a Bible carved in wood by a shepherd.

From Halberstadt, or Quedlinburg, the following route is recommended for the Selke-Thal: Quedlinburg, Stecklenburg, Gernrode, Stubenberg, Ballenstedt, Meisdorf, Falkenstein, up the Selke-Thal, by Mägdesprung to Alexishbad, and Harzgerode, Victorshöhe, Friedrichsbrunn, Tanzplatz, Rosstrappe, Bodethal, &c.

## ROUTE 26.

### Halle to Eisleben, Nordhausen, Erfurt, the Harz, and Cassel.

By Rail from Halle the stations are as under:—

(10 Kils. = 6 English miles).

Halle to	Kils.	[Branch to Gotha,
Oberöbilingen .....	27	see Route 29].
Eisleben .....	38	Heiligenstadt.....156
Riestädt .....	53	Arenhausen .....
Sangerhausen .....	59	Eichenberg .....
Wallhausen .....	68	[Branch to Göttingen]
Rossla .....	76	Münden .....
Heringen .....	79	Hedemünden .....
Nordhausen .....	97	Cassel .....
[Branches to Northem		
(as below) and to Erfurt,		
as follows:		
Wolkramshau-		From Nordhausen (as
sen... .. 4		above) to Northem and
Sondershausen 2)		Seesen, as follows: (via
Greussen ... 35		Hannoverische Eisen-
Straussfurt ... 53		bahn).
Gebesee-Ringle-		To Ellrich .....
den .....	57	Tettenborn .....
Walsleben... 63		Scharzfeld-Lauter-
Erfurt .....	701	berg .....
Wolkramshausen ...105		Herzberg .....
Gleicherode .....	115	[Branch to Seesen:
Gernrode .....	133	Osterode .... 13
Leinefelde .....	139	Gittelde .... 19
		Seesen ..... 32]
		Cattenburg .....
		Northem .....

**Halle**, as in Route 16.

**Eisleben (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony.

*Inns.*—Goldenes Schiff (Gold Ship); Anker.

POPULATION, 12,060.

The birth-place of *Luther*, and an old mining town, on a hill over the river Buse, near two lakes. It was the chief place of the counts of Mannsfeld; being walled round, and having modern suburbs outside the seven gates. There is a mining school here. In the neighbourhood are copper and silver mines, with saltpetre and potash works.

*Luther's House*, in which he was born, the son of a miner, 10th November, 1483, and in which he died 13th February, 1546, was burnt down 1689; but on its site was erected, 31st October, 1693, a building now used as a Poor house and School, and which was enlarged at the Reformation Jubilee of 1817. Here are various mementos, such as his writing-table (so called), with a portrait carved on it; his wedding ring, cloak, and cap; an engraved portrait, and stained portraits of him and Melancthon, in the window. A panel portrait bears a Latin distich, dated 1594, founded on his saying that he would be the "plague of the Pope while alive, and the death of him afterwards."—"Pestis eram vivens, moriens ero mors tua, Papa). The Reformer's bust is over the door, with the famous rhyme—

Gottes Wort ist Luther's Lehr,  
Drum vergeht sie nimmermehr.

The Word of God is Luther's lore,  
Which therefore stands for evermore.

In the *Petre-Paul-kirche* (St. Peter and Paul) is the font at which Luther was baptised.

The *Andreas-kirche* (St. Andrew's) contains tombs of the Counts of Mannsfeld, with busts of Luther and Melancthon; also the *Pulpit* from which Luther preached, and from which anniversary sermons are preached on the anniversaries of his birth and death. Though he died here, he was buried at Wittenberg.

Near at hand is Hettstädt, a small mining town, 6 miles from which is Mannsfeld Castle the old seat of the Counts of Mannsfeld. See Route 25.

### Sangerhausen (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Löwe. POPULATION, 6,400. An old town at the end of the Golden Mead (Goldene Aue) or Valley of the Helme, with many peat bogs and copper mines in the neighbourhood. The Valley runs towards *Artern*, where Güthe's family, who were blacksmiths, came from.

The *Ulrichskirche*, built by Ludwig the Jumper, to commemorate his escape from Giebichenstein Castle, contains his tomb. Close to

**Rossla (Stat.)** is a Castle of Count Stolberg; and near it, on the *Kyffhäuser Hill*, 1,460 feet high, is the ruined tower in which the Emperor Frederick I., it is said, still sits enchanted, at a stone table, with his red beard (from which he was sur-named *Barbarossa*) growing through it. It is

haunted by him and his Queen Holle. Here the people search for gold, and the "*Wunder Blume*" (wonderful flower). On another height are the ruins of a straggling pile, one quarter mile long, overlooking the Golden Mead, built by Henry IV.

### Nordhausen (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

*Hotels.*—Römischer Kaiser (Roman Emperor) Berliner Hof; Deutsches Haus.

*RAILWAYS.*—To Halle, Leipsic, Berlin, &c.

*DILIGENCES.*—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

POPULATION, 23,680.

An old imperial city, which came to Prussia, 1802; at the head of the Golden Valley, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, on the River Zerze. It consists of an Upper and Lower Town, walled round, with seven gates; and has large brandy distilleries and breweries, with manufactures of oil-cake, chicory, and a good trade in corn, &c.

Near the Town Hall is a Roland monument.

In St. Blaiziuskirche are L. Cranach's paintings of the Burial of the Young Man of Nain, and the Ecce Homo. Here *F. A. Wolf*, the great scholar, went to school under Hake. He was born at Hainrode, a neighbouring village. Within a few miles are Friedrichsloren and its gipsy colony; the Geiersberg, and the Kohnstein, with a limestone grotto; the ruins of Hohenstein Castle commanding a fine view; the Ebersberg, and other points of interest.

### Sondershausen (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Erbprinz.

POPULATION, 6,000.

Capital of the little Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, in the pretty valley of the Wipper, under the Goldner and Possen Hills; with a Theatre, High School, &c. At the Castle of the reigning Prince, is a cabinet of natural history, and a museum of antiquities, &c. The Principality includes Armstadt, and covers about 350 square miles. Cöllingen Convent has Romanesque arches in the form of a horse-shoe.

### Heiligenstadt (Stat.), in Prussia.

*Inn.*—Preussisches Hof.

POPULATION, 5,000.

A small town, formerly the capital of the Principality of Eichsfeld, with a Castle and fine waterfalls.

**Cassel** (see Route 16).

## ROUTE 27.

Berlin to Wittenberg, Dessau, Cöthen,  
Bernburg, Magdeburg.

The connection between the places on this Route with each other and with Halle and Leipsic is shown in the following lines of rail:—

English miles.	English miles.
1. Wittenberg .....	Dessau .....
Koswig .....	[Branch to
Klicken .....	Jessnitz .....
Rossiau .....	Bitterfeld .....
[Branch to	Cöthen .....
Zerbst .....	

2. Magdeburg, Stassfurt, Cöthen, Bernburg, Halle,  
and Leipsic.

English miles.	English miles.
Magdeburg to	[Branch to
Schönebeck .....	Bendorf .....
[Branch to Stassfurt]	Bernburg .....
Gnadau .....	Stumsdorf .....
Calbe on the Saale. 17	Halle .....
Cöthen .....	Schkeuditz .....
	Leipsic .....

## Koswig or Coswig (Stat.)

A very old town in the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. The Ducal castle, re-built 1677, is close to the Elbe. The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas is an old plain building. There are large breweries and a synagogue.

POPULATION, 2,800.

## Rossiau (Stat.)

In the Duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen at the junction of the Rossiau with the Elbe. Not far from the little Ducal castle are the remains of the old fort. There are breweries, paper and other mills, on the Rossiau. The railway is carried over the Elbe by a good bridge, 740 feet long.

## DESSAU (Stat.)

HOTELS.—Ring; Hirsch; Goldner Bentel.

POPULATION, 16,400.

Chief town and seat of the Dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau, on the river Mulde, near the Elbe; built in a fertile and beautiful spot.

It is divided into the Old and New Town (Alt Stadt and Neu Stadt), and has four suburbs, of which one, on the opposite bank of the Mulde, is connected with the town by a stone bridge; another is called the Sand. The town contains seven squares. The best street is Cavalier Strasse.

The Schlosskirche of St. Mary has the tomb of the Ducal family, built at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Among the pictures is L. Cranach's famous one of the Last Supper, with portraits of the leaders of the Reformation, Luther, Melancthon, &c.

Close to the church is the *Residentz Schloss* (palace) which stands in a beautiful park, and contains a picture gallery, with 600 works by the Italian and Dutch masters; also a collection of coins, engravings, architectural designs, in the room called the Gypsanner. Among other curiosities are the sword and stick of "Der Alte Dessauer," or "Old Dessau," the popular Prince Leopold; with Napoleon's silver cup, &c., taken at Waterloo.

The Ducal Riding School is adorned with twenty-two high reliefs, by Dölla, relating to the history of horsemanship. Statues of Prince Leopold, and his son Leopold Francis, on the parade, where the band plays daily the favourite Dessau March. The Franz School is an excellent school for Jews, to which is joined a seminary for the education of Jewish teachers.

The *Amalienstiftung*, or High School, was instituted in 1774, by the female philanthropist, Base-dows, and remodelled in 1785. It is divided into three departments, and has a library and collection of models. In the upper story are seven hundred oil paintings, mostly by old German and Dutch masters. The Louisa School of industry is a useful institution. There is an excellent public library; with a theatre and musical academy; and Werner's Orthopædic Institution. The public Cemetery is one of the finest in Germany. Here the famous false Margrave Waldermar is buried.

Dessau is the birthplace of Moses Mendelssohn the learned father of the great Musician.

In the neighbourhood are several Ducal villas; as

The *Georgenhaus*, and its handsome park; the Drehberg, on the Elbewall, with its monuments of the Dukes of Anhalt Dessau; the Louisium Castle and Park; the Sieglitzer Berg; having a good view over the Elbe, near another ducal monument.

**Wörlitz**, 3 miles from Dessau, 2 miles from Koswig, where you leave the rail and cross the ferry over the Elbe. A short walk leads to the Ducal Castle and Park, with *Gardens laid*

modern style. There is a fine natural lake, with some other objects—as the Gothic House, Labyrinth, Nymphäum, Temple of Flora, Temple of Venus, Wood of Diana, the Grottoes of Vulcan and Neptune.

The Castle forms a three-storey oblong square, in which are a picture gallery, library and statues. Matthiäson died here 1831.

### CÖTHEN (Stat.),

At the junction of the Magdeburg, Berlin, Bernburg, and Leipzig lines.

**HOTEL.**—Prinz von Preussen (Prince of Prussia).

**POPULATION**, 13,500.

Köthen or Cöthen is the chief town of the Dukedom of Anhalt-Cöthen, on the Zieche.

Notice the Reformed Church of St. James, in the Market place; the Lutheran Church of St. Agnes; and the Ducal Castle, surrounded by a moat, which has three towers all alike, a little Catholic chapel, erected since 1825, and a good library and archives. The New Castle contains Naumann's collection of ornithology.

**Gnadau (Stat.)** A Moravian colony, three miles from Magdeburg, built, as usual, in the form of a square, with a Chapel and sister-house; its gloves and pastry are noted. The rail crosses the Saale, by a bridge, 1,477 feet long.

**Schönebeck (Stat.)**, on the Elbe, near large chemical works. In the neighbourhood are baths for the cure of scrofula; and salt works. The rail between this and Gross Salze touches at

**Frohse**, a triangular town of three small villages, united by roads, and founded by Frederick the Great, 1772.

From Cothen Station a branch rail turns off to Biendorf, and thence to

### BERNBURG (Stat.), in Anhalt-Bernburg.

**HOTEL.**—Goldene Kugel (Golden Ball.)

**POPULATION**, 16,200.

Rail to Cöthen, Halle, &c.

This town, on the Saale, is the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg; consisting of an Old and New Town, walled in, and joined to the Bergstadt, on the right bank of the river, by a stone bridge, 173 feet long, in a line with the main street.

Porcelain and paper are made. The Ducal Castle is an old building of the sixteenth century, with a tall *Keep* surmounting the hill on which it stands, overlooking the town. It has a theatre, riding house, orangery, &c. The family monuments are in the Marien-kirche, of the fifteenth century. This little duchy lies between the rivers Saale and Elbe and the Harz mountains.

At **Stumsdorf (Stat.)**, the first station from Cöthen, nine miles from Halle, the hill of Petersburg is seen rising on the right, 1,230 feet high with fragments of a convent; also the ruined castle of *Giebichenstein*, an old state prison, on a rock 100 feet high, where the Landgrave Louls escaped from the Emperor Henry IV., by jumping through a window. From this event he is called "Ludwig der Springer."

## ROUTE 28.

**Eisenach to Coburg, Sonneberg, and Lichtenfels** (Werra Eisenbahn—a part of the Thuringian Railway System).

Stations as follow (10 kils. = 6 English miles):—

	Kils.		Kils.
Eisenach to		Themar .....	92
Marksuhl .....	14	Hildburghausen ...	94
Salzungen .....	27	Eisfeld .....	108
Immelborn .....	32	Coburg .....	181
Wernshausen .....	41	[Branch to	
[Branch to Schmalkalden]		Oeslau .....	7
Wasungen .....	49	Neustadt .....	15
Walldorf .....	55	Sonneberg ...	21]
Meiningen .....	61	Ebersdorf .....	142
[Branch to Kissingen.]		Lichtenfels .....	152
Grimmenthal .....	68		

This line ascends the deep valley of the Werra, on the borders of the Thuringian Forest.

**Eisenach (Stat.)**, as in Route 16.

Hence past the Wartburg to

**Salzungen (Stat.)**, and its mineral springs.

**Immelborn (Stat.)**; about 14 miles from which is

### LIEBENSTEIN, in Saxe-Meiningen.

**HOTEL.**—Badhaus; Bellevue; Hotel Müller.

**POPULATION**, 1,000.

A small bathing-place, in a fine part of the mountains of the Thuringian Forest; with *Springs* resembling those of Pyrmont, but containing more iron. There is a handsome Bath-house, with Water

Cure, dancing and dining rooms, theatre, and the *Fürstenhaus*, where there is a fine garden. Froebel, the inventor of the *Kindergärten* for children, lived at Liebenstein. *Excursions* can be made to the *Burg Stein*, the old seat of the Saxe Meiningen family, on a fine point of view; to the *Erdfall* and its grotto, in which 1,600 persons can be accommodated; to the grotto at *Glücksbrunnen*, about 600 feet long; to *Altenstein Castle*; and to the

1. *Inselberg*, one of the highest points of the *Thüringer Wald* (Forest of Thuringia), 3,060 feet above sea. It can be reached in a walk of two or three miles, by the *Thüringerthal*, or by the *Trusenthal*, along the course of the *Truse* and the *Druse*. At the top a bed can be got in a little house, on the site of one built by Ernest the Pious, which was blown down 1836. It stands on the old *Rennsteig* or *Ramsteig* road, which runs along the ridge and is the boundary of Saxe Gotha and Electoral Hesse, as it was formerly of *Frankonia* and *Thuringia*. The *View* takes in about 150 places and peaks, including the *Schneekopf*, *Beerberg*, and *Hühberg Hills*, the *Harz*, *Gotha*, *Eisenach* and the *Wartburg*, *Erfurt*, and the *Drei Gleichen*, &c.

2. *Altenstein*, a summer castle belonging to the Duke of Meiningen, in a fine situation. The *Teufelsbrücke*, a chain suspension bridge near it, has a good prospect of the *Werathal*. The Gothic *Ritterkapelle* contains some painted glass, besides drums, helmets, shields, &c. Not far from it is a crucifix, on the spot where *St. Boniface* is said to have preached; also *Luthersbrunnen* (*Luther's Well*), with a pillar close to the site of *Luther's Buche*, or *Beech tree*, where he was surprised by the *Elector's* men in masks, and carried off to the *Wartburg*. The *Gerberstein*, in this part of the *Thuringian Forest*, is a granite peak, 2,200 feet above the sea, with a splendid view.

From *Liebenstein*, passing by *Marienthal Castle* and the *Seeberg* with a fine view, you come to

**Barchfeld**, a small town in a beautiful valley, on the *Werra*, near the railway, with a *Castle* of the *Landgrave* of *Hesse Philippsthal*.

POPULATION, 1,500.

**Wernshausen (Stat.)** About three miles from this is

**SCHMALKALDEN (Stat.)** in *Prussia*; formerly in *Hesse Cassel*. The rail was opened to this place in 1874.

INNS.—*Adler (Eagle)*; *Krone (Crown)*, in the *Market Place*.

POPULATION, 5,500.

A very ancient town, with old walls, and many wooden houses, at the junction of the *Stille* and *Schmalkalde*, among iron and salt mines. Here are the old *Wilhelmsburg* and *Hessenhof Castles*, and a Gothic church. At the *Crown Inn* the famous *Protestant League of Schmalkald* was signed 1531, and promulgated in 1537, after several meetings held here. A painted window has portraits of Princes who were present. The articles were drawn up by *Melanchthon*, *Luther*, and others, in the *Sannersche Haus*, near the *Castle*. Iron and steel goods, arms, buttons, *meerschams*, stockings, &c., are made here, and in the neighbourhood. The estates round this town, forfeited by the late *Elector* of *Hesse Cassel*, have been given by the *King* of *Prussia* to the *Duke* of *Saxe-Coburg*, a great supporter of *North German* supremacy.

**Schwallungen** is a village as old as the eighth century.

**Wasungen (Stat.)**, on the *Werra*; another old place, with a *Castle*, long the residence of the *Counts* of *Henneberg*, the founders of the line of *Saxe-Coburg*. Much tobacco is cultivated.

**MEININGEN (Stat.)**, in *Saxe-Meiningen Hildburghausen*.

INNS.—*Sächsischer Hof*; *Hirsch*.

POPULATION, 9,520, many Jews.

The capital of the *Duchy* of *Meiningen* and the *Ducal residence*, in a fine valley, on the *Werra*, about 900 feet above sea level. The streets are broad and straight, and watered by the river, which divides into several arms. The *Palace* or *Elizabethenburg* is a handsome pile, about 500 feet long, with two wings. It contains a gallery of *Italian* and *Dutch masters*, collections of natural history, coins, a library of 20,000 volumes, and the *Henneberg archives*; with a chapel in the *Park*; and the *English Garden* with its promenades. Here are a *House* where the *Estates* meet, a *Theatre*, and an old *Church*. *Woollen* and *crape goods* are made.



Excursions are made to the *Landsberg*, a castle built by a reigning duke, with some interesting collections, frescoes, &c. It overlooks the Werra, and the Thüringer Wald.

**HILDBURGHAUSEN (Stat.)**, in Saxe-Meiningen.

INNS.—Englischer Hof; Sächsisches Haus

POPULATION, 4,300.

Formerly the seat of the Principality of Saxe-Hildburghausen, founded by Ernest, the son of Ernest the Pious, and annexed to Saxe-Meiningen in 1826. It consists of an Old and New Town, 1,2·5 feet above sea level; and has an old Castle. Manufacture of papier-mâché toys.

**Elsfeld (Stat.)**

INN.—Post.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A small town on the Werra, noted for its beer. The watch tower of the old Castle is as many yards high as it is round. The Church contains a monument to Justus Jonas, the contemporary of Luther, who died here.

**COBURG (Stat.)**

The capital of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, near Rosenau, the birthplace of the late Prince Consort.

INNS.—Leuthäuser; Victoria; Grüner Baum (Green Tree); Traube.

POPULATION, 11,870.

RAIL.—To Eisenach, Lichtenfels, &c.

This old walled town is the seat of the reigning Duke, in the fine valley of the Itz, or Itsch, about 950 feet above the sea level. Most of the houses are small and poor looking. Some of the oldest are in the large market-place, which contains the Government offices and Town Hall, and Theod's statue of the Prince Consort, uncovered 1865, in the Queen's presence.

The *Chancery Buildings* (Kanzleigeäude) built in the Italian style, by Duke John Casimir, contain a library and collection of prints.

The *Arsenal* or Zeughaus has a collection of fire-arms and weapons, &c.

The *Moritzkirche* (St. Maurice) contains the ducal tombs, from John Casimir downwards, and several monuments, frescoes, and bronzes. Here the *Tercentenary festival* of the Confession of Augsburg was celebrated June 25, 1831, by a sermon preached

before the Princes, Ernest and Albert, after a long procession had been formed round the market-place.

Near this is the Gymnasium or College, founded by John Casimir, 1605, with his statue in the corner.

In Schloss Platz stand the Old Schloss or Palace, faced by Schwanthaler's bronze statue of Duke Ernest I.; the Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh; and the Ducal Theatre. In the adjoining Park is the Duke's town seat, "Palais," or *Ehrenburg* (Castle of Honour), a large and handsome pile, which was a convent before 1549, but has been enlarged with additions in the Gothic and Italian styles. It forms three sides of a square, surmounted by a fine tower over the chief wing; and contains some paintings and portraits, including the Prince Consort, Queen Victoria, Leopold King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, and other members of the family; also a library of 25,000 volumes, and collections of birds, minerals, coins, &c., dispersed through the Government buildings adjoining.

Up through the Park, on the Festungsberg, a hill 590 feet above town, and 1,540 feet above sea, is the Old Castle, Festung, or *Feste Coburg* (Strong Coburg), on the site of a fortress, built by Charlesmagne, and formerly the seat of the Counts of Henneberg and Dukes of Saxony, which the Swedes held successfully against Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War. Part has been restored in the Gothic style, by Heidelof, for a museum, called the Fürstenbau, including the Ernest-Albert collection; the remainder is used as a Reformatory. The whole pile is enclosed by walls and bastions; and is shown to visitors for 3 m. There is a fine prospect of the Thüringer Wald, from the battlements, near some old cannon which are placed there.

Here are portraits of Landgraves, in the Ritter-saal; some modern frescoes, by Schneider and Rothbart; an Armoury, including Andrew Hofer's gun, in the old banquetting room; the Horn Zimmer, a room so called, in which Luther resided, 1530, containing a fine mosaic, in wood, dated 1634. Here he translated part of the Bible, and wrote his famous hymn, "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott" (Our God is a strong Tower). They show his bedstead, and some carvings from his beech tree at

Altenstein, which was blown down, 1841. In the Chapel or oratory is the pulpit from which he preached, and a Bible dated 1550. The prisoners here are employed in grinding spectacle glasses. The manufacture of Turkey red, marquetry, and marble polishing are carried on at Coburg. There are many fine walks and excursions in the neighbourhood; among which are those to

**Rosenau**, four miles distant, the birthplace of the Prince Consort, on 26th August, 1819. His elder brother Ernest was born here 21st June, the year before him. The boys were named after the two sons of the Elector, Frederic the Mild, who were stolen by Kunz of Kauffingen. It is described in the "Early Years of the Prince Consort," as an old baronial pile, charmingly placed on a knoll of a ridge dividing the valley of the Itz from the plain traversed by the main road from Coburg to Hildburghausen.

The House is a solid oblong building, with high gable ends north and south, entered by a round tower on the west side, to which there is an approach through a grove of spruce firs. A broad winding staircase leads upwards to the principal rooms on the first floor, and downwards to the Marble Hall or dining room on the south, which from the sudden fall of the ground stands at a lower level than the rest of the house. In this room the Prince was christened. A terrace garden commands a lovely view of the Itz valley and the country beyond, terminated by the Thüringerwald; and it is added by the Queen that the "peaceful beauty of the scene is perhaps still more striking by moonlight." There are some fine specimens of the Abele poplar growing here, a tree which was always a favourite one with the Prince. Below the house the stream winds towards Oeslau, and a range of thickly-wooded hills which terminate at the old Festung, overhanging the city of Coburg, 3 miles lower down. Rosenau, after having been injured in the year 1848, and neglected, was restored by the Queen, in 1863, subsequent to the Prince's death.

Near it is a small wirthshaus or Inn, where the Coburgers come to drink their beer or coffee and ramble about on Sundays. Behind this is a small summer-house and skittle-ground, which the Prince and his brother used to play in. He kept

up a liking for this game to the last, and had a skittle-ground made in the garden of Buckingham Palace. A museum formed by the brothers, called the *Ernest-Albert Museum*, is now removed to the Festung as above mentioned, where rooms have been built on purpose for it, and additions have been made by the Queen.

**Reinhardtsbrunn**, 8 miles from Gotha, with fine pine woods and lime trees, stands close under the wooded hills, and contains many romantic glens and valleys and wild hills, which the brothers were never tired of. In June, 1829, they made a ten-days' pedestrian tour through the whole district. And thus the Prince Consort acquired that fondness for highland scenery, which he enjoyed to the last in Scotland; parts of which he used to compare with Thuringia.

**Kallenberg** is a hunting seat of the Duke's, in a picturesque park, full of game. It was restored by Rothbart.

**Lauterberg** is another spot deserving a visit.

At the village of **Neuses** there are monuments to a Prince of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and the Countess Corneilla. The poet Rückert resided here.

For the branch to **Sonneberg (Stat.)**, see Route 30.

**Lichtenfels (Stat.)**, on the Bamberg and Hof line, see Route 41.

## ROUTE 29.

**Leinefelde, Mühlhausen, Langensalza, and Hildburghausen.**

(Thüringische Eisenbahn.)

By rail to Gotha and Ohrdruf; thence by road. (10 kils. = 6 English miles.)

Leinefelde to	kils.	By road	German miles.
Dingelstede .....	9	Oberhof .....	2.0
Dachrieden .....	19	Zella .....	3.0
Mühlhausen .....	27	Suhl .....	4.0
Langensalza .....	46	Schleusingen .....	6.0
Gotha .....	67	Hildburghausen .....	7.7
Ohrdruf .....	85		

**Mühlhausen (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony.

**Inns.**—Schwann (Swan); König von Preussen (King of Prussia).

Population, 20,910

An ancient free city, annexed to Prussia in 1802. It stands at the junction of the Unstrut and Schwemmotte, and consists of an Upper and Lower town, walled round; with four gates. Of its four churches, the *Marlenkirche*, a fine Gothic building, with five aisles, and St. Blaise, deserve notice. This was the head quarters of the fanatic Münzer in the Thuringian rising of 1524-5, and here he was executed after the battle of Frankenhäusen. There are cloth, yarn, and leather factories, with mills for starch, glue, and oil, and several dyeing and fulling mills, to which cloth is sent to be prepared. Hence the name, from *Mühl*, a mill.

### LANGENSALZA (Stat.)

INNS.—Mohr; Kreuz.

POPULATION, 8,000.

A manufacturing town, on the Salza, with the ruined convent of Homburg, near sulphur Springs, on the Unstrut, resorted to in the season. There is a convenient Bath-House. Here, in the German War of 1866, the Hanoverian troops, when on their march to join the Emperor, repulsed the Prussians in a bloody battle, fought 29th June; but were obliged to surrender the next day.

**GOTHA (Stat.)**, on the line from Leipsic to Frankfurt; see Route 16. About 10 miles southwest, near Friedrichroda, is

*Reinhardtsbrunn*, above mentioned in Route 28; a Ducal country house, in a fine spot, on the site of an abbey, founded 1089, by Ludwig the Jumper. It has portraits and monuments of the Landgraves, in the church. The views are extensive. Beyond this are Uebelberg, 2,200 feet high, and Inselberg (page 92), in the heart of the Thüringer Wald.

From Gotha, by Rail, to Ohrdruf, daily.

### Ohrdruf (Stat.)

INN.—Anker.

POPULATION, 4,500.

A very old town in the Ohrthal, among copper and iron works; having a palace and a church on the site of one built by St. Boniface. From this the diligence road rises to the highest ridge of the Thüringer Wald, among fine pine forests, passing Stubzhaus, Luisenthal, and Schwarzwald, with its ruined tower, to

**Oberhof**, with a good Inn, about three hours' walk. This is the highest village in the Duchy of Gotha, 2,650 feet above the sea; chiefly a collection of wooden huts for the woodcutters, with a post-house and inn, and the Duke's hunting seat. An *Obelisk* marks the highest part of this ridge of the *Thüringer Wald*.

The woods abound in red deer and game; and the pine trees are of a magnificent height, often above 200 feet. There is a fine view of the woods and valleys in making the descent to

**Suhl**, on Prussian ground, in the county of Henneberg.

INNS.—Krone; Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 9,000.

A manufacturing town among the forests and forges of the Thüringer Wald, in the valley of the Aue or Lauter; noted for its manufactures of dimity and ticking, swords, bayonets, and surgical instruments, and other articles in steel and iron. Fire-arms have been made here since the fifteenth century. The town is well built, and has four churches.

There are several objects of interest in this neighbourhood.

The Domburg rises 750 feet above the town with gardens at its base. The *Ottilienstein* is a porphyry rock, at the foot of which flows the river Lauter.

Beyond is the *Beerberg*, the highest spot in the *Thüringer Wald*, 3,260 feet above the high sea, with a signal tower on the top. Not far from it is the *Schneekopf* 3,230 feet high, commanding a splendid view of Thuringia, the Brocken, &c. Refreshments may be had at the *Schmücke Farm*, about 1½ mile, the highest house in this range of hills, 3,000 feet high. The old Rennsteig Road is traced along the summit.

To *Ilmenau*, a Water Cure on the Ilm, where Goethe (with whom it was a favourite resort) celebrated his last birth-day, in 1831, it is 4½ hours from the Schmücke Farm, over the Kückelbahn, 2,850 feet high.

Diligences from Suhl to Schleusingen, in one and a half hour; to Hildburghausen three and a half hours.

**Schleusingen.**

INN.—Grüner Baum.

POPULATION, 3,300.

A Prussian town, at the junction of the Erlau and Nahe; once the property of the Counts of Henneberg; whose tombs are in the church. Here is also their old Castle; with the Ordenshaus, formerly a seat of the Knights of St. John; and a papier maché and doll factory. At Vessra in the neighbourhood is an Abbey of the twelfth century.

About 12 miles beyond (which may be done by diligence in two hours) is

**Hildburghausen (Stat.)**, as in Route 28.

**ROUTE 30.****Weimar to Jena, Rudolstadt, Saalfeld, and Coburg, through Thuringia.**

By Weimar-Gera and Saal rails to Saalfeld and *Eichicht*; thence, by road, to Sonneberg; thence, by rail, to Coburg, &c. (10 kil. = 6 English miles; 1 German mile =  $\frac{1}{2}$  English miles)

Weimar to	Kils.	Germ. m.
Mellingen.....	8	Orlamünde..... 50
Jena.....	23	Uhlstädt..... 58
[Branch to Dorn-		Rudolstadt..... 67
burg, Camburg,		Schwarza..... 71
Grossheringen,		Saalfeld..... 78
15 m.]		Eichicht..... 87
Güschwitz.....	28	By Road to
[Branch to Roda,		Reichmannsdorf..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hermisdorf-Klos-		Sonneberg..... 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
ter-hausnitz (13		By Rail to
m.), Kraftsdorf,		Neustadt..... 5
Gera. 26 m.]		Oeslau..... 13
Rothenstein.....	41	Coburg..... 20
Kahla, &c.....	44	

**JENA (Stat.)**, in Saxe-Weimar; pronounced *Jena*.

INNS.—Sonne; Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Bär.

POPULATION, 7,000.

An old town in the valley of the Saal, where the Leutra joins it; celebrated for its *University* and for the *Battle* of 14th Oct., 1806, fought in its neighbourhood, which laid Prussia at the feet of Nap. I.; whose head quarters were at the Landgrafenburg. With 80,000 men, against 50,000 on the Prussian side, under the Prince of Hohenlöße, he caught the Prussians in a trap he had laid; even as they caught the French at Sedan, 1870. The Prussian forces were near Kötschau, the Veierzehnhelligen Tower, and a spot called

the *Schnecke*, in the Mühlthal. At the battle of *Auerstadt*, a few miles distant, fought the same day, the Duke of Brunswick was killed. The *Eichenplatz*, has been re-built since the battle, and the ramparts razed. Napoleon extracted some millions from Prussia, after the war. A stone Bridge of nine arches crosses the river.

The *University* was founded by the Elector, John Frederick, in 1558, and its tercentenary was observed in 1858. It numbers fifty professors and about six hundred students. *Schiller* was Professor of History here, in succession to Eichhorn the Orientalist; his house being close to the Observatory and marked by his bust. Here he wrote his "Thirty Years' War," and "Wallenstein." Kotzebue, author of the "Stranger," when a student was here assassinated, 1819, by another student who considered him a political traitor. The name of the assassin, George Sand, was assumed by the eccentric Madame Dudevant, the French novelist. The University was shut up from 1819 to 1825, in consequence of the radicalism of the students. Here are many rare books, MSS., and illuminations; with collections of scientific objects, casts, minerals, and other objects. Drake's bronze statue of the founder, stands in the market place. The students were great fighters (with the sword); hence this rhyme—

"Wer Kommt von Jena ungeschlagen,  
Der hat vom grossen Glück zu sagen."

i.e., the man who gets away from Jena without a scratch is a lucky fellow..

The *Stadtkirche* or *Pfarrkirche* of the fourteenth century, has a good prospect of the Saalthal from its high tower. It contains a large brass of Luther. Musäus, the scholar, a native of Jena, died here 1787. At the Fürstengraben is Drake's bust of Oken, the naturalist.

Porcelain and works in lithography figure among the productions of Jena. The old Fuchsthurm tower, on the Hausberg, commands a fine view. A railway turns off to Grossheringen, for Halle, Leipzig, &c.

**Kahla (Stat.)**

INN.—Goldner Löwe. POPULATION, 2,500.

A small town of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg, on the Saale, near the Dolenstein. Tanning is carried on here. The old fortress of Leuchtenburg is now a barrack and house of correction.

**RUDOLSTADT (Stat.)**, in the Upper part of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

INNS.—Ritter (Knight); Löwe (Lion); Adler (Eagle).

POPULATION, 6,500.

The chief town of the principality, on the Saale, on the edge of the Thüringer Wald. It is well built and has two churches, one a cathedral; with the Prince's *Castle*, of Ludwigsburg, containing some collections of natural history, &c. Above the town is another seat, called *Schloss Heidecksburg*, comprising a church, theatre, library; paintings by Carracci, Cranach, Dürer, Rembrandt, Rubens, Roos, Wouvermans; statues; casts, and engravings. The town library has 40,000 volumes.

VOLKSTADT is a beautiful spot, where Schiller passed the summer of 1788, writing his *Revolt of the Netherlands*. It has a bust of him by Dannecker; and a porcelain factory. At **Schwarza (Stat.)**, at the junction of the Schwarza with the Saal, are remains of gold-washing works.

#### **Blankenburg.**

INNS.—Löwe; Ross.

A small old town near the very ancient castle of *Griefenstein*, the birth-place of the Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg, in 1304. A steep carriage road leads up to the remains of the fort, the origin of which is lost in antiquity. Not far from it is

#### **SCHWARZBURG**, in Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.

INN.—Weisser Hirsch (White Stag).

POPULATION, 5,000.

The old seat of the princes of Schwarzburg, in the romantic valley of the *Saartzthal*, one of the finest in Thuringia. Above it rises the modern *Castle*, rebuilt 1776, including a chapel, with the family graves, an armoury, and the Kaisersaal, or Emperor's Room, containing portraits of *all* the emperors from Julius Cæsar down to Charles VI. This is the only remnant of the old building.

The *Kittelsburg*, or Trippstein, near this, is 1,625 feet high, and has a remarkably fine view. About 6 miles distant, in a forest, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Paulinzella*, founded 1105, in the Romanesque style. It was secularised at the Reformation.

Another place, 6 miles from Schwarzburg towards Ilmenau is **Königsen**, noted for its trade in drugs.

#### **SAALFELD (Stat.)**, in Saxe Meiningen.

INNS.—Goldener Anker; Hirsch; Preuss. Hof. At the "Goldener Anker" Charles V. and his prisoner, the Elector John Frederick, slept after the battle of Mühlberg, 1547.

POPULATION, 17,100.

An old fortified town on the border of the Thüringer Wald, on the Saal, with a stone bridge and two palaces. The new *Palace* has a fine view; the old is now the mint for the Duchy. St. John's, one of the four churches, is a Gothic building, erected 1212, from the profits of a neighbouring gold mine, and has some good stained windows. Here Tetzelsold his indulgences. There are copper works on an island in the river.

Near the Saale are the ruins of the Sorbenberg, a fort built by Charlemagne as a defence against the Slavonians. At Wetzelsstein are some alum works.

A monument, under poplar trees, marks the spot where Prince Louis of Prussia was mortally wounded, at the battle of Jena, Oct. 10, 1806.

#### **Höhe Eiche**, a village on a high plain.

**Reichmannsdorf**, a small town at the foot of the Goldberg, 2,470 feet high, where gold was once found. In the neighbourhood are ironstone mines. About 3 miles from this is

#### **Gräfenthal.**

INN.—Post.

POPULATION, 1,500.

A small town at the foot of a steep slaty hill, having a Church, which was a place of pilgrimage before the Reformation. The Castle of Wespenstein, an old seat of the Pappenheim family, on a steep, overlooks a fine prospect.

#### **Sonneburg (Stat.)**

INNS.—Krug; Bär.

POPULATION, 3,900.

A very old town, noted for the manufacture of children's toys of every sort, in wood, and papier mâché, for which there are several factories. It has a modern Gothic Church, and a School of Design. On the road to Hildburghausen is

**Schalkau**, and its fine Gothic Church; about 1 mile from which are the ruins of the Schaumburg's old Castle, destroyed in the Thirty Years War. **Blessberg**, beyond it, has a splendid view of the upper country of Meiningen. Another mile to **Eisfeld (Stat.)** (See Route 28.)

**Neustadt-on-the-Haide (Stat.)**, in Saxe Coburg-Gotha.

*Inn.*—Halber Mond.

POPULATION, 2,500.

A small town on the Rethen, at the foot of the Mupberg or Mupp Hill. It contains two churches and a *Castle* of the Duke of Meiningen, and has a good trade in Sonneburg toys. Hops and tobacco are grown. The beer is good here.

**Coburg (Stat.)**, as in Route 28.

## ROUTE 31.

**Berlin to Dresden** (10 kils = 6 English miles.

Berlin to	kils.	Elsterwerda	kils.
Südende	6	[Lines to Riesa,	123
Marienfelde	9	Röern, &c.]	
Rangsdorf	24	Grossenhain	141
Zossen	33	Weinböhla	157
Clasdorf	56	Cossebanda	168
Ukro	76	Dresden	177
Brenitz	93		
Kirchhain	103		
[Branches to Cottbus,		English miles	106
Falkenberg, and Torgau]			

The above is the new direct line, passing nothing of interest. An alternative line runs *via* Herberg (63 miles), Falkenberg, Röderau (88 miles), &c. A third line is *via* Lübbenau, Calau, *Kamenz*, *Arnsdorf*, Radeberg.

**Jüterbog (Stat.)**

**Herzberg (Stat.)**, a town, on the Black Elster, with cloth factories and potteries. Pop. 3,000.

**Falkenberg (Stat.)**, the centre of six lines, to Torgau, Wittenberg (opened 1875), Cottbus, &c.

**TORGAU (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony.

*HOTELS.*—Anker; Goldener Löwe.

POPULATION, 12,000.

A strong fortress and trading town, on the marshes of the Elbe, taken from the French in the War of Independence by the Prussians, 1814. The French converted it into a military port in 1809, when Hartenfels, the old Castle of the Princes of Saxony, standing on a rock, was turned into a magazine. A bridge 860 feet long, and 20 feet

broad, crosses the river, half being covered and built of wood; the uncovered half is stone. The principal Church contains paintings by L. Cranach, and the grave of Luther's wife, Catherine Bora. Here the Reformer drew up the Articles of Torgau, 1530, on which the Confession of Augsburg is based; and here the Torgau protest against Crypto-Calvanism was signed. In the neighbourhood is *Lupitz* where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 23rd November, 1760. The royal stud is at Graditz. Three miles west of Torgau is

**Annaberg**, with a Royal Castle and Institution for soldiers' sons. Near it is *Lochauer Haide*, where the Elector John Frederick was made prisoner in the battle against Charles V. and Maurice of Saxony. A rail was made from here, 1872, *via* Weipert, to Comotau or *Komotau*, in Bohemia (Route 59). Dresden may be also reached from Komotau, *via* Tepitz and Bodenach (Routes 31A and 58A, by a line completed 1873).

**Röderau (Stat.)**, in Saxony; from which a branch was opened, 1875, to *Elsterwerda*. For the rest of the line towards Dresden, see Route 32.

## ROUTE 31—Continued.

### KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

#### DRESDEN,

The capital of the Kingdom of Saxony.

POPULATION, 197,300, chiefly Protestant.

*HOTELS.*—Victoria Hotel.—This magnificent, first-rate, and highly-recommended house, kept by Mr. Weiss.

Great Union Hotel: well situated, near the Railway Station for Carlsbad, Vienna, &c. Moderate charges; deservedly recommended.

Hotel Goldner Engel.—Kept by Jos. Henrion. A very good house; highly recommended.

Hotel de Saxe—Old established first-class; in the centre of the town.

Hotel de Belle Vue—First-class hotel, with 150 comfortable rooms.

Private board and lodging may be had.

Restaurant.—De Russie, by Schladitz, 8, Wilsdrufferstrasse.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Dresden railway stations are distant about a mile from the principal hotels in the city. The Leipzig terminus is at

Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe. Fiacres and Omnibuses to all parts.

Between Dresden and Prague (at Bodenbach) passports are given up, examined, and reclaimed before departure of train. Baggage of travellers is scarcely looked at. The same on leaving the Austrian frontier.

CABS.—1 to 4 persons, by the course, 50 to 90 pf.; by the hour, 1 mark 20 pf. to 2 ms. 20 pf.

Carriage and pair, 4 marks an hour; half-a-day, 12 ms.; the day, 21 ms.

Drosken (or cabs), with one horse, for three persons and baggage, 80 pf.

Valet de place, per day, 4 marks

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Burxdorf, Herzberg, and Berlin; to Reichenburg and Gorlitz; to Riesa and Leipsic, thence via Cologne and Ostend to London, in 38 to 40 hours; to Lobau and Breslau; to Prague, Brunn, and Vienna; to Chemnitz.

Tramway to Blasewitz, Plauen, &c.

Steamers up the Elbe to the Saxon Switzerland at six, nine, and twelve o'clock. The quickest way to visit it is by rail to Potscha, cross the Elbe to Wehlen ascend the Bastel, thence to Schandau, and sleep. Next day, visit the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and the Prebischthor, to Herniskretchen; and take the five o'clock steamer back to Dresden.

Coming down by rail from Prague, it will be well to get out at Aussig, and take the steamer; the small sacrifice of time being repaid by the beauty of the scenery.

BRITISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, RESIDENT.

ENGLISH SERVICE at 11 and 4. Scotch and American churches. Roman Catholic, at 11, musical mass. See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide* for particulars.

RESIDENT BANKERS AND EXCHANGE OFFICES, AND PHYSICIANS.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

OPERA AND THEATRES.—Performances at 7.

CLUBS.—English Club; American Club; Saxon Bohemia Mountain Club.

POST-OFFICE.—Near Zwinger. Letters posted before three p.m. are forwarded the same day. Letters for London take about three days. Daily post from England and France.

Telegraph in Waisenhaus Strasse.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—The Dresden Gallery, open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday free, 10 to 4; on other days, by payment. Catalogue, 30 gr. Green Vault (Grüne Gewölbe), the jewels, and armoury by ticket for six persons, 2 thalers. Royal Library, open daily. Frauenkirche. Catholic Church. Synagogue. Zwinge and Japanese Palaces. Academy of Arts. Miniatures for brooches are painted at a moderate price. Copies of gallery pictures from 5s. upwards. For sights, and days for visiting, see the "Dresdener Anzeiger" daily paper.

Dresden, the seat of the Saxon Government, occupies a bend of the Elbe, where the Weissenitz joins it, on a plain about 400 feet above sea level, at the junction of the rails to Leipsic, Chemnitz, Prague, and Breslau. It stands at a point about equi-distant from Hamburg, Frankfort, Munich, and Vienna, *viz.*, about 350 miles; and is 150 miles from Berlin, the capital of the German Empire of which it is a member. Within view of the city, or not far distant from it, are the hills and vineyards about Meissen on the north; the heights of the Saxon Switzerland, the most romantic part of the Elbe, on the east; the Erzgebirge Hills, on the south and south-west; and the Pleuensiche Grund, or Vale of Rocks, on the Weisseritz, on the west.

It has not only a pleasant neighbourhood, but it is a pleasant and inviting place to live at; offering good society, and all the resources of a capital in its collections, shops, and means of enjoyment.

There are eleven Gates, on the site of the old walls and ramparts, which, since 1811, have been replaced by gardens and buildings; twenty-seven Squares, of which four are in the old town, and some of which have been renamed after the Emperor, Prince Albert of Saxony, and other heroes of the war; about twenty Churches (six being Catholic), and five synagogues.

The houses are of stone, generally five to six stories high. The Fountain in the Bauzenar Platz is supplied by an Artesian Well, 420 yards deep. A large and handsome Gothic Fountain (1844) stands between the Post Office and Polytechnic School.

Dresden is divided into Altstadt, or Old Town on the south side of the river and Neustadt on





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the north side; the two being connected by three bridges, a fourth is in progress. The rock at Wehlen has been cleared away.

The Altstadt has the Pirna suburb and Grosser Garten on the east; and the Friedrichstadt and Wilsdruff suburbs, adjacent to the Weisseritz on the west. In this half of the capital are the Altmarkt and Neumarkt, Anton Platz and Theatre Platz, the Royal Palace, Green Vault and Picture Gallery, the Zwinger Palace, the Brühl Palace and Terrace, facing the river, the Post Office, Theatre and Arsenal, the Frauenkirche, Catholic and other principal Churches. The Brühl, with its Cafés and steps up to the bridge is a favourite promenade. In the Neustadt, on the north of the Elbe, are the Neu Anbau or Anton suburb, the Japanese Palace and the Palais Platz, the Neustädter markt and Bautzner Platz, Military Academy and Hospital, Cavalry Barracks, Trinity Church, and the principal Railway Stations for the Leipsic and Prague lines.

The Elbbrücke (*Elbe Bridge*), or principal bridge of the city, is a handsome structure of stone, extending from Brühl Terrace to the Neustadt, on sixteen arches; and is 1420 feet long, and 36 feet broad. It was rebuilt by M. Pöpelmann, 1727-31, in the reign of Augustus II., in a solid style, strong enough to resist the force of the ice when the river is frozen. The floods and ice of the 13th March, 1845, carried away a bronze crucifix erected by the Elector, Johann George II., on the fifth arch. One arch blown up by Davoust in his retreat to Leipsic 1814, was restored 1814. There was a bridge here as early as 1119, which was rebuilt 1344 by the sale of Papal dispensations. It is the rule to take the right-hand side of the bridge in passing over. Below this bridge is the *Marienbrücke*, on fourteen arches, built for the railway, and having a carriage and footway as well. It is 1,480 feet long, 62 feet broad, and 40 feet high.

A short bridge crosses the Weisseritz to the Friedrichstadt suburb.

From Elbbrücke, a long thoroughfare runs north through the Neustadt, pass the Markt Platz to the Bautzner Platz. In the Markt Platz stands Wiedermann's equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.*, in copper, erected 1735. He is dressed in the Roman

style; and the horse is distinguished by a large bushy tail.

Near the Arsenal, in the Brühl Garden, is the *Monument of the Elector Maurice*, killed at Sievershausen, 1553. This is a groupe including his brother Augustus (whom he appointed his successor), with their wives, and Death holding a scythe. It is above three centuries old, but was forgotten and thrown aside till the razing of the fortifications brought it to light again, 1811.

A large iron bust of King Antony was placed in the Anton Stadt, in 1638. The House of Assembly or Landstände, where the Estates meet, is a building two stories high, in Pirnaische Gasse

The Town Hall (Rathhaus) is in the Alt Markt. The *Post-Office* is an extensive and handsome structure. In the Dohnaplatz is the Kreuz School, by Arnold, one of many excellent schools here. Tieck's House was a tall red house at the corner of the Altmarkt.

**CHURCHES.**—The *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady), in the Neumarkt, the largest and handsomest in Dresden, built 1726-38, by Bähr, of stone, in the Italian style, an imitation of St. Peter's. There is a fine view from the dome, which is 376 feet high, and so strong that it successfully resisted the cannon balls in Frederick the Great's siege of 1760. The ascent is easy. Fee 2 m. It is fitted up something like a theatre inside. In the cupola are the Four Evangelists and Virtues. The altar-piece is Christ on the Mount of Olives. The fine organ is by Silbermann, has 44 stops, and 6,000 pipes. The catacombs are deep and capacious.

The *Catholic* or Court Church (Schlosskirche), built close to the Royal Palace (Schloss) to which it is joined by a covered way over the street, was built in the Italian style, 1739-51, by Chiaverro, for Frederick Augustus II. It has a flat roof and a pyramidal steeple in three stories, 312 feet high, one of the loftiest in Dresden. Round the roof are 64 Apostles and Saints; and at the doorway are the Four Evangelists. The centre comprises two larger chapels to St. Beuno and St. Fr. Xavier, and several smaller ones, adorned with paintings, statues, altars, and carved work. The Director of the Opera, with his band, conducts the musical part of the service, &c., at the Sunday Mass

(eleven and four), when the church is usually crowded. At the high altar, constructed of native marble by the Brothers Aglio, is the Ascension by Raphael Mengs. The altar-pieces of the side churches are by Count Rotari, viz.: The death of Xavier, and the Virgin appearing to Ignatius Loyola. The Sacrament Chapel is inlaid with marble, and has a painted ceiling by Torelli. The chapel of St. John Nepomuck has scenes from his life, by Palko; St. Beuno's chapel, paintings by Torelli; chapel of the Holy Cross, a fine altar-piece by Hütin, and a ceiling by Thiele. Statues by Bernini, in the Magdalen and Xavier chapels. The chancel wood-carving by Pernozen.

The *Sophieen*, or Hofkirche (Court Church) for Protestants, in Great Brüdergasse, built 1351, was part of a convent, converted into a City church in 1599, by Sophia, widow of the Elector Christian. At the High Altar is a Crucifixion, by Rossini; with an *Ecce Homo* to the memory of that sculptor. The confession chapel has an altar, on marble pillars, which were brought by Duke Albert from Palestine, 1476. A monument of the wife of Duke Maurice represents her and her two children, before a large ivory crucifix, in one piece.

The *Kreuzkirche* (Church of the Cross), near the Altmarkt, is a rectangular pile with a steeple in three stories, 305 feet high.

The *Annenkirche* in Wilsdruffer suburb has a good altar, and a beautiful ceiling by Müller.

The *Pfarrkirche* (Parish Church) in Neustadt, contains a stone altar representing the Ten Virgins. In the churchyard is the Todtentanz, or Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures of every age and rank, in rough sandstone, carved 1534; also a monument to the soldiers who fell in the riots of 1849; and the graves of Adelung, the philologist; Tiedge, Botcher, &c.

The *Synagogue* opposite the Botanical Garden, is a handsome building, by Semper, 1840; in the Oriental style.

**PALACES AND COLLECTIONS.**—There are four principal Palaces, of which three are in the Altstadt, and one, the Japanese Palace, in the Neustadt, viz.—

The *Royal Palace*, or Schloss, containing the *Green Vault* and the *Jewels*. Open at any time to parties of six for 6 marks. The *Prinzen Palais* is

behind the Schloss. It has some family portraits, a library of 10,000 vols., with collections of gravings and porcelain.

The *Japanese Palace* (Augusteum or Mt containing the Porcelain (Dresden China), L Antiques, and Coins.

The *Zwinger*, containing the *Dresden Gem Pictures*, Armoury, Casts, and Historical tions.

The *Brühl Palace*, was sometime the residence of the Queen Dowager, on the Brühl. To a promenade a quarter of a mile long, overlooking the Elbe. There is another small Palace *Morcolini*, in Grosse Garten, the head quarters of Napoleon, in 1813. Here are a private Collection of Engravings and Drawings, Mutiali's Neptune and Amphitrite in the group.

1. The *Royal Palace* (Schloss) near Schloss P and Elbbrücke is a large, irregular pile, part Gothic and later styles. It includes an Audience Chamber, with a ceiling by Sylvester; a Throne Room, with frescoes, by Bendemann, from the of Henry the Fowler, &c.; a Prachtzimmer, Chamber of Ceremony, where the Sovereign receives the Legislature; a Chapel, adorned with paintings by Rubens and Mengs; and the Royal Library; but the great attraction is the unequalled collection of rare and valuable *Jewels*, and works of art, in the *Grüne Gewölbe* or *Green Vaults*, on the ground floor, kept here for security, like the English jewels in the Tower. As at the Tower, the visitor is hurried through at a rate which prevents a close examination. The Collection dates from the fifteenth century, but was chiefly made by Augustus the Strong, and is valued at a million sterling at least. It consists of precious stones, pearls, works in gold, silver, ivory, amber, &c., in eight rooms, painted green and lined with mirrors set in marble and serpentine.

In the 1st room—are Bronzes, Copies of Italian and other works of art. The Farnese Bull. Rape of Proserpine. Equestrian statues of Louis XIV.; Peter the Great; Augustus II.; and Charles II., of England; the last cut out of a solid piece of iron.

2nd Room—Ivory collection—Overthrow of Lucifer and his Angels, being a group of ninety-two

of ivory 18 inches; Saxon pearls and oriental pearls; a breast knot of 18 large diamonds; elonged to Luther; boulder knots, &c.; a hat clasp, weighing 160 grains, the Strong; wedding seven orders of the

chloss, was built by each of one piece (ermann's Saxonia.

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PALACES AND Co principal Palaces, Aldstadt, and one, Neudstadt, viz.—

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figures, carved from a single piece of Ivory 16 inches high. Two horses' heads and a crucifix, said to be by M. Angelo; Diana and Actæon, &c.

3rd Room—Mosaics, shells, corals, ambers, enamels—Florentine mosaics; a cabinet entirely of amber, 56 inches high; chimney piece, of Dresden porcelain, with ornaments made of Saxon minerals; Madonna and Ecce Homo, by R. Mengs; portraits by Dinglinger.

4th Room—Gold and silver plate—Goblet 2½ yards high moved by mechanism; four massive gold cups; a gold shell, ornamented with sapphires, presented by Peter the Great to Augustus the Strong; christening font of the Saxon family, &c. The plate was used by the Electors at the Imperial Coronation.

5th Room—Vessels of agate, jasper, rock, crystal, &c. Above 1,100 gems and Cameos. Two rich goblets entirely of cameos; onyx cameo, with a portrait of Augustus, &c.

6th and 7th Rooms—Pearls and other ornaments used at the King's Coronation—Carvings in alabaster and wax, &c. Figure of the Spanish Court Dwarf of Charles II.'s time, made of one pearl, the size of a hen's egg. Pearl figures in the form of dolls. Ivory carvings. Group of drunken musicians. A gold Egg, out of which comes a gold hen; from the hen, a crown; from this a seal ring; and from this a small brilliant ring. Wood Carvings by Colin of Malines, and A. Dürer.

8th Room—the richest of all, containing gems, jewels, weapons, &c., of great value; the Regalia of Saxony; the decorations of the Order of St. Heinrich, the Garter, White Eagle, Golden Fleece, and many other orders. One attraction is the Court of Aurungzebe, the Great Mogul seated on his throne; 132 figures in all. It is of enamelled gold, on a silver plate; and occupied Dinglinger, the artist and court jeweller, eight years, at a cost of nearly 60,000 thalers.

Here also is the largest Onyx known, 6½ inches high, 4½ inches broad, forming a medallion, with precious stones, valued at 48,000 thalers. Immense emeralds, and silver from the Freiburg mines.

The Jewels are in six compartments, and consist of sapphires, emeralds, rubies, strings of

Saxon pearls, and oriental pearls; a breast knot of 661 brilliants; a necklace of 38 large diamonds; 63 costly rings, two of which belonged to Luther; coat and waistcoat buttons, shoulder knots, &c.; sword hilt, covered with brilliants; a hat clasp, with a famous green brilliant weighing 160 grains, which belonged to Augustus the Strong; wedding and gala ornaments, &c.; and seven orders of the Golden Fleece, &c.

The Main Guard, near the Schloss, was built by Schinkel, 1831. The pillars are each of one piece of stone. In the pediment is Hermann's Saxonia.

2. The *Japanese Palace*, or Augusteum, in the Neustadt, on the north bank of the Elbe, is a curious pile, built by Fleming, 1717, for Augustus II., as a summer residence, and ornamented with some oriental figures, from whence it derives its name. Here are several collections, viz.: (A.)—Porcelain Collection; (B.)—Collection of Antiques; (C.)—Cabinet of Coins; (D.)—Royal Library.

(A.)—The *Porcelain Collection*, is on the ground floor of the palace, and consists of nearly twenty rooms, with more than 600,000 pieces of china, chronologically arranged from the first rude attempts to the finest productions of Meissen work. Here are specimens of Sèvres (given by Napoleon), Italian, Chinese, and Japanese porcelain; Florentine and Roman mosaics; Saxon marbles; and many beautiful vases and figures. Several of Böttger's earliest attempts are here. Admission free almost daily from two to four; on other days, six marks for six persons. The Royal Factory for Dresden china is at Meissen, two or three hours down the river. It is sold at the dépôt, in Augustus Strasse, Dresden.

(B.) *Collection of Antiques*, or Statuary, begun 1725, and filling twelve rooms. Open, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 1, in summer.

In the 1st Room—two Lions, by Syenit; Busts of Maurice of Saxony and Marshal Saxe; Saxon Electors and Kings; copy of M. Angelo's "Day and Night."

2nd Room—Nessus and Dejanira, by Giovanni da Bologna; Hercules and Antæus; Rape of Proserpine; Pan carrying off Helen; Bronze busts of Richelieu, Charles I. of England, and Gustavus Adolphus.

3rd Room—Fragment of Pallas Promachos (or the Dresden Minerva); Head of Niobe; Silenus reposing on a wine skin; Statues of Neptune and Jupiter.

4th Room—A young Athlete; Head of a bearded Bacchus; Hercules; Bust of Ajax.

5th Room—Group of Venus, Cupid, and Psyche; Head of Domitian; Empress Plotina; Trajan; Busts of Empress Domitia, and Marciana, sister of Trajan.

6th Room—Matron and two daughters, from Herculaneum, in an almost perfect state; and one of the greatest ornaments of the collection. Cupid playing with a Lion. Busts of Marcus Aurelius, and Lucilla, his daughter; Bust and Head of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus.

7th Room—Torso of a wounded Gladiator; Satyr, fighting with an Hermaphrodite; the dead Son of Niobe; Statues of Neptune, Dancing Faun, Diana, Venus; Busts of Hellogabalus and his first wife.

8th Room—Four Romans playing at tennis, supposed to have been found in Adrian's Villa, at Tivoli; Head of Lucius Verus; bas-relief with triumphal march of Lucius Verus; Bust of Marcus Aurelius.

9th Room—Ariadne at Naxos; Antinous Bacchus; Athlete annointing his neck; Venus, the head and torso, original, the rest restored. Busts of Caligula.

The remaining rooms contain terra-cottas, vases, and Saxon antiquities.

(C.) The *Cabinet of Coins*, rich in medals of honour and Saxon coins. It was begun 1716. It is difficult for strangers to gain admission.

(D.) The *Library*, on the first and second floors, is one of the largest in Germany; containing about 500,000 vols., and 3,000 MSS.; 20,000 maps, and 150,000 pamphlets.

Among the curiosities are—A. Dürer's Treatise on Proportion, with his own sketches; 1,600 early printed books, of the fifteenth century; letters of Luther, Melancthon, and Grotius; several books of autographs; a Mexican MS., on aloe leaves; Bajazet's Koran, and other Eastern MSS.; also a book which belonged to Charles the Bold and

René of Anjou. Adelung, who was librarian, died here in 1806. Open every day, except Sunday, from nine to one, to all persons who wish to read or consult authors. Residents are allowed to borrow books; and strangers also, by giving good security.

3. The **Zwinger**, in Theatre Platz, near the Schloss, is part of a large Palace, designed by Augustus I., but never completed. It forms a quadrangle in the Renaissance style, 260 paces long, by 170 broad, with three porticos and six pavilions. In the court are four fountains and 300 orange trees, with Rietschel's bronze statue of Frederick Augustus, supported by emblematic figures by Semper, in the pedestal. The side nearest the Platz, containing the Museum and Picture Gallery, with its Corinthian columns, was rebuilt by Semper, 1855, subsequent to the insurrection of 1849; when this side, with the Natural History and Botanical collections, was burnt down, as well as the Opera House adjoining. It is adorned with statues and bas-reliefs, by Rietschel and Hähnel.

Besides the Picture Gallery, it contains the Historical Museum, the Armoury and Gallery of Arms, Mathematical and Physical Instruments, Model-room, Casts of the Elgin and other marbles, the Engravings, and Archives.

The *Picture Gallery* is one of the finest collections in Germany, numbering upwards of 2,400 works, begun by Duke George, and greatly added to by Augustus II. and Augustus III. The latter purchased the best picture of the collection, Raphael's famous *Madonna di San Sisto*, and other valuable works. There are noticeable views of Dresden, by Bellotti. German and French catalogues are sold in the building.

Under the dome of the Gallery are Tapestries after Raphael's cartoons. In one wing are the rooms for the Italian Schools, ending in *Raphael's Madonna*; in the other are the Spanish, Flemish, and German Schools, terminating with *Holbein's Madonna*, at the opposite corner to Raphael's. The larger rooms are lettered; the smaller cabinets are numbered. There are upwards of 450 Italian pictures and 500 Flemish.

The *Madonna di San Sisto*, so called after Pope St. Sixtus who figures in it, and one of the most

beautiful of Raphael's productions, was bought 1753, at Piacenza, for £8,000. It represents the Madonna and Child, with the old Pope, St. Barbara, and two children as Angels; all life size. It is painted on silk, and, hence, is thought to have been done for a flag to be carried in processions. There is a cartoon of it in our National Gallery.

Leaving this room as the starting-point, some of the most noticeable works in the rooms which succeed it, are the following:—

C. Dolci's St. Cecilia. Garofalo's Bacchus and Ariadne; Mary and Child. G. Romano's Holy Family, called the "Madonna della Scodella," or with the Porringer. A. Turchi's David with Goliath's Head. Correggio's Madonna and Four Saints; Madonna and Three Saints; Adoration of the Shepherds called "La Notte," the Night Piece. A. del Sarto's Sacrifice of Abraham. L. Signorelli's Holy Family. Giorgione's Jacob and Rachael. Titian's Portraits of his daughter Lavinia; of P. Aretino; and Venus and Cupid. Guercino's Lot and his daughters. Guido's Ninus and Semiramis. Caravaggio's Card Players. Correggio's Magdalen. Baroccio's Hagar and Ishmael. L. da Vinci's Virgin and Child. Palma Vecchio's Three Daughters. Titian's Christ and the Pharisee, called "Christo Della Moneta." Cignani's Joseph and Potiphar's Wife. C. Lorraine's Flight into Egypt. Zubaran's St. Francis d'Assisi. Murillo's St. Roderick, crowned by the Angel; which belonged to Louis Philippe. Spagnoletto's St. Mary the Egyptian. Rubens's Portrait of his two Sons; Neptune and the Tempest. Garden of Love. Vandyck's Charles I., and his Three Children of Charles I. F. Bol's Flight into Egypt. Rembrandt's Sacrifice of Manoa. *Holbein's Madonna and Child*; with Burgomaster Thaler and his Family. This Holbein, is one of the choicest things in the collection. Also, his Portrait of Henry VIII's Goldsmith's, Morett. G. Dow's Hermit in Prayer. Portraits by Denner, Nattier, Gerard, Sylvester, &c. Several Battle pieces. Modern paintings by Saxon artists, Peschel, Dahl, Hübner, Rotari, and others. Finally, a collection of 200 Minatures of Kings and Emperors. An exhibition of Holbeins was held here, 1871, to which the Queen sent a loan of several from England.

The *Historical Museum* or Rüstkammer, in the Zwinger, contains a curious and valuable collection of objects, relating to Saxon bygone times, portraits, painted windows, inlaid armour, weapons, furniture, drinking vessels, &c. Open in summer, almost daily from 8 to 4, by tickets, for a small fee, near the Museum. On other days, by payment of 6 m. for seven persons.

1st Room—contains portraits of Saxon Princes; a goblet of rhinoceros horn; drinking vessels; old stained glass; the work-table of the Electress Anne; Luther's sacramental cup, and the sword he wore at Wartburg, when disguised as Yunker Georg (Squire George); also a cabinet presented to him by the Elector.

2nd Room—Hunting weapons, bows, knives, horns &c. Implements of gardening, turning, &c., used by the Elector Augustus I.; the cross bows of the Elector Maurice and John Frederick; hunting horn of Henry IV., of France; dogs' collars; embroidered game bags, &c.

3rd Room—Tournament Gallery, with rows of horsemen in armour, some very splendid, others of weighty metal. Among them are two coats of armour of solid silver; two others of the Elector Christian II. made by the celebrated Kollmann, of Augsburg, one being covered with mythological figures, in relief. A suit of black armour, used at royal funerals.

4th Room—Second Gallery, containing warlike weapons, swords, spears, shields of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; shields of the Hussites; and a portrait of Ziska, the Bohemian leader, and his coat of armour. The sword of Thomas Münzer, the leader of the Thuringian peasants, 1525; this is a short dagger kind of sword, with a Runic calendar on it. The dagger of Rudolph, of Swabia, 1080, and the sword of Don John of Austria, the General at Lepanto.

Among the coats of armour, is that of Henry the Pious, with the chain by which he wished to hang the Frieslanders; three suits of the Elector Maurice, with a cabinet containing his bloody sash, and the ball which killed him at Sievershausen, 1553, fired by a traitor, it is said; the cuirass of Augustus II., called the Strong, weighing 100 lbs.; the armour and sabre of John Sobieski, King of Poland; Tilly's general's staff;



armour of Gustavus Adolphus, with his sword and baton; the Turkish colours and horse's tail, carried off by the Saxons from Vienna, 1683; a Polish battle scythe; and other objects, all arranged chronologically

5th Room—Collection of fire-arms from the fifteenth century to the present time; among them are two pistols of Charles XII., of Sweden, at the battle of Friedrichshall, where he was killed; pistols of Louis XIV., and of the Elector Maurice, of Saxony.

6th Room—Contains harness and trappings, robes, &c., used at coronations and public occasions; some of the harness being inlaid with pearls and rubies, and other precious stones; also state robes; a collection of shoes of different countries; saddles; trophies; sledge bells of silver; an iron stirrup and remarkable spur, &c.

7th Room—This room contains the tent of the Vizier Kara Mustapha, taken at the siege of Vienna, 1683; also Turkish carpets, arms, &c.

8th Room—A collection of arms and dresses of various savage nations, arranged by Professor Pöppig.

9th Room—Handsome weapons and harness; amongst which are the riding equipage inlaid with brilliants, and the dress worn by Augustus the Strong at his coronation, at Cracow; and the horseshoe which he broke with the fingers of one hand; Napoleon's saddle and boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden, 1813, and his coronation shoes.

The *Museum of Natural History* occupies the lower rooms of the Zwinger. It was partly injured during the insurrection of May, 1849, when the Herbarium of Professor Reichenbach was destroyed; this has been replaced by a botanical collection given by the Queen Dowager.

Here are 6,000 specimens of birds; also minerals from the Saxon mines, among which is a mass of fine silver which served as a table for the Elector at the Schneeberg mine.

The *Print Room* or Cabinet of Engravings, in the ground floor, fills 12 rooms. It contains more than 300,000 prints, from the first discovery of the art, about 1466, to the present time; including some rare specimens by Pollajuola, Finiguerra,

Albert Dürer, Van Eyck, &c. Also a collection of designs by the old masters; coloured engravings; and oriental paintings; and an interesting collection of above 300 portraits of celebrated persons of modern times, with their autographs attached. It was founded by Vogel, the Dresden painter, and presented by him to the collection in 1832.

Underneath the picture gallery are the *Plaster Casts* of the best antique statues collected by Raphael Mengs, the artist, assisted by Blänconi, and afterwards purchased by Fred. Augustus of Saxony. The casts include copies of the Laocoon, and the Dying Gladiator; the Elgin marbles; Venus of Milo, and de Medici; Cupid and Psyche; the Discobolus; the Farnese Hercules; Vatican Apollo; Barberina Faun; and many fine antique vases. Also casts of mediæval and modern masters, among which are some by Thorwaldsen, presented by himself to the museum; with the Twelve Apostles of Sebalduskirche in Nuremberg; and the Victory at Berlin.

The Museum is open free on Tuesday and Friday from 10 to 12 during the summer months. On other days for a small fee.

The Academy of Art and the Art Exhibition are on the Brühl Terrace.

In the *Cemetery* at Neustadt (Neustädter Kirchhof) annexed to the parish Church, is the *Totentanz*, or Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in rough sandstone, as above-mentioned.

The Roman Catholic *Cemetery* is in the Friedrichstadt, near the Ostia Gehege, a well-wooded spot. It contains the tomb of Permoser, the sculptor (a Descent from the Cross), by himself; the two painters Casanova; of Schlegel; the painter Gerard von Kigelchen, murdered at Dresden, 1820; of Weber; and Dorothea Tieck. Weber composed his *Der Freischütz* at Hosterwitz, near Dresden, and was the Director of the Opera here. A *Statue* of him, by Rietschel, faces

The *New Court Theatre*, a handsome building, facing the Court Church, rebuilt since a fire, 1869, by Professor Semper. It holds 1,700 persons, and is nearly 240 feet square, and 90 feet high. The *Curtain* is by Hubner. At the entrance are niched statues of Gütethe, Schiller, Glück, Mozart, Molière, Aristophanes, Shakespeare, and Euripides,

by Rietschel and Hähnel. The reliefs on the face of the building are by Hähnel. Schillings' Bacchus and Ariadne stands in front.

The Medical School, formerly the Academical Buildings, has some paintings by Cassanova, in the basement. The Kaufhalle for the Trades is faced by a colonnade.

The Freemasons' Lodge in the Ostra-allée is a very fine building in the Florentine style; and the Orangerie Haus here also deserves notice.

At the end of the Oberseegasse is Dr. Struve's Mineral Water Institution, built 1821, and resorted to by patients in summer. The *Grosse Garten*, on the east, is a fine park, containing some wooded clumps, vases, and marble groups by Corralini, and Balestre. In the centre of it the *Marcolini Palace*, a summer residence of the King (p101)—which was the scene of the *great Battle of Dresden*, 27th August, 1813, when the Allies advanced on the city, then occupied by Napoleon, and were defeated with the loss of 25,000; a result brought about chiefly by Murat's splendid cavalry charge on the Austrian foot at Löbena. The total number of combatants was upwards of 300,000. This was the last pitched battle in which Napoleon was victor. It was attended with the death of the poet Körner, who wrote the well-known lines to his Sword just before the battle, and of Moreau, as mentioned below.

**ENVIRONS.**—The *Linkes Bad*, or Baths of Link, on the borders of the river, in the Schiller Strasse, is a garden beautifully situated, affording a fine view of Dresden. *Wolfshügel* is another fine point of view. A little farther on, is the *Waldschasschen Brewery*, celebrated for its beer and the fine view from its terrace; and accessible by omnibus. Near this is *Albrechtsburg*, once the property of Lord Findlater, a Scotch peer; latterly a palace belonging to Countess Hohenhau, wife of Prince Albert of Prussia.

More distant excursions to *Königsweinsberg*, the former residence of the Dowager Queen, where there is a splendid view; and

To *Loschwitz*, on the right bank of the Elbe, where *Schiller* resided in a house belonging to the father of Körner, and wrote his "Don Carlos."

At *Blasewitz* the birthplace of the composer Naumann, opposite Loschwitz, lived "Gustel Von Blesewitz," the daughter of a clergyman there, whom Schiller has introduced into his "Wallenstein's Lager," in revenge for her dislike to him.

At *Racknitz*, south-east of the town is the Monument to Moreau, a block of stone with a helmet on it, placed between three oaks. Moreau, sitting on horseback by the Emperor Alexander's side, at the battle of Dresden just mentioned (in which he fought against Napoleon), was struck by a ball which passed through one leg, through his horse, and through his other leg; it was fired at the distance of 2,000 yards. His legs were buried on the spot, and his body was taken to St. Petersburg. Not far from this monument, at the *Grenzstein*, is a fine view towards Saxon Switzerland.

An excursion may be made to Tharand, passing *Feldschlösschen*, and *Plauensche Grund*, a romantic valley on the *Weisseritz*, shut in by walls of red sandstone. There is an inn where Hungarian wine and other refreshments may be had. *Plauen*, on the Chemnitz railway, is the nearest station. Further on is a well-known inn, called "The Steiger," and still higher is the "Juchhe Inn," both remarkable for good prospects.

At *Hainsberg*, the *Wilde* and *Rothe Weisseritz* rivers unite; and beyond this is

### Tharandt. (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Hirsch; Das Bad; Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 1,800.

An ancient and picturesque place, in the valley of the *Weisseritz*. Mineral waters are drunk here; it is well known for its celebrated *Forst-Academie*, which yearly draws thither a number of students. The finest points are—*Burg Tharand*, a ruined hunting seat of the Saxon princes, and the *Forstgarten*, containing the *Belvedere temple*, besides a beech wood with its splendid trees, "Die Heiligen Hallen."

Another excursion from Dresden is to

*Moritzburg*, a royal hunting seat, 9 miles from Dresden; built 1542 by the Elector Maurice, and enlarged by Augustus the Strong, 1722. The

tapestry of one of the 250 rooms is worked from the feathers of South American birds. In the dining-room, are seventy-one very rare stags' horns; one of great size, the root being turned into a drinking cup. Four pairs of twisted horns remain as they were entangled by the living animals in fight. The paintings are chiefly hunting scenes. There is a pheasantry in the grounds.

*Kreische*, about 9 miles from Dresden, is another fine spot with a bathing-house. It is the seat of the straw-plait manufacture. *Augustus Bad*, near the Radeberg Station (p. 121), is frequented in the season; also the beautiful Seifersdorf valley. Pillnitz, and Schandau are in the Saxon Switzerland.

## ROUTE 31A.

### Dresden to Saxon Switzerland.

(Sächsische Schweiz.)

This is a picturesque and hilly part of the Elbe in the highlands of Meissen, beginning about 8 miles above Dresden, much visited by tourists and the inhabitants of the capital. It extends from Pirna, past Königsberg and Schandau, to Tetschen, on the Bohemian frontier, and for about six to eight miles inland. *Mazen*, 15 miles from Dresden, is in the heart of the district. To the north of it are the sheep walks which yield the fine Saxony wool. There are no lakes or glaciers, or high mountains, to astonish the traveller, who might otherwise expect them, on account of the popular name of this district; but it offers several fine points of view, and is remarkable for its geological character. The high rocky walls of the Elbe, on both sides, are pierced by deep ravines and valleys—so narrow in some cases that they can only be travelled on foot. Broken rocks are piled together in the most fantastic shapes, occasioned by the gradual washing away of the soft sandstone. The highest points are the Great Winterberg, 1,850 feet above the sea; the Lilienstein, opposite Königsberg, 1,340 feet; the Porsberg, near Pillnitz, and Mount Calta, near Pirna, each about 1,170 feet.

All the best points are easily accessible, by steamer, up the river, at six, nine, and two o'clock; or by the *Dresden and Prague Rail*, five trains a day. The rail follows the south bank, with stations as below, near the landing places of the steamers, and

from which the principal objects can be reached by ferry or otherwise. Pötzscha is the station for the Bastei view. Königstein, for its Castle and the Lilienstein. Kirppen, for Schandau and the Kubestall. Niedergrund, for Hernns Kretschen, the Preblsch Thor, and Winterberg.

Guides are not necessary, but they can be had for three marks a day, for which they will carry 16 lbs. of luggage. Bearers also may be hired, two to a chair, for those who require them, at certain fixed charges, to the best points of view.

A *Pedestrian Tour* from Dresden may be made to Königs Weinberg, Keppmühle, the Porsberg, Pillnitz, the Löchmühle, and Lohmen; thence to the Bastei, to Hohnstein, and down to Schandau, which is a good starting point for the whole district. Thence to Kuhstall, the Winterberg, Prebischthor, to Hernns Kretschen, Obergrund, Tetschen, thence by steamer down to Dresden, or by land round to the Schneeberg, Schweizermühle, and Königstein Castle; up the Lilienstein, and back to Pirna and Dresden.

The stations of the Dresden and Prague line are as follows:— (10 kils.=6 English miles).

Dresden (Neustadt and Alstadt) to	kils.	Krippen .....	41
Niedersödlitz .....		Schöna .....	
Müglern .....		Niedergrund .....	
Pirna .....	18	Tetschen .....	
Pötzscha .....		[Branch to Aussig]	
Rathen .....		Bodenbach .....	
Königstein .....	35	[Two tunnels, 468 feet and 905 feet.]	
Schandau .....			
[Branch to Bautzen]			

Thence to Prague, see Route 58.

Starting from **Dresden** we come to

**Pirna (Stat.)**, near Mount Calta, a point 1,170 feet high, at the beginning of the Saxon Switzerland, near the old Castle of Sonnenstein. Beyond this is Keppmühle, a romantic spot, near a fine point of view at Zuckerhut.

**Pillnitz (Lion)** is the summer Palace of the King, in a beautiful part of the Elbe, near the Porsberg. It consists of four pavilions at the four corners of a square, built since 1788, a mixture of the Italian and Chinese styles. Next to this is the new Palace, rebuilt since the fire of 1818, on the site of Augustus II.'s Castle. Here are portraits and frescoes in the banqueting room and Chapel, by Vogel; with

a Theatre. There are some rare plants in the gardens, and a bear pit. Here the Emperor Leopold II., King Frederick William II., and the Count d'Artois (Charles X.), formed the coalition of *Pülwitz*, 23 August, 1791, against the French Revolution.

The *Friedrichsthal* leads up to the *Porsberg*, a granite peak 1,190 feet high, overlooking a fine prospect of the *Elbe*, from *Meissen* to *Königstein*.

The *Wesenitz* flows between walls of rock or ravine, at the bottom of the *Liebthaler Grund*; from which there is way up to the *Lochmühle*, a mill so called; beyond which is *Dauba* or *Düba*.

At *Lohmen*, on the rocky edge of the valley, stands the old castle, now a royal farm, commanding a fine view. Descend to

*Uttewalde Grund*, a cleft formed of rocks, from 60 to 80 yards high. Thence through the *Teufelsküche* (Devil's Kitchen) and *Höllengrund* (Hell's Bottom), to the

*Bastel*, or Bastion, a mass of freestone, close to the *Elbe*, and 750 feet above it, surrounded by several peaks, and remarkable for the extensive prospects it enjoys from the inn tower. It takes in both sides of the river, the village of *Rathen* and *Wehlen*, *Königstein Castle*, the *Lilienberg* and *Winterberg*, to the *Schneeberg*, &c., in *Bohemia*, with *Hohnstein*, and other nearer heights. Coming by rail, the best point of departure is *Pötzscha (Stat.)*, opposite the little town of *Wehlen*, to which there is a ferry; and thence to the *Bastel* is about 2 miles. Guides to all parts are found here. From the *Bastel* down to

*Nieder Rathen* (an inn) by a way leading past the bridge, built 1850-57, to shorten the path over the cleft of the *Martertelle*, once guarded by a fortress.

The *Amselgrund* is a wild rocky valley, through which the *Amsel* flows, and is only to be reached on foot, passing the *Amselloch*, where the rocks are piled up in the most grotesque way. Upwards to the village of *Ratherwalde*, and then to the *Hockstein*, overlooking the little town of *Hohnstein*, opposite, with its old fortress. In the distance are the *Schneeberg* and *Pfaffenstein*.

### Hohnstein.

Inns.—*Hirsch (Stag)*; *Sächsische Schweiz*.

The old fortress of *Hohnstein* has a *Bären-garten* beneath it, a cavern surrounded by rocks, where some of the *Saxon Princes* kept bears for baiting. The ascent to the *Hohnstein*, by the footpath, offers some fine views. Hence, in three quarters of an hour to

*Brand*, a projecting steep, on the border of the *Polenzthal*, with a prospect equal to that from the *Bastel*, taking in the whole chain of hills from the *Winterberg* to the *Porsberg*. Down to the

*Tiefe Grund*, a gloomy valley between high precipices, on the *Ochel*, which, with the *Polenzbach* and *Schnitzbach*, here unite to form the *Lachsbach*. Past the *Elbe* you proceed through the village of *Wendischfähre*, on the *Elbe*, to

### Schandau (Stat.)

Inns.—*Forsthaus* and *Deutsches Haus*; *Sächsische Schweiz*; *Engel (Angel)*; *Dampschiff (Steamboat)*.

POPULATION, 2,000.

This little town is the chief place in *Saxon Switzerland*, and is suitable as a head-quarters for visiting the neighbourhood leisurely, by steam, rail, or otherwise. It faces *Krippen Station*, on the *Dresden* and *Prague* line. At *Kirnitzschthal*, is a bathing establishment, with iron springs, useful for weak nerves, piles, &c. It is sheltered by a hill, at the top of which a bust of *Luther* was placed as a memorial of the *Reformation Jubilee* in 1817.

During the *Thirty Years' War*, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood made this spot a shelter for their cattle. A small inn is open in summer, where a night's lodging may be had. From *Kuhstall* a steep path conducts down to the *Habichtsgrund*, and thence to the *Kleinen* or *Lesser Winterberg*, 1,640 feet high, on the top of which is an inn, with a fine prospect. An inscription in German and Latin, narrates that, three centuries ago, the *Elector Augustus* of *Saxony*, while hunting a furious stag, nearly met with his death, and only saved himself by a fortunate shot. Here are two isolated rocks of sandstone and basalt, close together, both of the same height, and alike in shape. In the neighbourhood are the *Schrammstein* and the *Pabststein*, the latter nearly 1,500 feet high, and a fine point of view.

From Schandau to the Kuhstalle, in three hours, along the Kirnitzschthal, a valley hemmed in by high sandstone rocks, passing the Wildenstein. The Kuhstall (cow-house) is an open cleft or arch, 20 feet high, 30 feet broad, through which there is a view of the Habichtsgund.

From the Kleinen Winterberg, in three quarters of an hour, you reach the

*Grosse Winterberg*, a dark gray mass of basalt, 1,850 feet above the sea, and 1,500 above the Elbe. The inn at the top overlooks the greatest part of Saxony, and part of Bohemia, from the Reisengebirge to the Kulmburg at Oschatz, a circle about 60 miles in diameter. Nearly 3 miles from this (on Bohemian ground) is another point of view, the *Prebisch Thor*, 1,410 feet, so called from a natural gate (thor), formed of a smooth rock, 50 feet long, at the summit of a peak resting on two pillars of rock 66 feet high. There is a splendid landscape from the inn near this. After descending the Biela, between deep precipices, the valley widens, and the river joins the Kamnitz, to fall at length into the Elbe.

HERRENS KRETSCHEN, on the Elbe.

The nearest station to this is Niedergrund, as below.

Tourists may end their excursion here, returning by steamer, past Königstein, to Dresden; or they may extend the journey up to Tetschen, past Rasselstein and Laube. At

**Niedergrund (Stat.)**, the first in Bohemia, the passport will be demanded at the Custom-house, and luggage examined. Beyond this, a granite rock bears the statue of St. Aldabert, the patron of sailors. Opposite Rasselstein, on the other bank, rises a steep called Rosenwind. Then follow Mittelgrund, at the foot of the Lachenberg, and

*Obergrund*, at the foot of the Dreieberg. Here steamers may be taken for the ascent of the Elbe, to Tetschen, in two hours; they lie close to the Sächsische-Böhmischen Schwitz Inn. There is a bathing house on the hill above.

**Tetschen (Stat.)**

Inns.—Krone; Silberner Stern.

POPULATION, 2,000.

A small town and the last place in Saxon Switzerland, at its Bohemian extremity. Steamers daily down to Dresden. The seat of Count Von Hun on a cliff over the ruin, about 116 feet high,

is a fine point of view. A time gun is discharged every day at noon, by means of the sun's rays. A paper and cotton factory are in the neighbourhood. From here a guide may be taken for ascending the *Schneeberg*. Three huts are on the top, with an inscription—"Monumentum astronomico-geometricum—The highest point of the mountain, under the 50th degree, 2,225 feet; 2,370 feet above the sea." The view embraces the whole of Saxon Switzerland. It is four hours to Dr. Sieber's Water Cure at Schweizermühle and the caverns in the Bieler Grund; and two hours from that to Königstein.

**Königstein (Stat.)**

Inns.—Blauer Stern (Star); Sächsische Schweiz.

POPULATION, 1,300.

A small town under the picturesque **Castle**, which stands on an almost *impregnable height*, nearly 1 mile round, 820 feet above the river, and 1,100 feet above the sea. Permission may be obtained to visit it at the inn, near the gate. Fee, 3 m. for a party. An officer acts as guide. It is strongly fortified on every side, and is only reached by drawbridges. Here are barracks for 1,200 men, with bomb proof vaults and casemates; a bust of King Frederick Augustus, who retreated here (1760) in the Seven Years' War; a well 100 feet deep; an arsenal, and a state prison. The garrison church has an altarpiece by Lucas Cranach. At the Commandant's house are portraits of many Commandants. There are caves for storing provisions; with gardens, and a little pasture and woodland. The royal archives and treasures are removed hither in war time. The circuit of the rock should be made to enjoy the fine prospects all round. In October, 1866, Saxony was obliged by treaty to give up this important military post to Prussia, with the command of her army, rails, and telegraphs, and to pay 1½ millions of thalers towards war expenses.

Across the river is the Lillenstein, a taller peak, marked by an obelisk on the top, 1,340 feet above the sea. It is nearly 2 miles distant. About the same distance to the south-east is the Pfaffenstein, another peak nearly as high.

**Pirna (Stat.)**, as above mentioned.

Inns.—Adler (Eagle); Forsthaus (Forest House); Buffet.

POPULATION, 7,500.

A thriving town on the Elbe, near the Sonnenstein, where Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons, 1756. It is built of stone, from the large quarries in the neighbourhood, from which grindstones, millstones, and stones for statues are also procured. Here are a fine Gothic Church with stained windows: a Dominican Church, built 1361; and a handsome new Waisenhaus or Orphan Asylum. At the top of the

*Sonnenstein* are a castle and restaurant, with a splendid view of the valley of the Elbe. The Castle, which had been dismantled in the Seven Years' War, was afterwards converted into a Lunatic Asylum. In 1813 it was again fortified by Napoleon, and restored to its present use at the conclusion of the war. There is a convalescent house nearer the town. A line, 28 miles long, was opened 1875, from here to **Arnsdorf** (on the Dresden line) and **Kamenz**. At *Dürröhrsdorf*, between Arnsdorf and Pirna, a short branch goes off to *Neudstadt*, towards Schandau. From Pirna it is 2½ miles to Gross Seidlitz and its royal castle, and thence 4 miles to

*Wesenstein*, which has a remarkably-built Castle, the property of Prince John of Saxony, on a rock in the valley of the Müglitz. It is eight stories high, with three corners and a high tower. The chapel is on the topmost storey; the stables are on the third, and the cellar is on the fifth storey. There are many portraits of Austrian, Saxon, and Bavarian princes. Thence is 1½ mile to Dohna, and then about 7 to Dresden. This completes the circuit of Saxon Switzerland.

**Bodenbach Station**, up the Elbe above Schandau, *viâ* Bohemia on the Prague rail, at the junction of the line to Teplitz and Carlsbad.

## ROUTE 32.

### Dresden to Leipzig.

(Leipzig-Dresdener Eisenbahn.)

Stations as follows:—

(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

	kils.		kils.
Dresden to			
Kötzschenbroda ...	9	[Branch to Chem-	
[Branch to Meissen]		nitz, Rüderau, &	
Coswig .....	13	Berlin.]	
Pristewitz .....	31	Oschatz .....	63
Branch to Gossen-		Dahlen .....	72
heim, Cottbus, &		Wurzen .....	90
Posen.]		Borsdorf .....	104
Riesa .....	49	Leipzig .....	115

**Coswig or Koswig (Stat.)** Here a short branch turns off to Meissen, near the Oberau tunnel, about 300 yards long.

### Meissen (Stat.)

*Hotels*.—Hirsch (Stag); Blauer Stern (Blue Star); Goldene Schiff.

POPULATION, 10,400.

A very old town on the Elbe, at the junction of the Meisi; founded in 922 by Henry I., and which remained the seat of the Margreaves of Saxony down to the thirteenth century, when they moved to Dresden. It is now celebrated for the government *Porcelain Factory for Dresden China*, established in 1710, upon its discovery by Bötticher, in the old Castle of Albrechtsburg in the town, but now carried on outside. It employs 500 to 600 persons. A stone bridge across the Elbe replaces one of the eleventh century. The Cathedral, or Domkirche, is a fine Gothic building, founded by Otho I., having some good windows and an open spire, which is ascended by a winding staircase. In the Princes' Chapel, built by Frederick the Valiant, 1425, are a bronze of the founder and his son, Frederick the Meek, with several brasses, dedicated to members of the family lying here. The old Palace of the Albrechtsburg, on a rock, was rebuilt 1471. A bridge crosses the ravine to the Princes' School, in the ancient convent of St. Afra. At Buschbad is an iron-spring with a bath-house, which is much frequented. In half an hour you reach

**Rüderau (Stat.)** Here is a viaduct about 1,000 feet long, on sixty-four pillars, near a bridge of eleven arches. The Dollnitz viaduct is about 800 yards long, on twenty-six pillars.

**Riesa (Stat.)** Here railways join from Chemnitz, Jüterbog, Berlin, &c. The Castle was formerly a wealthy Benedictine convent.

### Oschatz (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,000.

A walled town, containing a handsome modern church, built 1849. Formerly there was a fortress here against the Wends. Within a few miles are *Koimberg*, 819 feet high, a beautiful spot, and the old hunting castle of *Hubertsburg*, where,

was concluded after the Seven Years' War, 15th February, 1763. It is now a corn magazine and prison.

### WURZEN (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Lüwe; Stadt Leipzig.

POPULATION, 6,400.

An old episcopal town on the Mulde, over which besides the railway bridge is another handsome bridge, built 1838. It was founded 1114, and has repeatedly suffered in the German wars, especially when taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It has an old Town-Hall; a Cathedral with tombs of bishops; and a Palace, built in 1497.

### LEIPSIK or LEIPZIG (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION (1875), 127,387.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de Prusse, Rossplatz, first-class, beautifully situated on a large square; newly and comfortably furnished.

Hotel de Rome, pretty position on the promenade.

Hotel de Baviere, in the centre of the town.

De Russie; Stadt Wien; Stadt Dresden, &c.

**Cafes.**—Aeckerleins Keller, in the Market Place. Auerbach's Keller (cellar), celebrated in Göethe's Faust, in Grimmaischestrasse, near the Market.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL GENERAL.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—In Johannis Kirche.

CONVETANCES.—The termini are at north and south sides of the town. Cabs, under 20 min., for 1 to 4 persons,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark to 1 m.; by the hour, 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

Leipzig stands in a wide plain, formerly a marsh, now drained, and watered by the Pleisse, and its branches, the Elster, Parde and Luppe, on which the city stands. It was founded in the twelfth century by Otto the Rich, and is especially noted for its Book Trade, its Three Fairs, its University, and the great Battle of 1813. It is the Seat of the Superior Imperial Court. The Old Town consists of several narrow streets and old fashioned houses near the market place; and is surrounded by a ring of promenades on the site of the ancient walls, beyond which are the five modern suburbs, each of which is as large as the Old Town. The Promenades are laid out with trees and gardens, and adorned with statues and other memorials, and public buildings.

**FAIRS.**—The Jubilate Messe, or Easter Fair, begins on the Jubilate or 2nd Sunday after Easter, the most important of the three. The Michaelismesse, on 2nd Sunday after Michaelmas. Neujahrsmesse, on New Year's Day. They last three weeks; and have been held regularly since 1458—two since the twelfth century. Booths are erected, and merchants and traders come from all parts of the world, especially from the East. At these seasons the population is doubled. The business done is reckoned at several millions. Leipzig is the centre of the German book trade; every bookseller in Germany having an agency here among about 300 resident booksellers and publishers who act in that capacity. There are 250 presses at work and the value of the books printed annually is about £250,000. Here the works of Brockhaus, Tauchnitz, &c., are issued. At Easter the German booksellers meet to balance accounts at their Büchhändler Börse (Book Exchange), or Clearing House, built 1836, in Rittersstrasse. Leipzig is also noted for its manufactures of pianos and paper. The "Gartenlaube" has a sale of 300,000.

The great *Battle of Leipzig*, which determined the fate of Europe after the Revolutionary war, by the defeat of Napoleon, was fought on the wide plain of the Elster, to the S.E. of that town,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour distant, near the line to Dresden, on 16th, 17th, and 18th October, 1813. The Allies, under Prince Schwarzenburg, numbered 300,000; the French about 180,000 with a total of 2,000 guns. The French loss was 60,000. The principal points are marked by memorials, and are seen from the Observatory. Twenty villages were burnt. The Elster is not more than a brook, but its sides are deep and steep.

**CHURCHES.**—The Nikolaikirch, a fine old building, erected 1525, and restored 1785. It has paintings by Oeser, a good organ, and stone pulpit.

*Thomaskirche*, restored 1816, has an excellent organ. The choir sing on Saturdays at one o'clock; and on Sundays in the morning, alternately at St. Thomas and St. Nikolaus. The *Paulinerkirche*, or University Church, which has a monument of Margrave Diezman. *Johanniskirche*, in the Augustus Platz, is near a Cemetery, containing the tombs of Gallert (a handsome marble pile), Rosenmüller,

Tzschirner, Politz, and others. Here many of those who fell in the Battle are interred.

The *Catholic Church*, opposite the Pleissenburg, is a modern Gothic, by Heideloff, 1846. *Peterskirche*, at the Petersthor, belongs to the German Catholics.

The *University* is one of the best in Germany, and well endowed. It was founded 1409, and consists of three colleges—the Paulinum, the Fürsten Collegium, and the Augusteum, on Augustus Platz. The last is a handsome pile, 300 feet long, built 1835, by Schinkel, as a memorial to King Frederick Augustus, including the Aula, or Great Hall, adorned with busts of Liebnitz (by Knaur), Hermann, &c., and twelve reliefs, by Rietschel. It contains several cabinets and museums, and special institutes, with a Library of 450,000 volumes, and 4,000 MSS. Gessner, Ernesti, Reiske, and other eminent names, figure in connection with it. There are about 120 professors and 1,200 students.

A *New Gymnasium*, or High School, was built 1863. The Town Library contains 10,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS., including several Oriental MSS., with a collection of coins and medals. There is a loan or People's Library.

At the *Town Museum*, in Augustus Platz, built 1858, by Lange, is a picture gallery of German and French masters, the gift of Schletter and others; besides Lampe's collection of engravings. Open Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, free.

Another collection of paintings is that of Baron Speck, at Lützschena. The Historical Society has a collection of church and other relics.

The *Rathhaus* (Town Hall), in the large Market Place, is one of several old buildings here; erected 1599, in the Renaissance style. Here the Allied Sovereigns met after the battle. The *Königshaus*, belonging to the King, was occupied by Napoleon as his head-quarters. Here Schwarzenburg died in 1820. *Auerbach's Cellar* is round the corner. The large new Post Office is in Augustus Platz. Other buildings are the Burgerschule; the New Theatre, built in 1868, and Old Theatre; Cloth Hall; Central Halle; and the new Barracks, near the Pleissenburg.

A Synagogue in the Centralstrasse, was built 1855, by Simonson.

The *Pleissenburg*, near Petersthor, is part of the old fortification, including Prince Maurice's Citadel of the sixteenth century, on the site of Dietrich's Castle (1218). Its high, round tower having an extensive view of the neighbourhood, and of the field of battle, was used as the Sternwarte or Observatory, till this was moved to Johannisthal.

There are several *monuments* in the grounds on the site of the fortifications. Before the Petersthor is Oeser's marble statue of King Frederick Augustus (1817). Between the Grimma and Halle Gates is one to Burgomaster Müller, who first planned the gardens. Others are dedicated to Thaer, the agriculturist (1858), opposite the Burgerschule; to Gellert, on the Schneckenberg; to Hiller the composer (by his pupils), on the promenade before the Thomaspfortchen; to Sebastian Bach (by Mendelssohn), on the Anlagen promenade; and to Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy—a bronze sitting figure in the Theaterplatz. He practised his new system here till he was driven away by the apothecaries. There is, or was, on the Esplanade, a Temple to *Leibnitz*, inscribed "Ossa Leibnitii." He was born here, 1646. Other natives were Thomasius and Fabricius. Schiller lived in Hainstrasse in 1785-9.

At *Gerhard's Garden* (formerly Reichenbach's), where a bloody battle was fought, 1813, is a cubical stone Monument to Joseph Poniatowski, who was drowned, 19th October, in the Elster, which flows past, and was at that time greatly swollen. The premature blowing up of the bridge on the Ranstädter road was the occasion of his death and of great disasters to the French in their retreat. A larger monument has since been erected to him by the Poles, with a cast of Thorwaldsen's statue.

Lehmann's Garten, the Botanical Garden, near Johanna Park; the Milch Insel, with its Ball Memorial of the War; Reichel's Garden, and the Johannisthal, near the New Cemetery, are other open spots in the environs. The *Rosenthal* leads to the village of Gohlis, and to the house in which Schiller lived, marked by a tablet.

Near Stötteritz, on the Grimma road, a Stone Cube, surrounded by trees, stands on a hill, occupied by Napoleon, 1814, on the decisive day of the *Battle*. At Taucha is a monument of the Russian general, Manteuffel; also one of Captain Bowyer, who commanded the English congrève



rocket battery, then tried for the first time. A monument to Prince Schwarzenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, was erected by his sons, 1838, at Meusdorf, where he stood. Monuments also are placed on the Monarchenhügel, from which the Allied Sovereigns witnessed the attack upon Probstheyda, the French centre, which was taken and retaken four times. Here they offered up thanksgivings after the battle. At Liebertwolkwitz, near Wachau, Murat's cavalry engaged the Allied horse. Nearly all these sites are visible from the Dölitz Château, on the Pleisse. Blücher's corps fought Ney's, near *Breitenfeld*, on the road to Berlin; where a monument, surrounded by eight pine trees, commemorates a previous victory which Gustavus Adolphus obtained here, September 17, 1631, over Tilly.

## ROUTE 83.

### Dresden to Freiberg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Hof.

Stations, as under—(10 kils=6 English miles):—

Dresden to	kils.		kils.
Potschappel .....	7	Flöha .....	67
Tharandt .....	14	[Branch to Anna-	
Klingenberg .....	25	berg.]	
Freiberg .....	40	Niederwiesa .....	72
[Branch to Nossen]		Chemnitz .....	80
Oederan .....	57		

Then by Rail to Zwickau and Hof, as below.

From Zwickau, by a short branch rail to Werdau, on the Saxon Bavarian line, six English miles.

The connection with Riesa, on the direct line from Berlin, is shown as follows:—

Riesa to Chemnitz, Zwickau, Werdau, and Hof (Sächsische Staatseisenbahnen).

Riesa to	English miles.		English miles.
Döbeln .....	15½	St. Egidien .....	55½
[Branch to Dresden and Leipzig.*]		Glauchau .....	61½
Waldheim .....	22	Zwickau .....	72
Mittweida .....	30	[Branch to Schwarzenberg.]	
Oberlichtenau .....	36	Reichenbach .....	86½
Chemnitz .....	42	Plauen .....	101½
[Branch to Anna-berg.]		Mehltheuer .....	109
Hohenstein-Ernstthal .....	51	Reuth .....	114
		Hof .....	130

\*The branch to Dresden passes *Rosswitz*, from which a side branch was opened to *Hainichen* 1874.

From Dresden, as in Route 81, to

### FREIBERG (Stat.), in Saxony.

INNS.—Stern (Star); Hirsch (Stag); Hotel de Saxe; Schwarzes Ross (Black Horse).

POPULATION, 23,500.

RAIL AND DILIGENCES.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

An old imperial city and mining town, founded by Otto of Saxony, 1176, as the Freetown or fortress. It stands on the north slope of the Erzgebirge (or Ore mountains), on the Munzbach, near the Mulde, about 1,200 feet above sea; and is the chief mineral court in the kingdom. Above 100 mines of silver, lead, and copper are worked in the neighbourhood. It is walled round and regularly built, but the fortifications are turned into gardens and promenades.

The *Berg-Akademie*, or *Mining Institution*, is a very celebrated school for scientific miners from all quarters, established 1765, and revived again in 1826. *Werner*, who gave name to the Wernerian theory of rocks, was one of its seven professors from 1775 till his death in 1817. He bequeathed to it his rich Mineral Collection of 100,000 specimens, besides his Greek and Roman coins, which are to be seen here; as well as a good library, a valuable collection of machines, tools, chemical apparatus, &c. A preparatory school is attached to it. A. Von Humboldt, Von Buch, Jameson, Brocchi, &c., were all pupils of Werner's.

The old Castle of Freudenstein or Frienstein, the seat of the former princes, who resided here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is now a military storehouse. Protestantism was here favoured by Henry the Pious, 1537. The Waisenhaus for orphans, is a wealthy endowment, founded 1224. There are seven Churches; the best of which is the Dom, a Gothic church, built 1484-1512, on the site of St. Martin's cathedral. Here are two stone pulpits; a good chancel; one of Silbermann's organs; and the graves of several dukes and electors, from Henry the Pious (1541) down to George IV. (1694). There is a fine marble monument, by Florus of Antwerp, to Maurice of Saxony, who was killed at Silvershausen (1563) while gaining a victory. They show his armour with the hole made by the bullet. Also Monuments of

Anna of Denmark and her sister Hedwig; and Werner (1817). This last is near the Goldenen Pforta (or Golden Door), a richly-carved porch, in the Byzantine style, of the twelfth century.

The ancient Rathhaus, in the Market Place, built 1410, has a collection of armour, and the carved head of Kunz von Kaufungen, who was beheaded here 14 July, 1455, for carrying off the young Saxon Princes, Albert and Ernest, from the Castle of Altenburg. A stone of green porphyry marks the spot.

At the Peters-thor (Peter's Gate), is a beautiful Monument, erected 1844, to commemorate the defeat of the Swedes, 1642-3. The Town was besieged four times in the Thirty Years' War. A Monument to Werner stands near the Kreuzthor. The manufactures here are silver lace, iron, copper, and brass goods, white lead, powder, &c. Near Freiburg, the Imperialists were defeated Oct. 1762, at the close of the Seven Years' War.

The amalgamation and smelting works at *Halsbrück* close by are worth seeing; and several mines (*grube*) are also on view, by permission of the Superintendent, such as *Himmelfahrt* (Ascension), *Himmelfirst* (Prince of Heaven), near Braud, *Neugottessengen* (God's Blessing), *Mordgrube* (Murder), *Beschert Glück* (Luck-giving), *Fred. Augustus*, near *Gross Schirma*, the *Churprinz*, and others. The *Himmelfahrt*, employing about 1,500 hands, has superseded the *Himmelfirst*, formerly the richest about here. Annual yield of silver, about one million thalers. At the *Drei Könige* (Three Kings) mine is a Monument (1838) to a former Superintendent, *Von Herder*, inscribed with the miner's usual salutation, "*Glück auf*" (Luck to you), and "Here rests the Workman's True Friend." The best view of the town is obtained here.

From Freiberg, a line was opened in 1873 to *Nossen*; past *Gross Voigtsberg*; on the direct line to *Leipzig*. An extension to *Mulda* and *Bienenmühle* was opened 1875-7. At *Nossen (Stat.)* the line from *Meissen* and *Dresden* falls in.

#### **Oederan (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Hirsch; Post.

POPULATION, 5,200.

Here are many weavers and potters; and near it are *Flöha (Stat.)*, the birthplace of the famous

Statesman, *Puffendorf*; and the Castle of *Augustsburg*, built 1572, on a tall cliff. From *Flöha* a direct line is open, *viâ Pockau, Marienberg*, and *Reitzenhain*, towards *Komotau*.

#### **CHEMNITZ (Stat.), in Saxony.**

*INNS.*—Römischer Kaiser; Goldener Anker; Drei Schwäne; Stadt Berlin; Stadt Wien.

POPULATION, 78,210.

*Chemitz* (from "*Kemitz*") a large manufacturing town, formerly a free city of the Empire, on a wide plain at the foot of the *Erzgebirge* Hills, 980 feet above the sea. It is well built and lighted, and contains many handsome streets and houses, the most modern being in the suburbs. Among them are the Town Church, of the sixteenth century, and *St. James's*, with paintings by *Oeser*, and four other churches. Also a new Rathhaus and Theatre, a new Casino, and a *Gewaudhaus*, or cloth hall. Here are several large machine factories, cloth spinning and woollen factories, factories for mixed goods and oil cloth, also dyeing and bleaching works. Stocking weaving occupies many hands. The Castle (now a restaurant) in the neighbourhood was a Benedictine Abbey.

#### **ZWICKAU (Stat.), in Saxony.**

*INNS.*—Post; Tanne (Fir Tree); Anker (old).

POPULATION, 27,322.

An old walled town on the *Mulde*, in a pleasant valley, under the *Erzgebirge* Mountains, among productive coalmines. Here are chemical works, and glass and porcelain factories, with woollen manufactures, &c.

The *Marienkirche*, in the Gothic style of the fifteenth century, has a tower 250 feet high, with some good carvings and paintings by *Wohlgemuth* and *L. Cranach*. There is another of *Cranach's* in the *Katherinenkirche* (fifteenth century) of which *Münzer*, the leader of the Thuringian peasants, was minister. Around the Market Place are the Rathhaus, Cloth Hall, and Government Buildings, with a collection of minerals. At the High School or Gymnasium, is a library of 30,000 vols. *Osterstein Castle* is now a House of Correction.

From *Zwickau*, a branch goes south to *Lengsfeld* and *Falkenberg* (towards *Eger*), 21

From Chemnitz (as above) a branch line turns off to Annaberg, as follows:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Chemnitz to		Zschopau .....	47
Flöha .....	13	Wolkstein .....	68
Erdmannsdorf.....	21	Annaberg .....	80

### Wolkstein (Stat.)

Inn.—Stadt Dresden. POPULATION, 2,000.

Several lines meet here. For branch line to Annaberg, see below.

A small town in a fine part of the Zschopau, having an old ruined Castle of the Saxon princes on a fine point of view; and some alkaline springs near it; with a sulphur spa at Wiesenbad, farther off, useful in scrofula, &c.

### Annaberg (Stat.)

Inns.—Gans (Goose); Wilder Mann.

POPULATION, 10,600.

A mining town, on the slope of the Pühlberg, on the Elbe, high up on the Erzgebirge range, 2,800 feet above the sea. It was founded on the discovery of silver here in 1496. Tin and cobalt are also worked. St. Anne's is a handsome church, with a painting by L. Cranach, and some good reliefs of the sixteenth century. The bone lace manufactory, begun by Barbara Uttmann is still carried on; a monument was erected to her in 1834.

## ROUTE 34.

Leipzig, Chemnitz, Werdau, Zwickau, Hof  
(Sächsishe Staats-Eisenbahnen).

10 kils. = 6 English miles.

	English miles.		English miles.
Leipzig to		Schneeberg...	25½
Altenburg .....	24½	Aue .....	29½
Görsnitz .....	32½	Schwarzenbg 31½	
[Branch to		Neumark .....	54
Meerane .....	39½	[Branch to	
Glauchau.....	46½	Griez .....	7]
Chemnitz ...	67]	Reichenbach .....	59½
Crimmitschau .....	42	[To Eger, as below.]	
Werdau .....	49	Plauen .....	74
[Branch to		Elster .....	
Zwickau .....	6	Hof .....	103
Stein.....	18½		

Branch from Reichenbach (as above) to Eger.

	Kils.		Kils.
Reichenbach to		Adorf.....	—
Netzschkau .....	6	Elster.....	75
Lengenfeld .....	23	Brambach.....	88
Auerbach .....	29	Franzensbad .....	106
Falkenstein .....	34	Eger .....	113
Chemnitz.....	59		

Eger is the station for the Carlsbad branch, and for Marienbad.

The direct line from Leipzig to Chemnitz, via Borna, 51 English miles long, passes **Narsdorf** where branches strike off to **Rochlitz** and **Penig** for Glauchau. A line to **Eilenburg**, of 14 miles, is open towards Torgau, Guben, &c.

From Chemnitz a line passes **Aue** and **Zwota** to **Adorf** (page 119). At Zwota is a branch to **Klingenthal**.

Leipzig, as in Route 32. Thence to

**ALTENBURG (Stat.)**, the Capital of Saxe-Altenburg.

INNS.—Stadt Gotha; Hotel de Russie; Hotel de Saxe.

POPULATION, 19,966.

RAIL to Leipzig, &c.

Good view of the town from the station.

The residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and an old Imperial City, near the Pleisse, about 380 feet above sea level. It has eight Churches; and a Ducal *Castle* (Schloss), on a porphyry rock, one of the largest in Germany, consisting of round towers as old as the tenth to thirteenth centuries, and a newer part, finished in the seventeenth century, inhabited by the Ducal family.

The Castle includes a gallery of paintings; the Kirchensaal (chapel), with scenes of Saxon history painted by L. Cranach; and an armoury and chest of antiquities. They show the window on the north side by which Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the two young princes, Ernst and Albrecht, on the night of 7th and 8th July, 1455, for which he was beheaded at Freiberg. The Princes lived to be the founders of the two chief lines of the Saxon house; and one of them was ancestor of Prince Albert and his brother, who were named after them. The old family vault in the Castle Chapel is replaced by a newer one in a modern Gothic Chapel, in the Cemetery.

At the Rathhaus, built in the middle of the sixteenth century (1564), are archives and library, and letters of Luther and Melancthon. The Josephinum Gymnasium is a handsome pile, finished 1842. The Lindenau Museum of paintings bequeathed to the town, 1853, contains many Italian specimens, casts, and vases. Open daily.

There is a promenade at the Damm or Lake. From Altenburg it is a short distance to Zeitz, as below.

Notice the high hats and short petticoats of the people. Many are of Wendish descent.

#### **Gössnitz (Stat.)**

Here the lines from Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Gera fall in. See Gera below. Branch to

#### **Glauchau (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Deutsches Haus; Adler.

POPULATION, 22,036.

The second manufacturing town of Saxony, the Mulde, in a beautiful country, belonging to the Princes and Counts of Schonberg, one of whose fine old *Castles* dates from the ninth century.

From Gössnitz the rail as far as **Crimmitschau (Stat.)**, and **Werdau (Stat.)**, goes through a country cultivated like a garden, and marked by numerous tall smoking chimneys.

**Schneeberg (Stat.)**, or Schneeberg-Neustädtel, in the Erzgebirge circle.

*Inns.*—Sächsisches Haus; Fürstenhaus; Ring.

POPULATION, 7,500.

A well-built mining town on the Schneeberg Hill, near the Mulde, with which it communicates by canal. It was founded 1471, on the discovery of a rich silver-mine, now worked out. Silver, cobalt, bismuth, lead, and tin are still produced. The manufactures include silver work, lace, chemicals, tobacco and snuff (called "Schneeberger"). The cobalt, or smalt, is used by the china makers, and sent to Holland, England, &c., to the value of 400,000 dols. yearly. The handsome parish *Church*, one of the largest in Saxony, contains a Crucifixior by L. Cranach, one of his best works. About 4 miles distant is Stern Castle, and the Prince's Cave, in which Kunz von Kaufungen concealed young Prince Ernest several days.

#### **Reichenbach (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Lamm; Engel.

POPULATION, 5,700.

A manufacturing town for cotton and woollen goods, which has been partly re-built, since the fire of 1833. Near this the rail crosses the deep valley of the Göltzsch, by means of a Viaduct, one of the most remarkable in Germany. It is about 2,195 feet long, and 320 feet high in the middle, and rests

on four tiers of arches, one over another; the lowest having nineteen arches, the highest twenty-three. Beyond this is the Elsterthal Viaduct, on two tiers, 230 feet high. From Reichenbach it is five miles to Greiz, as below.

#### **PLAUEN (Stat.)**, in Saxony.

*Inns.*—Engel; Dell; Löwe; Eisenbahn.

POPULATION, 23,355.

Rail to Leipzig, Nuremberg, &c.

The capital of the Voigtland, so called from th Imperial Voigt (Ad-vocate) who resided here; and the chief seat of the muslin and embroidery manufacture, known as Plauensche Waaren, or Plauen goods. It stands in the picturesque valley of the White Elster; and has been improved since the fire of 1844. Here are a *Stadtkirche*, with two towers, rebuilt since 1548; and the old *Castle* of the Voigt, called Hradschin, or Radschin, which came to the Princes von Reuss, styled Reuss-Plauen. It is now used for government purposes.

#### **Oelsnitz (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 4,300.

It has one of the oldest churches in Saxony; and is near the old mountain *Castle* of Voigtsberg, now the seat of a royal court. To Adorf, along the valley of the White Elster, where the Saxon pearl fishery is carried on. There is a string of beautiful pearls, from this part, in the Green Vaults at Dresden.

#### **Adorf (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Post. POPULATION, 3,000. In its neighbourhood is **Klingenthal (Stat.)**, reached *via* a branch from Chemitz (page 117), the seat of a manufacture of musical instruments and of catgut. Beyond is

**Elster Bath (Stat.)**, in a charming spot, among the Voigtland hills, 1,570 feet above sea level, noted for its alkaline and saline springs which are fitted up in a handsome building. They are both bathed in and drunk. Living is moderate. Excursions to various points of view, as the Muhlhausen, to Schl., to the Heimberg (a splendid prospect), to the Kapellenberg, to the heights at Wahlbach, &c.

**Mehltheuer (Stat.)**, the nearest to Schleiz, as below.

The railway thence to Hof is about 21 miles, by a winding route, owing to the difficulties of the ground, though by the post road it is only 3½ miles.

**Hof.** See Route 41, from Munich.

The following places in the principality of Reuss, adjoin the above line of rail. Or they may be reached by the rail from *Weissenfels to Gera* and *Saalfeld*.

The stations from *Weissenfels* are—(10 kils. = 6 English miles)—

	Kils.		Kils.
Teuchern .....	16	Köstritz .....	54
Zeitz .....	32	Gera .....	66
Crossen .....	48	Saalfeld (as below) ...	128

### ZEITZ (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

INNS.—Kronprinz (Crown Prince); Rother Löwe (Red Lion); Baum (Tree).

POPULATION, 11,100.

An old town in the Sorben Wends, on the White Elster, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled round, and has six gates. Upper Town on the hill side is steep and irregular. Here are spinning factories and manufactures of gloves, ribbons, and cashmere goods. It was the head of a bishopric, founded 968 by Otto the great, and afterwards moved to Naunburg. Upon being annexed to Saxony, 1564, it was bequeathed by the Elector, John George I. to his son Maurice, the head of the Saxe-Zeitz line, which became extinct 1718. In 1815 it fell to Prussia. Of four churches, one, the Minster, stands in the court of the *Moritzburg*, a castle built 1653-64, by Duke Maurice, as a family seat, now turned into a house of correction, and hospital for the poor. At the Minster (or Trinity) Church, the old Ducal family are buried in thirteen lead coffins. Here also are the remains of Julius Pflug, the last Roman Catholic bishop, who died 1564, and was the founder of the Gymnasium or High School, which contains a library of 12,000 volumes and some MSS. The ancient Rathhaus possesses a good portrait of Pflug. Near this is the old Benedictine convent of Posa.

**Köstritz (Stat.),** near a Castle and Park.

### GERA (Stat.)

INNS.—Reussischer Hof; Weintraube.

POPULATION, 16,325.

The largest town of the principality of Reuss (formerly part of the Saxon Voigtland), in a picturesque valley near the Elster, to which it is

joined by a canal. It is 21 English miles from **Gössnitz**, as above, and is well built, having been restored since a fire in 1780. There are four churches, besides the ruined one of St. James; a well-built Rathhaus; an excellent Gymnasium, or High School; and the Prince's Castle overlooking the town. In the neighbourhood are two of his country seats—viz.: Osterstein Castle, on the Hainberg, and Ronneburg, near a bath of the same name. Woollen and print goods, chemicals, &c., are made here, with china at the Schloss Unterm-haus.

From Gera the stations to Saalfeld are as under:—

Gera	60 Miles.	Miles.
[Branch to Weimar, etc.]		Niederpöllnitz ..... 81
Wolfsgefärth.....	67	Triptis ..... 83
[Branch to Greiz.]		Neustadt ..... 96
Welda .....	72	Pösneck ..... 110
		Saalfeld ..... 128

**SCHLEIZ**, 4 miles from Mehlthener Stat. (p. 116), or 10 miles from Pösneck Stat.

INNS.—Engel; Sonne; Adler.

POPULATION, 5,000.

The capital of the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, and residence of the Prince, on Weisenthal rivulet. It has been rebuilt on a handsome scale, since the disastrous fire of 1837, which destroyed a castle, some churches, the Rathhaus, and other buildings. The Castle Church is a good building near the Schloss, on a small hill, in the middle of the town. At the *Burgkirche*, a fine old church outside the town, are the family tombs, with those of the old Counts von Burgh, including several handsome monuments, and paintings. The ancient Burg Castle stands on the Saale, among iron furnaces. Fine views from the Heinrichsrube Park, and the Hermitage. There is a trade in iron and woollens. Schleiz was the birthplace of Böttiger, the discoverer of the Dresden ware.

The *Principalities* of Reuss Schleiz and Greiz lie between Saxony and Altenberg; Schleiz being the Elder, and Greiz being the Younger branch of the family, which dates from the eleventh century, and divided off in 1668. All its reigning members have been called *Henry*, some at first distinguished as Henry the Elder, the Young, the Fat, the Strong, &c. In 1701, the two lines finding it con-

venient to reckon separately by numbers, began with No. 1 (Elder or Younger). In 1801, the Younger began No. 1, New Series, while the Elder continued to run on. In consequence of this, and of failures of issue, intermarriages, &c., the Henrys of the two lines are in a state of the most puzzling confusion. For example, the reigning Prince of Reuss-Schleiz-Greiz, of the Younger branch, Henry XXII., succeeded his father Henry LXVII.; his mother was daughter of the late Henry LI. of Reuss-Ebersdorf; and his son and heir apparent is at present styled Henry XXVII. What number he will come to when his father dies none but the Court genealogist can tell. For convenience, the Princes are generally called after their number. Thus the common name for Prince Reuss V. was Fünfter, or "Fifth," and they used to say, "Here comes Young Fifth." The Younger branch reigns over 450 square miles of territory; the Elder over 140 miles; and their armies number 520 and 220 men respectively.

From Schleiz, the distances by road towards Hof are as under:—(but the nearest way is *via* Melt-hauer, on the rail.)

German miles.		German miles.	
Saalburg.....	1½	Lobenstein .....	1½
Ebersdorf.....	1		

**Saalburg**, a small ancient town in the beautiful valley of the Saale, under the Culm mountain, 2,260 feet high. It has an old Castle, and a Church of the fourteenth century.

### Ebersdorf.

POPULATION, 1,200.

A small town, formerly the seat of the Reuss-Ebersdorf branch, now absorbed in Reuss-Schleiz. The last Prince was Henry LXII. His sister, now a widow, married Henry LXVII. It has two or three pleasure Castles and a Moravian colony.

### Lobenstein.

*Inn.*—Reuss-Haus.

POPULATION, 4,300.

Chief town of Principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, on a cone-shaped hill; having a Prince's Castle and old fortress. Here the river Kosel joins the Limnitz.

	German miles.
From Schleiz to Zeulenroda .....	2
" " Greiz .....	2

**Zeulenroda.**

POPULATION, 4,900.

A town of the Principality of Reuss, where stockings and snuff are made. It has been built in a regular manner since the last fire, and has a church.

### Greiz or Greitz (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Erbprin; Kranich (Crane).

POPULATION, 11,700.

The chief town and residence of the Principality of Reuss-Greiz, of the Elder branch, now represented by Henry XXII., in succession to his father Henry XX. It stands in a beautiful part of the White Elster, on a short rail from Neumark; and has an old castle on a height, now turned into a school; and a summer Castle of the Prince, among fine grounds.

From here a rail is open to Reichenbach and to **Weischlitz** (towards Eger) and **Wolfagefärth** (towards Gera).

## ROUTE 35.

**Dresden to Lobau, Görlitz, Liegnitz, and Breslau** (Sächsisch-Schlesische-Eisenbahn).

By Rail the Stations are as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Dresden to			
Radeberg .....	9½	[Branch to Ebersdorf]	
Arnsdorf .....	—	Löbau .....	48
[Branch to Pirna and Kamenz.]		[Branch to Reich- enberg, 38 miles]	
Bischofswerda .....	23	Reichenbach .....	56
Bautzen .....	35	Görlitz .....	63½
[Branch to Schandau]		[Branch to Cottbus.]	
Pommritz .....	—		

Hence by the Lower Silesian line, to Breslau,

viz.:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Kohlfurt Junction ..	17	Liegnitz .....	61
Bunzlau .....	33	Hence (as in Route	
Hainau.....	49½	14) to	
		Breslau .....	89½

**Dresden** as in Route 31A.

**Radeberg (Stat.)** Within half an hour's walk is the *Augustusbad*, a watering place with six springs, in a pleasant country (p. 110).

Cross the Spree, by a long bridge, near

**Bautzen (Stat.)**, called *Budishyn*, in the Wendish language; the capital of Upper Lusatia.

*Hotels.*—Weintraube; Krone; Sonne; Ross.

POPULATION, 13,000.

An old well built episcopal town, on the Spree, founded in the tenth century, and surrounded by ancient walls. There is a paper factory in the Seidau suburb, where the Wends live, with their Protestant church. Otto the Great built a Castle here, 958, called Ortenburg, which was rebuilt by King Mathias, after the fire of 1440, and occupied by the Margraves of Saxony. St. Peter's church, built 1213, is used by Protestants and Catholics at the same time; the division being made by a screen. Other buildings worth notice are a new Gothic Rathhaus and Library; the High School; Theatre; and Cloth Hall, for the use of the manufacturers. Meissner, the poet, was born here. Here Napoleon defeated the Allies, 21-2 May, 1813.

In the neighbourhood is *Klein-Welke*, a Moravian colony for children. Fine points of view of the picturesque country around, at *Feldschlösschen* and *Salzforstzen*. At *Doberschau* is a fortification of the time of the Wends, one of whose heathen altars remain at *Czorneboberg* (1,760 ft., good view). About 40,000 Wends still live in this part, speaking for the most part their native language.

**Pommritz (Stat.)**, near *Hochkirch*, where the Austrians, under Daun, defeated Frederick the Great, 1758 (Marshal Keith being killed); and the French defeated the Russians, 1813. From here a short line was opened, 1874, to **Ebersbach** and **Seiffenhersdorf**. At Ebersbach a short branch runs to **Solhand**.

#### **Löbau (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Schwarzes Lamm (Black Lamb).

**BUFFET.**

**POPULATION, 4,100.**

A very old town, dating from 706; containing a Wendish church, and a fine old Rathhaus; and overlooked by the Frederick Augustus Tower, on the hill above, built 1855. Here are mineral springs, where Löbau crystals are found.

At Löbau, the branch line to Herrnhut and the Riesengebirge mountains turns off, following the road into Bohemia, the scene of the battles of 1866.

#### **GÖRLITZ (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia.

*INNS.*—Rheinischer Hof; Preussichgr Hof.

**POPULATION, 45,310.**

Rail to Kohlfurt, &c.

This capital of the Prussian province of Upper Lusatia (transferred from Saxony in 1815), is a walled town, with eleven gates, 670 feet above sea level, over the Neisse, and has several broad, straight streets, some of which are arcaded; also a Castle and eight Churches, and an Arsenal in the old Kaiserstrutz Gate. A bridge crosses the river.

**SS. Peter and Paul's Church** is one of the finest buildings in the German style of the fifteenth century, finished 1497. It has five naves, 83 feet high, resting on twenty-four columns, spreading like palms, and a subterranean crypt in the rock of older date. The organ contains eighty-two stops, and 3,250 pipes. The bell weighs 21½ tons.

The **Frauenkirche** (Our Lady's), built 1449-94, has a fine porch and tomb of General von Winterfeld. The **Nicholaikirche** has the tomb of Jacob Böhme, or Behmen, the famous shoemaker and Teutonic philosopher, born 1575, at Alt-Seidenburg, 1½ mile distant, and whose house is in the Neisservorstadt. Here he died, 1624.

The **Krenzkirche** (Holy Cross), outside the town, was built by Burgomaster Emmerich in 1480, and is remarkable for containing a miniature copy of the Holy Sepulchre, for which object the founder made two pilgrimages to Jerusalem.

The Town Hall has a library containing MSS. and old prints, and the shield of Matthias of Hungary. Here are steel, iron, and bell foundries, and lithographic print works.

The Viaduct over the Neisse is a fine work, on thirty-four arches, 73 feet high, and 2,770 feet, or half a mile, long.

Excursions may be made to **Hennersdorf**; to **Landkrone**, 1,300 feet high; and to a monument at **Merkersdorf**, to Duroc and Kirchner, who were killed, 1813, by the same cannon ball. Another monument at **Jäkelsberg** marks the spot where General Von Winterfeld was killed, 1757. A branch line from here to **Laubau**.

#### **Bunzlau (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia.

*Inns.*—Kronprinz; Deutsches Haus.

**POPULATION, 8,000.**

A well-built town, inside a double wall, on the Bober, chiefly known for its pottery manufacture, the clay for which is found in the neighbouring pits, with specimens of jasper, onyx, agate, and cornelian. There are three Churches,

In the market-place is a cast iron Obelisk, by Schinkel and Schadow, to the Russian Field-marshal Kutusoff, who died here in 1813. Opitz, the poet, was born in the market-place, 1597.

There is a Royal Orphan House and School. At the Moravian colony of Gnadenberg is an excellent school. The handsome railway viaduct over the Bobenthal, is on thirty-five arches, 74 feet high, 1,600 feet long.

### Hainau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,800.

A small town, the church of which has a painting of the ravages committed by the Hussites in 1428, when they destroyed this place. Near this the Prussians defeated Malson's division, 1813.

### LIEGNITZ (Stat.), in Silesia.

INNS.—Rautenkranz; Preussischer Hof.

POPULATION, 31,440.

Rail to Breslau, Berlin, Reichenbach, Glogau, Schweidnitz, Frankenstein, &c. Diligences to Warmbrunn, *via* Hirschberg, for the Reisingebirge Hills.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

A handsome town, at the junction of Katsbach and Schwarzwasser rivers, surrounded by moats and ramparts, now planted with limes and chestnuts. It ranks next to Breslau.

S.S. Peter and Paul's *Church* contains an extensive library. At St. John's *Church* are paintings by Willmann, and the Fürstencapelle, with the sarcophagus of the last of the Piast family; twenty-four of whom were kings of Poland, and 123 dukes of Liegnitz and Brieg, between 575 and 1675. Their *Castle* (except two brick towers dating from 1415) has been rebuilt since the fire of 1834, and is now used as a Government building and museum. The Town Hall contains some suits of mail armour.

A Riding School was founded by the Emperor Joseph I., in 1708. It is a fine building like a palace, with a Library and Museum attached; and under the name of the *Ritter-Academie* is devoted to the education of the sons of noblemen, for whose use it was designed in the first instance. Here are also a Theatre, and large breweries, and many fruit and vegetable gardens.

**Wahlstatt Convent**, at a little distance off, was built on the spot where a battle was fought 1241, when the Tartars, under Genghiz Khan's grandson, were defeated by the Germans under Duke Frederick, who was killed in the fight. Its church has some good fresco paintings. Between this and Eichholz is the battle-field, on the *Katzbach*, where Blücher's forces in 1813, defeated the French under Macdonald and Ney with the butt end of their muskets and bayonets, from which he derived his title of Prince Blücher, of *Wahlstatt* (which signifies battle-field). A monument marks the spot. This victory gave rise to Mosen's "Trumpeter," who while dying, rouses himself and sounds "Victoria!" Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Marshal Landon, between Liegnitz and Pfaffendorf, 16th August, 1760. In the environs is Straupitz, where Raupach was born; and Panthen, with its large model sheep farms.

## ROUTE 36.

Löbau to Herrnhut, Friedland, Reichenberg, Gitschin, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, Pardubitz, and Vienna.

(10 kils. = 6 English miles.)

	English miles.		English miles.
Lüban to		[Branch to Warns-	
Old Cunnersdorf ...	6	dorf.]	
Herrnhut .....	9	Grottau .....	25½
Ober Oderwitz.....	14	Kratzau .....	31½
Zittau .....	21	Reichenberg .....	38

From Reichenberg (as below) to

	German miles.		German miles.
Königgrätz .....	22	Vienna .....	62

This route traverses the Riesengebirge mountains, and the scene of the battles of 1866.

Leaving **Löbau (Stat.)**, we proceed to

**Herrnhut (Stat.)**, in Prussian *Lusatia*.

POPULATION, 1,000.

This is the head-quarters of the *Moravian Brotherhood*, who number about 20,000 members, in Germany and other countries. They are successors of the Hussites who left Moravia in the Thirty Years' War, and finally settled here, 1722, at the foot of the Hutberg, on the estate of



Bethelsdorf, or Berchtoldsdorf, belonging to the then Count of Zinzendorf.

The settlement was visited by Wesley, in the early part of his career, 1788, after paying his respects to Frederick the Great (then Crown Prince) at Weimar. There is a resident Bishop. Here are a Gemeinhaus, or the common house, for the Head of the United Brethren; the Hotel, or lodging house (Gemeinlogis where travellers are received); the Chörhäuser, or separate buildings for unmarried brothers and sisters, widowers, and wives; and a Friedhof or cemetery; with a museum; and warehouses for the linen manufacture.

**Zittau (Stat.)**, in Upper Lusatia.

*Inns.*—Sonne; Sachsischer Hof.

POPULATION, 14,300.

A well-built town, and seat of the linen and damask trade, on the Mandau, near the Neisse. It was nearly destroyed by the Austrians, 1757, after the battle of Kollin, since which most of the houses have been rebuilt of stone, the old walls being turned into promenades.

The new *Rathhaus*, by Schramm, 1844, is a handsome rectangular pile, with a fine octagon tower, on the site of the former Tower. It has the town library of 13,000 vols., the old Prison called *Die Gans*, containing the archives, and the letters patent of 1608, granting freedom of worship to the Bohemians, the revocation of which was one of the grievances which led to the Thirty Years' War.

There are five churches, one of which, St. John's, was built 1834, in the Oriental style. Another is attached to a rich foundation of St. James's Hospital. Here are also a Theatre, a large High School, and a Custom House; with linen, woollen, and calico factories.

In the neighbourhood, from 4 to 8 miles distant, are the *Oybin*, a conspicuous rock, 1,960 feet high, marked by the ruins of a castle and convent, founded 1369; and the *Lausche*, a mountain ridge 2,610 feet high, on the border line of Saxony and Bohemia, with a view extending over parts of Lusatia, Bohemia, and Silesia. On the Bohemian side is *Reichstadt*, from which Napoleon I's son, the duke of Reichstadt, derived his title.

From Zittau a trip may be taken through the Isergebirge mountains.

First, to Hernsdorf and Petersdorf, on to Schreibersbau, from whence an excursion can be made to the Hinterberg and the upper Quiessthal. Thence follow the course of the Quiesst

**Flinsberg**, a small bathing-place, mostly used for diseases of women and for hypochondriasis.

POPULATION, 1,800.

**Liebwerda.**

*INN.*—Reichsadler (Imperial Eagle).

A bathing-place, in a charming spot; having the Castle of Count Clam-Gallas, the proprietor of this district; a good bathing house and Theatre, with waters like those of Flinsberg and Spa. Two and a half miles from it is *Tafelfichte*, the highest mountain of the Isergebirge 3,630 feet high. A guide is necessary to ascend it. The view is very fine from the top. A still better view is to be had from *Heufuder* (3,545 feet) near Haindorf, beautifully situated; the Klosterkirche, built 1772, contains the family vault of the Counts.

**Friedland**, in Bohemia.

*INNS.*—Am Schloss; Ross; Adler.

POPULATION, 4,350.

The Catholic *Church*, built 1255, has the monument of Field Marshal von Redern, by Heinrich of Breslau. The Castle of Count Clam-Gallas, on a basalt rock, was once the property of *Wallenstein*, Duke of Friedland, upon whom the lordship was bestowed by his ungrateful emperor, Frederick II., for his victory at Weisse Berg, near Prague, 1618, and afterwards conferred on Gallas, an ancestor of the present owner. There is a portrait of the great Duke and his wife, with some other relics, besides a collection of armour. There are some dungeons beneath the tower.

At Müffersdorf lived the learned Gersdorf, who bequeathed his library of 12,000 volumes, and collections of paintings and engravings, to Görlitz.

Hence over the Schneekoppe to Warmbrunn Route 37.

**Reichenberg** is the first station on the Austrian (or Bohemian) side of the frontier made by the Riesengebirge mountains. From hence

the rail follows the scene of the great battles of 1866, which ended with the field of Königgrätz, and decided the supremacy of Prussia in Germany.

The stations hence towards Pardubitz on the Prague and Vienna line are as follow;—

Kils.	Kils.
Reichenberg to	Falgendorf..... 74
Reichenau ..... 16	Königinhof ..... 96
Liebenau ..... 23	Josephstadt .....111
Turnau ..... 39	[Branch to
[Branch to Prague and	Nachod ..... 18
Kolin.]	[Branches to Chot-
Eisenbrod..... 54	zen and Braunau.]
[Branch to Tannwald,	Schwadowitz 36
18 kils.]	Königshain 61
Alt-Paka ..... 68	Liebau ..... 65
[Branch to Trautenau	Königgrätz .....128
and Königshain].	Pardubitz .....151

The great object of Prussia in the war was to get possession of the passes through the mountains of Austria, and so meet her when emerging from them. On the 18th June, 1866, the Prussians entered Dresden, while the Saxons marched out to meet the Austrian army. The Prussian forces consisted of two armies—the Western, or First army, under Prince Frederick Charles; the Eastern, or Second army, under the Crown Prince. On the 22nd June. Prince Frederick Charles with the First, or Western army entered Bohemia from the south-east of Saxony, advancing towards Reichenberg. He drove out the Austrian cavalry and artillery from

**Liebenau (Stat.)** on the 26th June; crossed the Iser at

**Turnau (Stat.)**; was repulsed on the 27th June, at Podoll, by the Austrians, who had raised barricades; but finally compelled them to retreat to Münchgratz after a second defeat on the 28th June, and then to retreat upon Gitschin, 5 miles from **Falgendorf (Stat.)**

#### Gitschin.

Inn.—Weisser Löwe.

POPULATION, 5,720.

A finely-situated town under the Riesengebirge hills, where the Triple Alliance was concluded by the Allies against France, 1813. It has an old *Convent*, built by the Dukes of Friedland, and the large Schloss of Prince Trautmannsdorf, which was blown up 1620, with 72 persons.

On the 29th June, 1866, it was taken by storm by the First Prussian Army under Prince Frederick

Charles, with a loss of 4,000 to the Austrians, and a considerable one to the Prussians; the latter maintaining the advantage they had acquired from the first, owing to the superiority of the needle-gun over the muzzle-loading pieces. The King of Prussia joined the army on 2nd July, 1866, preparatory to the great final battle, against the Austrians, who were now concentrated between *Josephstadt* and *Königgrätz* Stations.

Meantime, the Second, or Eastern Army, had crossed the mountains from the Silesian border in three divisions, viz., by Landstrut, or Landeslut, to Trautenau; from Brunnau to Trautenau; and from Glatz to Nachod—all concentrating towards *Josephstadt*.

#### Trautenau (Stat.)

Inn.—Weisses Ross.

Between **Schwadowitz (Stat.)** and **Falgendorf (Stat.)**, in the neighbourhood of the *Adersbach Rocks* (see Route 38), and not far from the *Johannisdorf* Springs, about 2,000 feet high, at the foot of the Schneekoppe. Here the Austrians were again defeated, 29th June.

**Nachod (Stat.)**, in a pass, where the Prussian corps under General Steinmütz fell in with the Austrians on the 27th, and were repulsed in their attempt to take Skalicz. On the 28th June, the two armies having about 90,000 men and 90 guns on each side, the Austrians were defeated and forced back on *Josephstadt*. At **Nachod**, loop rails run off north to **Wenzelsburg** (branch to **Starkotsch**), **Tynist**, **Chotzen**, and south to **Halbstadt** to **Braunau**.

#### Josephstadt (Stat.), and

**KÖNIGGRÄTZ (Stat.)** The scene of the great deciding battle of 3rd July, called also the battle of **Sadowa**, a village on the Bistritz, which divided the two armies, numbering in all about 250,000 men, and 1,500 guns on each side, and extending about 15 miles. The main body of the Austrians was at *Lippa*, under Marshal Benedek, and their centre at *Chlum*. The First Prussian Army marched, at four a.m., from Milowitz to Dubs; began the attack at 7-30, and compelled the Austrians to retire towards *Sadowa*, overpowered by the needle-gun. The Austrians made a bayonet charge, so deadly that one Prussian re-

strong, with 90 officers, was reduced to 300 men and 2 officers; but their first line was gradually broken, and a new line was formed at Lippa. Here their artillery played such a good part, that by three o'clock the Prussians had made little progress, and began to be uneasy.

Meanwhile, the Crown Prince, advancing from Miletin, to take the Austrians in flank, had been forced to make a detour, which detained him. But about 3-30 he suddenly appeared in the rear of Benedek, at Lippa. Prince Charles Frederick recommenced the attack, Sadowa was gained, and the Austrians began to fall back. Part took refuge in Königgrätz Station; the main body returned to Pardubitz, and crossed the Elbe. The battle was over by seven p.m. The losses of the Austrians were 40,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Prussians lost 10,000. Marshal Benedek, who had distinguished himself in the Italian war, died in retirement, 1871.

Königgrätz is a strong frontier post on the Elbe, in a flat country, which may be easily inundated, and is overlooked by the Weissen Thurm (White Tower). Population, 5,600. *Hotel*, Lamm. It has a Cathedral, and old Jesuits' College, with a museum of Slavonian remains.

**Pardubitz (Stat.)**, on the Prague and Vienna Railway.

## ROUTE 37.

**From Görlitz, Kohlfurt, Liegnitz, or Breslau, to Hirschberg, Frankenstein, &c., in the Riesengebirge Mountains.**

This district, on the border-land of Silesia and Bohemia, is approached by two or three lines of rail, as undermentioned.

1.—**KOHLFURT AND HIRSCHBERG** (Niederschlesische-Märkische Eisenbahn).

10 kils. = 6 English miles.

	Kils.		Kils.
Kohlfurt to		Merzdorf .....	94
Lauban .....	22	Ruhbank .....	101
[Branch to		[Branch to Landeshut, Königshain, Pardubitz.]	
Görlitz.....26]		Dittersbach .....	121
Greiffenberg .....	26	Waldenburg .....	125
Rabishau .....	48	Altwasser .....	130
Reibnitz (for Warmbrunn).....	63	[Branch to Breslau.]	
Hirschberg.....	74		
Schildau (for Schmiedeberg ...	79		

From **Görlitz or Kohlfurt**, as in Route 35.

**Lauban or Luben (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Hirsch.

POPULATION, 7,000.

An old town of Upper Lusatia, on the Queiss, surrounded with double walls, and having a Town Hall, built 1560.

**Greiffenberg (Stat.)**

About 4 miles to the east, on the post road to Bunzlau, is

**Löwenberg.**

*Inns.*—Hotel du Roi; Weisses Ross.

POPULATION, 5,000.

A little town in a fine spot on the Bober, where, it is said, Napoleon received the first news of the Austrian Alliance, in 1814. They pretend to show the glass he let fall at the intelligence. It has a corn market, and some trade in minerals, and coals, with a Rathhaus of the fifteenth century. The Palace of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Heckingen is near at hand.

**Hirschberg (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia.

*Inns.*—Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross (White Horse); Drei Berge.

POPULATION, 10,100.

An old town, inside a double wall, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Riesengebirge and the Schneekoppe, at the junction of the River Zacken with the Bober.

The Evangelical Gnadenkirche is a fine building with fresco paintings by Willmann.

The market-place has arcades around it. Here are sugar refineries, and champagne and cider manufactories.

Near the town are the Kavalierberg and Mount Helikon, with fine views of the Riesengebirge Mountains; Fischbach, a seat belonging to Prince William of Prussia; and Buchwald, the residence of the Countess von Rheden.

This is a good centre for the Schneekoppe, &c., in the Riesengebirge Mountains. There is a small *Hirschberg* in Bohemia, called Dokzy in the native tongue.

About 4 miles from Hirschberg is

**Warmbrunn.**

*Inns.*—Hotel de Prusse; Adler.

POPULATION, 2,500.

Table d'Hôte at the Gesellschaftshaus.

A watering-place, on the Zacken, in a valley, under the Giant Mountains, or Riesengebirge, belonging to Count Schaffgotsch, whose park is here. It has excellent warm alkaline and sulphur springs, like those of Aix, and mostly used for rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c. Lodgings at the Herrenhaus and Langenhäus.

There are Catholic and Evangelical Churches, with a Theatre and Library, and a glass manufacture. Stone polishing is carried on, the stones being found in the neighbourhood; but none are of any great value.

Conveyances may be had to many points of the *Riesengebirge Hills*, as—the Hollenstein, Hermsdorf, Schreiberhau, to the Hochstein; Kochel and Zackenfalls, Josephinen-hütte, Stohnsdorf, Prudelberg, and Stranzenberg; to Prince William's Castle, at Fischbach; to the Annakapelle and the Grabenstelen; also over to Zittau.

The summit of the *Schneekoppe*, to the south, is 5,320 feet high.

### THE RIESENGBIRGE, or Giant Mountains.

This range (not to be confounded with the Riesengebirge on the Rhine) is a chain of granite heights, on the borders of Lower Silesia (Prussia) and Bohemia (Austria), chiefly between the Elbe and the Spree. They form the highest part of the Sudeten, or Sudetsch, chain which run in continuation of the Carpathian Mountains, towards the N.W. of Germany; a chain, altogether, about 130 miles long. The average height is 4,000. The highest peaks are the *Schneekoppe* (or Snow Top), 5,320 feet high; Grosse Rad, 4,950 feet high; and Sturmhaube, 4,800 feet high.

They consist of granite, gneiss, porphyry, and other rocks, often broken and split in all directions; and are generally bare, with few lakes. Reindeer and other rare mosses are found. On the Silesian, or north side, they are somewhat steep, and overlook a broad valley; but towards Bohemia they are more sloping.

The people out of the villages are a simple, honest race, who live in scattered huts called Bauden, shifting about according to the season. In the summer they move up to the tops of the hills; and descend to the valleys in the winter. Snow lies here from October to June.

Much picturesque scenery, of a quiet character, is found. These hills are the haunt of the Rübezahl, the Turnip-counter, or Number Nip, a tricky spirit, the subject of many legends, which have been translated into English, and were made the basis of a Covent Garden Pantomime. It was by the passes in these mountains that the Prussian armies descended into Bohemia in the memorable campaign of 1866.

From May to August is the usual season for travellers, but September is the best time for the upper ranges, as the clearer air affords the best chance of good prospects. Guides are necessary. They receive 3 m. a day, for which they carry the baggage. Expenses at Inns, for moderate accommodation, 3 to 6 marks, but more at some of the best class.

APPROACHES.—1st. the best approach is on the north-west, by the beautiful valley of Hirschberg, via the rail from Dresden to Löbau and Görlitz.

2nd, on the west, by rail from Löbau and Herrnhut, Zittau and Reichenberg. Thence across the hills to Hirschberg.

3rd, on the north and west, various stations on the line from Görlitz to Breslau may be taken as starting points: as Bunzlau, Liegnitz, and Breslau. From Bunzlau by a road passing through Löwenberg, with a view of the hills right before. From Liegnitz and Breslau, by rail, to Waldenburg. Thence through the fine pass of Landeshut to the Schneekoppe, &c.

From Zittau to Waldenburg is a *Trip of about Six Days*, walking or riding according to circumstances. 1st. Zittau to Friedland. 2nd. Lieberwerda, Tafelsichte, and Flinsburg. 3rd. Hochstein, Zachenfall and Hermsdorf. 4th. Kynast, Heinrichsherg, Erdmannsdorf, and Schmeideberg. 5th. The Schneekoppe and Grenzbaude. 6th. Adersbach Rocks and Waldenburg.

Commencing from Warmbrunn, near Hirschberg, as above, you reach

*Hermsdorf*, near the castle of Count Schaffgotsch. Just above it, on a granite rock, 1,980 feet above sea level, are the ruins of *Kynast Castle*, built by Bolko I. in 1292, and destroyed by lightning in 1657. The view from the tower is very fine. It is the scene of one of Körner's poems, "Alte Thüringia and the Fair Kunigunde."

Further on is *Schreibergshau*, among about 20 glass-grinding houses; and the large village of *JOSEPHINEN* (population, 2,600).

A footway leads to the rocks of

*Kochelfall*, and its two beech-trees, on which are to be seen the names of the King of Prussia and Queen Louisa, with the date 1800. The Kochel is formed of the Great and Little Kochel, and runs to Zachen. Further down is the *Königsbad*, the *Schwarzen Berg*, and the *Zuckerschale*, a logan-stone, weighing 20 tons, which is balanced on a surface of scarcely two feet square.

Following the Kochel we reach the

*Rachenfall*, which tumbles down a hollow, 90 feet deep, under the *Heldenberg*. Passing the *Reifträger*, 4,500 feet high, we come to the

*Neuen Schlesiischen Baude*, 3,740 feet high, with good views of the *Zackenthal*, *Hochstein*, &c., at the source of the River *Zackau*, an intermitting stream, whose waters sometimes cease to flow for hours, and then commence again.

Leaving this, we pass *Rabenstein* to the

*Elbweise* and *Elbfällen*, at the source of the *Elbe*, which rises near the *Weisenbaude*, the highest dwelling on this side of the Alps, being 4,500 feet above the sea. Here the *Elbe* is a small stream, called *Weisswasser*, which, after tumbling over the first cascade, or *Teufelsfall*, is joined by the *Silberwasser* and some other streams, and at *Elbweise* forms the beautiful cascade of *Elbfall*, in a wild romantic spot.

At *Schnee gruben*, about two miles further, are two crater-shaped gulfs, about 2,000 feet deep, in which snow is always to be seen. The view is a fine one, but a better is obtained from

*Hohen Rad*, 4,700 feet high, which is ascended by an easy footpath cut in the rock. At the top the traveller commands a prospect over the mountains into Saxony and Bohemia, as far as *Prague* and *Breslau*.

Further up, the road leads over the *Querberg*, by a steep way, to the *Grosse Teich*, a lake in a crater, 1,800 feet long, 560 feet broad, and 77 feet deep.

A road behind the *Kleine Teich* leads in one hour to the *Neue Baude Weinhaus*, at the foot of the *Schneekoppe*, where comfortable accommodation can be had for the night.

The *Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (Snow Head, or Giant's Head), the highest peak of the *Riesengebirge*, is 5,320 feet above the sea and is a steep granite cone, strewed with sparkling slate. At the top is the restored *Koppen Kapelle* of St. Laurentius, to which pilgrimages were made, close to which is an Inn. The view of the rising and setting sun is indescribably beautiful when the weather is clear, but mists are very frequent; otherwise the panorama embraces an extent of 50 to 60 miles every way, over *Silesia* and *Bohemia*, of which this point is on the boundary line.

On the South, or Bohemian side, it is intersected by the *Aupengrunde Glen*, in which is the *Aupenfall*. Here the ascent is not so steep as on the other side, but it is longer, and there are fewer good views.

From the *Schneekoppe* a round may be taken by *Grüssau*, *Landshut*, *Schmiedeberg*, the *Friesenstein* on the *Landshuter Berg*, by *Ermannsdorf*, *Fischback*, and *Stohnsdorf*, to *Warmbrunn*.

Another way is down to *Liebenau*, on the *Bober*. Thence to

### Schömburg.

*Inn.*—Ross.

A town (population, 1,900) in a forest of high trees, in a narrow valley of the *Katzbach*, near a fortress, built, 1207, by Duke Henry the Bearded, and destroyed in 1426, by the Hussites. In the neighbourhood, the *Weissgalle* is 2,160 feet high, and the *Landshuterkämm* 2,800 feet high; both commanding beautiful views. To the *Adersbach Rocks* is 10 miles.

Descend the *Katzbach* to

*Grussau*, a suppressed convent with a decayed church, containing some good paintings and effigies of *Bolko*, Duke of *Schweidnitz*.

*Landeshut (Stat.)*, in Prussian *Silesia*.

*Hotels.*—Schwarzer Rabe (Black Raven); Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion).

POPULATION, 4,400.

A fortified town on the *Bober*, at the foot of the *Riesengebirge*. It contains a Lutheran Church, and some linen manufactories, and is near the *Rabenberg*, where the Prussians, under General *Fouqué*, were defeated by the Austrians, in 1780.

From here the road ascends past *Leppersdorf*,

Schreibendorf, and Hohenwaldau to the top of the *Landshuter kamm*, about 2,300 feet above the sea. From the cluster of rocks near this, called the Friesenstein, about 2,950 feet high, there is a fine prospect. Hence it descends to

**Schmiedeberg**; the nearest station for which is **Schildau (Stat.)**

**Hotels.**—Schwarzes Ross (Black Horse); Goldenster Stern (Golden Star).

POPULATION, 3,700.

A mining and manufacturing town on the Esselsbach, among furnaces and mines. On the tower of the Catholic Church is a female sitting figure, with various emblems, supposed to be of the time of the Knight Templars. At the Gebaur'sche Haus is a pavilion, from which is a fine view of the Riesenkoppe.

Near this is

*Buchwald*, the castle of Count von Reden; with an abbey, artificial ruins, watch tower, belvedere, &c.

**Erdmannsdorf**, about 1,350 above sea.

**Inn.**—Das Schweize Haus.

Here is a *Castle*, which belonged to General Gneisenau, now the property of the King of Prussia. In the park is the Swiss House of the Princess Liegnitz; and near it are the cottages of the Protestant Tyrolese, from the Zillerthal, who were settled here by the King when forced to emigrate by the Austrian Government in 1838.

Fischbach, at the foot of the Falkenberg, is the property of the present King, and has an old *Castle* of the Knights Templars among the trees.

2. — **WALDENBURG, FREIBURG, KÖNIGSZELT, FRANKENSTEIN, LIEGNITZ, AND BRESLAU** (Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburger-Eisenbahn).

At Königszelt the four lines from Leignitz, Breslau, Waldenburg, and Frankenstein meet.

(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

Waldenburg to Kils.	Kils.		Kils.
Altwasser .....	5	Striegau .....	60
Freiburg .....	19	Jauer .....	76
[Branch to Salzbrunn]		Liegnitz .....	97]
Königszelt Junction 26		Königszelt Junc-	
[Frankenstein to		tion .....	26
Gnadenfrei .....	10	Mettkau .....	44
Reichenbach ...	23	Canth .....	54
Schweidnitz .....	41	Breslau .....	74
Königsz. Junc... 50			

**Waldenburg (Stat.)**

**INN.**—Schwarzes Ross (Black Horse).

POPULATION, 2,800.

A thriving town on the Polsnitz, among rich coal mines, having a good town house and porcelain and linen factories. Carriages to Adersbach, a Bohemian village, about twelve miles S.W. The road to it is up and down hill, past Dittersdorf, Neuhaus Castle, Lang Waltersdorf, and Friedland; beyond which you cross the Austrian frontier, at Merkersdorf.

## ADERSBACH.

**INN.**—Felsenstadt.

Here is a remarkable group of *tumbled sandstone Rocks*, like those at Tunbridge Wells and in Saxon Switzerland, in the shape of cones, pyramids, &c., some a hundred feet high, and traversed by a brook, which forms a good waterfall. They cover a space two to three miles long, and are only accessible by a single narrow passage, with a locked door. The key and a guide are obtained at the *Inn* close by. Charge for a party of eight, 25 pf. The rocks are many thousands in number, and there is a chance of losing one's way without a guide. Good trout are to be had here. *Weckelsdorf Rocks* a similar group, 2 miles distant.

**Altwasser (Stat.)**, near a watering place, 1,230 feet above the sea, with five good chalybeate springs. In the neighbourhood are Augustus Glück and Carolina Mines, Kynau Castle, and the Fuchsstollen, more than a mile long.

**Freiburg**—(or **Freiburg-under-Fürstenstein (Stat.)**, in Silesia.

**INN.**—Hirsch.

POPULATION, 4,600.

A small manufacturing town, with a large linen factory. It stands about 940 feet above sea level, in the ascent to a hilly country. In the neighbourhood is *Hohen-Friedberg*, where Frederick II. defeated the Austrians, 1745, in the Second Silesian War. *Fürstenstein Castle* (Schloss), the seat of the Prince of Pless, a large building, and a fine mediæval restoration, in a beautiful valley.

**Salzbrunn (Stat.)**, eight miles from Freiburg, by rail to Fellhammer, &c.

**HOTELS.**—Krone; Sonne; Stern; Kursaal.

POPULATION, 2,800.

Here are seven saline *Springs*, something like the Selterwasser, used for general weakness, &c.; with a theatre, and club-house (Elisenhalle).

*Excursions* to Wilhelmshöhe, with a view of the Riesengebirge Hills; the glass works at Konradsthal; the rocks of Adersbach, passing the ruined Castle of Neuhaus; also to the Zelsberg ruins; and the Sattelwald, 2,900 feet high.

From **Königszell Junction**, a branch rail (as above) runs to

**Schweidnitz (Stat.)**, in a fine part of Silesia.

**HOTELS**.—Goldene Krone (Golden Crown); Stern.

**POPULATION**, 16,500.

An old fortified town, on the Weistritz, which was taken from Frederick the Great by Marshal Landon, 1761, and dismantled by the French 1807. It has a Gothic *Church* of the fourteenth century, with a tower 327 feet high, from which is a good view of the Silesian hills.

The *Castle* is now a poor-house. At the Town-hall is a valuable collection of archives. There is a good trade in gloves and gingerbread, with several distilling, brewing, tan, and dye-works.

About nine miles from here is the little town of

**Zobten**, lying at the foot of the *Zobtenberg*, which is 2,310 feet above the sea, with an old stone monument and chapel on the granite top, and commands a wide prospect of the Silesian plains and Moravian Hills. The well-known Free Band of Major von Lützow was inaugurated in 1813 at the foot of the mountain. Near it lies

**Gorkau**, a very old village in which is a large brewery, and a Castle which was once a convent.

**Reichenbach (Stat.)**

*Inn*.—Sellger.

A small town at the foot of the Eulengebirge, with an old Castle, and extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton and Turkish yarn. Here Frederick the Great defeated Laudon, 1762.

**Frankenstein (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia.

*Inns*.—Umlauf's Hotel; Deutsches Haus.

**POPULATION**, 6,100.

A walled town, on the Pausebach, with an old ruined castle, and several churches, part of which were burnt in 1858. Near this are the villages of Baumgarten and Weigelsdorf, and the strong fortress of *Silberberg*, cut out of solid rock, by Frederick the Great, to protect the Bohemian frontier. At *Reichenstein* are important arsenic mines, intermixed with gold.

Here the line from Camenz and Breslau comes in (Route 14), and junction is made with the line to Neisse (Route 38).

**Wartha (Stat.)**, a place of pilgrimage to a miraculous statue of the Virgin on the top of the Wartberg, 1,840 feet above the sea. Hence to

**Glatz (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia; the Polish *Kladsko*.

*Inns*.—Weisses Ross; Stadt Rom.

**POPULATION**, 11,700.

The capital of the principality of Glatz (acquired 1746 by Frederick the Great) and a walled town on the Neisse, 970 feet above sea level. It stands between two hills, crowned by forts. That on the Schäferberg, on the right bank, called the New Fortress, was almost entirely hewn out of the solid rock, by Frederick the Great. At the top is the statue of St. Nepomuk. Baron Trenck was confined here for a long time, and afterwards made his desperate leap from the dungeon tower.

The old Gothic Church has a miraculous image of the Virgin. The Royal Castle is now a Government building.

The rail was extended, 1875, to **Mittelwalde**, where it joins the Austrian lines.

Within the distance of 15 or 20 miles from Glatz are the mineral *Baths* of Reinerz, Kudowa, and Landeck; the Heuscheuer Rocks, 3,680 feet high, remarkable for their beautiful shapes; Seefeldern Valley; *Schneeberg*, 4,780 feet; and Hohe Eule, or *Schneekoppe*, the highest of the Riesengebirge mountains, in this quarter, 5,320 feet above sea (p. 127).

## ROUTE 38.

## Breslau, towards Cracow and Vienna.

Oberschlesische Eisenbahn—(10 kil = 5 English miles).

	Kils.		Kils.
Breslau to		Zabrze .....	169
Ohlau .....	26	Morgenroth .....	176
Brieg Junction.....	41	[Branch to	
[Branch to Neisse.]		Beuthen.....	
Löwen .....	56	Tarnowitz.....	
Oppeln .....	82	Schwientochlowitz .....	180
[Branch to Tarnowitz]		Kattowitz .....	188
Gogolin .....	102	[Branch to Cracow]	
Cosel-Kandzin ...	119	Myslowitz.....	197
[Branch to Rati-		[Branch to Cracow]	
bor and Oderberg.]		Neuberun .....	215
Schlawentzütz.....	131	Oswieclm .....	220
Rudzinitz .....	138	[Thence to Cracow]	
Gleiwitz .....	161		

Leaving Breslau we reach

## Ohlau (Stat.)

Inn.—Adler.

POPULATION, 6,000.

A small town on the Oder, which figured in the Thirty Years' War, and the war of the Hussites.

The Church of St. Blasius is a fine building. It contains also a Picture Gallery; a Town-hall, with a clock-tower; and a tobacco factory.

Towards Brieg, is *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 10th April, 1741.

## BRIEG (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

HOTELS.—Goldene Kreuz; Hirsch (Stag).

POPULATION, 15,000.

Rail to Niesse, Breslau, &c.

A town on the Oder, and the old seat of the Dukes of Brieg, where a castle or palace remains.

The fortifications are now laid out as a promenade. The town is well built, with good, straight streets, and stands about 460 feet above sea level. A wooden bridge crosses the river.

The Nikolaikirche is a fine Gothic building, with a good organ, an altar-piece by Rode, and a monument to Field-marshal von Gessler. Here are six other churches, a government salt factory, a handsome public office; with wool and cloth manufactories, a sugar refinery and cigar factory.

From here a line runs past Grottkau to Neisse.

## Brieg to Neisse.

By rail (Neisse-Briezer Eisenbahn) as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Brieg to		Falkenau .....	18½
Grottkau.....	13	Neisse .....	28½

[Branch to Ziegenhals, Ratibor, &c.]

## NEISSE (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

HOTEL.—Sterne (Star); Ross.

POPULATION, 19,000.

Railway to Brieg Station. Diligence to Gräfenberg. A strong fortress, surrounded by walls and deep moats, in a marshy valley, at the junction of the Neisse and Biel, about 570 feet above sea level; founded 966, in the territory of the Bishopric of Breslau.

It is well built, the newest houses being at Friedrichsstadt, so called after Fred. II., who built Fort Preussen, which overlooks it. The stone was quarried in the neighbouring pits. Here are ten churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant; including an ancient parish church and a handsome Bishop's Palace, in which Fred. II. and Joseph II. met 23rd August, 1769; with a government factory for arms and powder. In 1650, forty-two women were burned here for witchcraft.

Here the learned Emanuel Deutsch was born, 1829, of Jewish parents.

From Neisse, the rail is carried to *Ziegenhals*, on the border; where it makes a junction with the line to Ratibor, and with the lines towards Olmutz, Troppau, &c., in Austria. Direct lines are also opened to Ober, *Glogau*, and Cosel; and to *Leobschütz*, Ratibor (p. 182); in the directions of Cracow and Buda-Pest.

Near this is the Heinrichsbrunn iron spring. At Kapellenberg (9 miles) is an Obelisk to those who fell in the war of Liberty, 1813.

About 18 miles south of this, near Freienwaldau is

*Gräfenberg*, on Austrian ground, where Vincent Priessnitz established the first *Water Cure*, or Hydropathic House; and where he died, 1851. His services are commemorated by several tributes from grateful patients. There is a similar house



at Frelenwaldau. Living is reasonable. From the Gräfenberg is a fine prospect of the Bielathal. The Selzdorfer Cave is another point of interest for pedestrians.

**Oppeln (Stat.)**, in Prussian Silesia; the Slavonic *Oppolie*.

INN.—Schwarzer Adler (Black Eagle).

POPULATION, 10,600.

An old walled town, on the Oder, in which is an island called Pascheke, or Wilhelmthal, laid out as a park, and joined to both banks, by three bridges. Here are an old Catholic Church, on the site of one founded by St. Adalbert, 959; and a Protestant Church, which belonged to the Minorities.

The *Castle* is a large old seat of the Dukes of Silesia, one of whom was Nicholas II., beheaded at Neisse, for his cruelty.

On the right bank of the Oder, close to the town, is the station of the Oberschlesische railway; and in the neighbourhood are the steel and iron goods factory, at Königshuld; large iron-foundries and workshops at Malapane; and an earthenware factory, at Proshan. From here a line is open *via* Gross Strehlitz to Test, towards Cracow.

**Cosel, or Kosel (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 3,800.

A small strongly-fortified town, having a monument to Gen. Neumann, who defended the place in 1807. Near it are Annaberg, and a Pilgrim's chapel; and the Castle of Schlawendzitz belonging to Prince Hohenlöhe. For the route to Cracow, *via* Gleiwitz, see below.

**RATIBOR (Stat.)**, in Upper Silesia, 19 English miles from Cosel (as under):—

HOTEL.—Prinz von Preussen.

POPULATION, 13,500.

A town on the left bank of the Oder, which here becomes navigable. It contains seven churches, and an old castle.

The stations on the line from Cosel to **Oderberg**, on the Vienna and Cracow line, are as follow:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Cosel to		Annaberg .....	53
Hammer .....	18	Oderberg .....	58
Nendza .....	23	Vienna .....	329
Ratibor .....	33		

This is the direct route from Breslau to Vienna.

At **Ratibor Junction** are branches east and west. That to the West passes

Bauerwitz .....	26	Leobschütz .....	38
-----------------	----	------------------	----

That to the East passes

Nendza .....	9	Nicolai .....	69
Czernitz .....	26	Kattowitz .....	114
Rybnik .....	38		

at the junction of the lines to Cracow and Warsaw.

**Gleiwitz (Stat.)**, in Upper Silesia.

INN.—Deutsches Haus.

POPULATION, 11,800.

A well built town, on the Klodnitz, containing a church of the twelfth century, and iron foundries. In the neighbourhood are large coal mines, and veins of calamine. A canal of 34 miles joins the Klodnitz to the Oder.

An extension from here to *Schwientochlowitz*, was opened 1873.

*Königshütte* stands among large foundries, zinc works, and coal mines. The building of the foundries and the principal furnaces are in the gothic style.

Near the Myslowitz, at **Kattowitz**, on the Prussian side of the boundary, between Silesia and Austria, the rail parts off to Cracow and Warsaw; the former belonging to Austria, the latter to Russia.

## SECTION III.—SOUTH GERMANY.

### BAVARIA—WÜRTEMBERG—BADEN—BLACK FOREST—UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA—BOHEMIA—MORAVIA.

#### KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

#### ROUTE 39.

##### MUNICH, or MÜNCHEN, in German.

The capital of the kingdom of Bavaria.

POPULATION.—133,205, mostly Roman Catholic.

Hotels.—Hotel de Bavière; beautiful situation on the Promenade Platz.

Hotel Leinfelder; well situated on Maximilian Square, central for business or pleasure.

Hotel d'Angleterre (formerly Zur Blauen Traube, or Blue Grape).

Hotel du Rhin; Hotel Des Quatre Saisons (Vier Jahreszeiten); Hotel National; Belle Vue. Munich beer is celebrated.

OMNIBUSES from Hotels to the Station, 20pf.; or 40 to 60pf. with luggage

CAB OR DROSCHKE.—Quarter-hour, 50pf.; half-hour, 1 mark.

FIACRES (or two-horse carriage).—For  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 1m.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, 3m. Extra at night. A printed tariff is to be seen in all the carriages.

VALET DE PLACE.—Useful to strangers. Apply at the hotel.

RESTAURANTS.—Danner; Probst; Tambosi.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Max Josephs Platz.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—On Sunday, twice in the Odeon.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

THEATRES.—Hof Theater for opera, Maximilian Strasse; Residenz Theater; Volks Theater, in Gärtner Platz.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Augsburg, Bamberg, Leipzig, Berlin, Dresden, Passau, Prague, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Ulm, Basle, &c. The station is near Carlsplatz, on the western side of the city. [See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*. For the Bavarian Highlands, under the Tyrolese Alps, see Routes 39, 49, and 51.]

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.—Royal Palace (Fest Saalbau), daily (except Sunday); Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Pinacothek, picture gallery, daily, except Saturday; New Pinacothek Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Bronze Foundry, daily; Bavarian Lion, daily; Cathedral, and St. Boniface, daily; Royal Library, daily, except Sunday. See the daily paper "Tages Anzeiger" for list of public exhibitions, and times of opening.

Munich, in South Germany, the capital of the Bavarian kingdom, and of the province of Upper Bavaria, stands on the left or west bank of the Isar, on a plain, about 1,670 feet above the sea. It has a somewhat cold (occasionally intensely cold) and changeable climate, but the air is pure, and at times clear enough to give a view of the distant Tyrolese Alps. Before the Dukes of Bavaria settled here, in the middle of the thirteenth century, the site belonged to a convent of monks; hence the German name, *München*, a monk, who figures in the city arms. The kingdom of Bavaria, called *Batern* in German, and lying south of the Main, numbers a population of four millions, and occupies parts of Franconia and Swabia, (S.) with the Upper Pfalz (Palatinate) round Regensburg; and the Palatinate or Rh

Davaria, a detached portion on the west side of the Rhine, of which Spires is the head.

Munich is a handsome looking town; having some old houses near the Marien Platz, and several good streets and squares in the modern section. It is divided into the Graggenauer, Anger, Kreuz, and Haken quarters, within the site of the old ramparts which were razed in 1791; their place being marked by six or seven Gates. Beyond these, are the suburbs of Schönfeld, Maximilian, Ludwig, and St. Anna, Isar-Vorstadt, and the Au. The last is the largest, and a handsome town in itself, on the east side of the river, and is joined to the main portion by three Bridges, two of which traverse the Prater, a long green island in the stream.

The BRIDGES (Brücke), are Ludwig Brücke, near the Cavalry barracks; a stone bridge on five arches, 280 feet long, built by Probst, and Klenze, 1823-28. The Reichenbach Bridge, of wood, 675 feet long, in the south of the city, near Maria Hill church. Maximilian's Bridge, across the Prater, from Maximilian's Strasse to the Maximilianeum.

In an artistic point of view Munich is remarkable for the excellence of its public collections and buildings, many of which are due to its former sovereign, Ludwig or Louis I., the ex-king, who abdicated 1848 and died 1868. When Crown Prince, he begun, both by his example and purse, to stimulate the arts of sculpture, painting, and building, fresco work, and glass painting to such a degree as to make this town the artistic school of Germany, where the best masters in every branch are now to be found.

Ludwig's Strasse (Louis Street) is by far the finest in Munich. It extends from the Feldherrnhalle (Hall of Field Marshals), near the Residenz or Palace, to the Siegesthor Gate, and contains some of the best buildings, as the Odeon, Duke Max's Palace, the Public Library, Blind School, Ludwig's Church, the University, &c., all built on a regular plan, and offering some striking effects in the evening lights, from their harmonious forms and colours. These, with the Residenz Theatre, the Glyptothek, and Pinacothek, and the new Churches are the most striking objects in Munich.

The chief architect employed was Klenze, the builder of the Glyptothek, War Office, Odeon, Pina-

cothek, Allerheiligen Church, Bazaar and Arcades, the Königsbau and Festbau, Prince Max's and the Leuchtenberg Palaces, and the Post Office, besides smaller works, between 1816 and 1834. Gärtner, was the author of the Ludwig Church, Public Library, Blind School, Isar Gate, Georgianum, and the Damenstift Institute, 1820-35. Fischer built General Hospital and the Theatre, 1813-25. Ziebland built St. Boniface's Church, 1833. Among the artists employed were Schwanthaler, Kaulbach, Schnorr, Zimmermann, and Hess.

From the Residenz where Ludwig's Strasse ends a newer street, called Maximilian's Strasse, was opened in 1854, down to the Isar, in the direction of the Bridge over the Prater, and the Maximilianeum College beyond. This street contains the Government Buildings (Regierungs-Gebäude), faced by Salbig's Statue of General Deroy, and Brugger's Statue of Schelling.

SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.—In *Max Joseph's Platz* is the large sitting bronze of King Maximilian Joseph, by Klenze and Rauch, commenced in 1824, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, and finished in 1835. He is represented as granting the Constitution to his people.

In the *Odeon Platz*,—the equestrian statue of King Ludwig, by Widmann (1862), surrounded by symbolical figures of religion, industry, poetry, and art.

*Carolinen Platz*,—The bronze Obelisk, by Klenze, 25 feet high, to the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the war. Erected 1838.

*Marianische Säule* (Marian Pillar),—near the Rathhaus, a statue of the Virgin, erected by the Elector Maximilian I., 1620.

*Wittelsbach Platz*,—the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I., by Thorwaldsen. Put up, 1839. There are reliefs, and half lions at the corners.

*Promenaden Platz*,—Statue of Kurfürst Max Emmanuel; Westenrieder. Gluck, by Schwanthaler, 1845. Orlando di Lasso (or Roland Lattre), the composer, who died at Munich, 1595, erected 1849. Chancellor Kreftmayer, compiler of the Bavarian code, erected by Schwanthaler, 1845.

*Maximilian Platz*,—Statue of Schiller,

the royal family, the pro-  
ty in their robes, all the  
rotherhoods with their  
part in a grand procession  
which are decked with  
runk for the last time on

y the king goes through  
chung (washing the feet)  
nen in the Herkules Saal  
n of a similar performance

MUSEUM, in Maximilian  
inished, 1866, by Riedel,  
oms in two floors. Hero  
renaissance, and other  
h Kensington; including  
indows, carved ceilings,  
tumes, tapestry, etc.,  
Bavarian life and history.  
*milaneum*, containing 30  
rical events of all ages,

Royal Palace (Schloss)  
he old Residenz, the new  
id the Festsaalbau; parts  
; the new Theatre, the  
of Garten, &c., and ex-  
h's Platz and the Post-  
Ludwig's Strasse.

lain building, about 500  
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ds between the modern  
enz and the Saalbau. It  
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Bellini's Persues and the  
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*Feldherrnhalle*,—an arcade in the style of the Loggia de' Lanzi, at Florence. Statues of Tilly and Marshal Wrede.

Ruhmeshalle, and the colossal *Bavaria*.

**GATES.**—*Siegesthor* (Gate of Victory), a copy of the Arch of Constantine, by Gärtner, at the top of Ludwig's Strasse. *Bavaria* and her four Lions, are by Schwanthaler.

*Isarthor*, a Gothic pile.

*Angerthor*; and

*Sendingthor*, near the Infirmary.

*Propylæa*, a Doric gate, by Schwanthaler, 1836.

The *Reitbahn* (Riding House) or Marstall for the royal stud, near the Palace, is an Italian building, 800 feet by 80 feet, erected 1822.

The *Zuchthaus* (model prison), near the Au Church, is a well managed institution, where woollens are made by the prisoners.

A little to the east of it is the *Kreis Irren Anstalt* or Provincial Asylum.

The *Getreidehalle*, or Granary, is a long pile between the Angerthor and Provision Market.

Among the manufactures here are gold and silver work, bronze articles; paper, since 1837; optical instruments, at a factory established by Frauenhofer; beer of various kinds. The factory for glass painting is the *Glassmalerei Anstalt*, or *Stained Glass Institution*, near the Glyptothek. Lithography was invented here by Sennefelder, and is carried on as a branch of art.

*Bavarian Beer*.—This is celebrated. There are various kinds for the gratification of the connoisseur. The Munich *Bockbier* is sold at the Bockkeller, 7, Little Munz Strasse, from 1st May until the festival of Corpus Christi. It contains few hops but plenty of malt. The *Salvatorbier* is drunk the first week in April, in the *Zacherkeller* in the suburb. *Tölzer Bier*, and the white *Gerstenbier* (barley beer); with other varieties.

**FESTIVALS.**—The Carnival (*Fasching*) is observed here with its appropriate amusements of drinking, dancing, and shooting,—the last near the *Karlsthor*.

During the Carnival court balls are given at the Palace, which may be witnessed by spectators from a gallery. Tickets are obtained by private influence.

On Corpus Christi, the royal family, the professors of the University in their robes, all the guilds and religious brotherhoods with their banners and flags, take part in a grand procession through the streets, which are decked with flowers. *Bockbier* is drunk for the last time on this day.

On Maunday Thursday the king goes through the ceremony of *Fusswaschung* (washing the feet) and feeding twelve old men in the *Herkules Saal* at the Palace, in imitation of a similar performance at Rome by the Pope.

**BAVARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM**, in Maximilian Strasse, a long building finished, 1866, by Riedel, containing above 40 rooms in two floors. Here are Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, and other objects, like those at South Kensington; including many casts, stained windows, carved ceilings, pottery, weapons, costumes, tapestry, etc., especially illustrative of Bavarian life and history. Beyond this, is the *Maximilianeum*, containing 30 to 35 paintings of historical events of all ages, with portraits and busts.

**ROYAL PALACES.**—The Royal Palace (*Schloss*) consists of three parts, the old *Residenz*, the new *Residenz* (*Königsbau*), and the *Festsaalbau*; parts of a vast pile, including the new Theatre, the *Allerheiligen Chapel*, *Hof Garten*, &c., and extending from Max Joseph's Platz and the Post-Office to Odeon Platz and Ludwig's Strasse.

The *Old Residenz* is a plain building, about 500 feet long, with two Doric porticos, adorned with bronze statues. It stands between the modern wings, or the New *Residenz* and the *Saalbau*. It was begun in 1600, from designs by Peter Candid or Vasari, and was finished 1616, for Maximilian I. Behind are three or four courts, viz., the *Kaiserhof*, *Küchenhof*, *Capellen*, and *Brunnenhof* Courts, ornamented with fountains and bronzes. In one of them is a copy of B. Cellini's *Persues* and the *Medusa's Head*. Under the arch of the gate, near the *Brunnen* court, a large stone hangs on an iron chain, close to three large nails driven into the wall. These are memorials, as an inscription explains, of the bodily strength of Christopher the Strong.

Near this, on the left, is the entrance to the *Antiquarium*, a room 336 feet long, with a collec-

tion of Egyptian mummies, Greek and Roman bronzes, vases, and marble statues, terra-cottas, German antiquities, &c

In the upper storey are the following rooms—the Kaiserzimmer (Emperor's Room), which the Emperor Charles VII. inhabited, and later, King Maximilian Joseph I. The Dining-room. Stamm-baum, an Ante-Chamber, with family portraits. Audience Chamber, with twelve portraits of Roman Emperors. The Grüne Gallerie (Green Gallery) with paintings by Dutch and Italian masters. Bed-room, with its richly embroidered curtains, which cost 800,000 gulden. Spiegelkabinett (Looking-glass Room) with costly gold and silver plate and candelabra. Miniaturkabinet, containing a St. Jerome, by Albrecht Dürer. The Hercules Room, and the Grecian Room adorned with Florentine mosaics.

The *Schatzkammer* (Treasury) open Sundays and Thursdays at 10 o'clock. It contains several crowns of historical note, and many jewels of great worth. Among them a blue diamond in the order of the Golden Fleece, weighing 36 carats the famous Palatinate Pearl, half white, half black; and the small equestrian statue of St. George and the Dragon, consisting entirely of gold, pearls, diamonds, and agates.

*Schöne* or *Reiche Kapelle*.—This richly adorned Chapel, founded 1607, by Maximilian I., is opened Mondays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, and is decorated throughout with ornaments and reliquaries in gold, silver, pearls, jasper, amethyst, and other precious stones of great value. The ceiling is of lapis lazuli, the floor of marble and verd antique; the walls are entirely of Florentine mosaic. The altar is by B. Cellini. Notice a portable altar which belonged to Queen Mary Stuart; and a wax relief by Michael Angelo, the Descent from the Cross.

The *Königsbau*, or the *New Residenz*, built by King Ludwig, is a modern work, designed by Klenze, begun 1826, and finished 1835. It forms a southern wing to the old Palace, with a face towards Max Joseph's Platz, 406 feet long, fronted by the Post Office. It is in the massive style of the Pitti Palace at Florence, in three stories, marked by pilasters of different styles; the basement floor is on arches, and there are paintings

over the middle. The sculptures and paintings of the interior are all by modern artists—Schnorr, Zimmermann, Kaulbach, Schwanthaler, &c. During the presence of the court, access is only permitted on certain days and hours, of which information must be obtained beforehand.

Visitors generally assemble in the black chamber (Schwarzen Saal); two marble staircases lead past the private apartments of the King and Queen to a hall adorned with allegorical figures of the eight Circles of the Kingdom, by Schwanthaler. Here are certain public rooms, styled the King's and Queen's Apartments, containing several noticeable works as undermentioned.

1. *King's Apartments*.—Statues of Nemesis and Nike Apteros. The subjects are from Greek writers. In the first ante-room are the Argonautic Expedition, from designs by Schwanthaler. The walls are scagliola.

2nd Ante-room.—Reliefs in encaustic from the poems of Hesiod, and the Shield of Hercules, from drawings by Schwanthaler. Service Zimmer with paintings from Homer, by Schnorr, all over the walls and ceiling. It is 82 feet square. Speisesaal (Dining-room) thirty-four paintings from Anacreon, by Zimmermann; it is behind the Throne-room. Throne-room, 58½ feet by 38½; with friezes in plaster, on a gold ground, by Schwanthaler. The subjects are from Pindar. Various mouldings and arabesques.

Reception-room.—Twenty-four paintings from the tragedies of Æschylus, in encaustic and fresco, by Schwanthaler. Schreibzimmer, Twenty-one subjects from Sophocles, by Schwanthaler; painted by Rückel and Hanson.

Dressing-room.—Twenty-seven subjects from the comedies of Aristophanes, by Schwanthaler.

Bedroom.—With pictures from Theocritus, by Schulze and Bruckmann; partly from designs by Hess.

2. *Queen's Apartments*.—The subjects of the frescoes are from German authors.

1st Ante-room.—Scenes from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, in fresco, by Gassen.

2nd Ante-room.—Scenes from Parzival von Wolfram, in fresco, by Hermann.

Servicezimmer.—Twenty encaustic paintings from Bürger's poems, by Ph. Foltz.

**Thronsaal.**—Scenes from Klopstock's poems, in encaustic, by W. Kaulbach.

**Salon der Königin.**—Friezes from Wieland's *Oberon*, by Neureuther. On the walls, subjects from Wieland's *Musarion* and *Die Grazien*, by Kaulbach.

**Bedroom.**—Thirty-six scenes from Göethe's poems, painted in fresco, by Kaulbach.

**Schreibzimmer.**—Twenty-two paintings, from Schiller's poems, by Ph. Foltz and Lindenschmidt.

**Library.**—Paintings from Tieck's poems, by Schwind.

3. In the Upper Pavillion are:—

The **Ball-room.**—with encaustic paintings, by Hiltensperger and Anschütz. It is 62 feet by 37, with circular ends. Next to it, the **Blumensaal** or **Flower Room**, 68 feet long, opening on the east terrace. **Conversationszimmer**, with landscapes, by Rottman, and plaster reliefs, by Schwanthaler, relating to the mythology of Venus.

Four or five rooms on the ground floor, called **Nibelungen Sälen**, contain series of representations from the *Nibelungenliede*, an ancient German poem of the 15th century, painted in fresco, by Schnorr. In the small entrance room are Siegfried and Chriemhilde or Krehilde, his wife, with other chief personages of the story. In the second room, the most important epochs of Siegfried's life. In the third, the betrayal of Siegfried. In the fourth, Chriemhilde's Revenge. In the fifth, the *Nibelungen Lament*.

The **SAALBAU** or **Festsaalbau**, a wing of the Palace designed to be used on festive occasions, is a long range, built by Klenze, in the Roman style of Palladio, extending about 800 feet in front of the *Hofgarten*. At the ends are the old Tower, in which Duke Christopher the Strong was confined, and the new Hall of the *Field-Marshal*s. In the middle is an Ionic Portico on eight columns, adorned with figures of Victory, medallions, lions, and eight allegorical statues for the eight provinces of the kingdom, by Schwanthaler.

Two staircases leads through the ante-room into the reception room, and large Ball room, with reliefs by Schwanthaler. Two Cardrooms, called *Zimmer der Schonheiten*, are adorned with portraits of beautiful women, residents at the capital,

Next is the **Schlachtensaal** (Battle Room) with 14 oil paintings of battles, by P. Hess, Adam, Kobell, Monten, representing scenes in the campaigns of 1805-15.

Three rooms are styled Emperor's Rooms, or **Kaisersäle**. The **Charlemagne Room** has six large wall paintings from the life of Karloman, and 12 smaller ones in the frieze. The **Barbarossa Room**, dedicated to the Emperor Fred. II., contains six wall paintings, from Frederick's life, and 4 small ones of Bavarian history. The frieze, by Schwanthaler, represents the Emperor at the Crusades.

The **Hapsburg room**, or **Saal Rudolphs von Hapsburg** has four large wall paintings. In the frieze is the *Triumph of Art, Science, and Commerce*, from Schnorr's designs, executed by Schwind.

Both sides of the **Throne Room** (*Ahnen Saal*) which is 110 feet long, are lined with galleries, supported by ten Corinthian pillars, between which are twelve gilt colossal statues of the house of Wittelsbach, by Schwanthaler. They are to be increased to the number of eighteen.

In the six rooms on the ground floor are wall paintings from the *Odyssey*, each room containing four books; by Schwanthaler and Hiltensperger.

The **Hofgarten** (Royal garden) north of the *Residenz*, is a quadrangle, 1,000 feet by 700 feet, planted with trees, having open Arcades on the north and west sides, with several cafés.

In the portal is a *Bavaria*, with four colossal River Gods, symbolical of the Danube, Rhine, Isar, and Main, by Kaulbach. There are sixteen frescoes, by Stürmer, Förster, Zimmermann, Schilgen, descriptive of scenes from Bavarian campaigns. The Bazaar front, facing the Odeon is in the Italian style, with Corinthian pilasters, by Klenze. Smaller frescoes, by Rottman, relative to Italian scenes. Another row of small subjects taken from the Greek war of Liberty, are by Hess. Here was the old Picture Gallery, the contents of which have been removed to the *Pinacothek*. It is now given up to a variety of objects forming

The **Ethnographical Museum**. This includes an ivory cabinet, of about 400 articles; the Brazilian collection, the East Indian, Chinese, and Japanese collections, the Brazilian and Mexican collections;



made by various travellers and bought by the King. These are displayed in seven rooms, through which models of ancient and modern buildings, and other works of art are distributed.

Among the ivory work is a crucifix, by M. Angelo; another by Dürer; a St. Sebastian by Flamingo. Marble copies of old temple ruins, of Heidelberg Castle, Sallust's House in Pompeii; vessels and ornaments from Etruscan graves; Chinese and Indian gods in marble, metal, and porcelain. Chinese paintings and portraits, splendid feather ornaments from Brazil, articles brought home by Cook and Krusenstern in their voyages round the world, remarkable weapons. In the basement story is Steigerwald's glass warehouse, with the Bazaar, shops, and cafés, which have two entrances. Here is also the *Kunstverein* (Art Union) or Exhibition of the works of living artists; and to the east of the Hof Garten are the Barracks of the body guard.

Opposite the Bazaar, in Odeon Platz is the Royal Odeon, built by Klenze, and opened 1828. The principal room is 124 feet by 71 feet, and 50 feet high, and is used for concerts, balls, and for English Church Service, on Sunday. The ceiling has frescoes by Kaulbach, Anschütz, and Eberle; in the orchestra, are marble busts of great composers. The exterior of the Odeon and of the Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg opposite, present ten handsome uniform facades, of two stories, on a Doric basement. The ground-floor of the Odeon is used by the Literary Verein (Union), where admission to read newspapers, &c., can be obtained for a moderate subscription.

In the Odeon Platz stands Wiedmann's equestrian *Statue of K. Ludwig* (1862); supported by Religion, Poetry, Art, and Industry.

The Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, built by Klenze, 1817-22, now belongs to Prince Luitpold. The picture-gallery and marbles have been transferred to St. Petersburg.

Following Ludwig Street, you first arrive on the left at the

*Palace of Duke Max*, of Bayern Birkenfeld, built by Klenze, 1828; a solid pile in the Florentine style, 208 feet by 300 feet, having a three-arch door and Doric portico in the front. The rooms are richly decorated, especially the Ball-room, 60

feet by 40. Among the frescoes are the Mythology of Hercules, by Langer; Cupid and Psyche, by Kaulbach; with the procession of Bacchus, by Schwanthaler, in the marble frieze.

Further on the right is the

*Kriegs Ministerium* (War office), built by Klenze, in the Florentine style, with a front in Ludwig's Strassel 248 feet long; and a longer one in Schönfeld Strasse, 363 feet long, consisting of a centre and two wings. Next to this is

The *Hof and Staats-Bibliothek* and *Reichsarchiv-Gebäude* (Court and State Library and Archives), in the Byzantine-Florentine style, built 1832-43, by Gärtner, on a rustic base. It forms a rectangle, 495 feet long, 200 feet deep, divided into two nearly equal courts, by a handsome gallery. There are seventy-two windows in the façade, which is 87 feet high, and finely proportioned.

It contains a handsome reading room, resting on pillars, and nearly eighty rooms for the books, which number 800,000 volumes, or about 400,000 works, including duplicates and pamphlets, of which there are a great quantity. It was founded 1550-79, by Duke Albrecht V. The number of MSS. amounts to about 22,000, including Greek, 550; Oriental, 268; Hebrew, 813; Latin, 14,000; German, 4,000; and Hieroglyphics, 242. In the Cimetensaal are kept the works of great antiquity adorned with illuminations, &c., and bound in gold, silver, and precious stones. There are above 12,000 Incunabula, or works printed in the infancy of the discovery; of which 4,000 are without date, and 8,000 down to the year 1500, are chronologically arranged.

The earliest typographical curiosity here was printed in 1454, in the old Cologne dialect, and contains a summons, "Manung," to arm against the Turks.

Among the Archives are many rare and valuable documents, collected from churches and convents, including 100 folio volumes of the Thirty Years' War.

Further up the street are Ludwigskirche and several other buildings deserving notice, standing opposite to it—as the Damenstifts-Gebäude (Ladies Foundation School), a Florentine pile, by Gärtner, 430 feet long; the Blind Institution, by Gärtner, built 1832-5, with a facade of 214 feet, and Statues by Eberhard and Sanguinetti, in the three portals;

and the new *Salz and Bergamts-Gebäude* (Salt and Mine Office), the front of which is inlaid with red and blue bricks. Beyond these is a large quadrangular Platz, adorned with two handsome Fountains with marble basins, imitated from St. Peter's, at Rome, and surrounded by the University Buildings on the one side, and the Priests' Seminary (or Georgianum), with the Erziehungs' Institute, for Noble Ladies, founded by Maximilian, on the other, and all in a uniform style. This fine street is terminated by the

*Siegesthor* (Gate of Victory), built in the Roman style, by Gärtner, a copy of the arch of Constantine. The reliefs are by Wagner; the symbolical Statue of Bavaria, in a triumphal car, drawn by four Lions, is by Schwanthaler.

The *University* was founded by Duke Ludwig the Rich at Ingolstadt, 1472. It was removed to Landshut by King Max Joseph I., and to Munich in 1826. In 1835 it was remodelled, and now number about 70 professors and 1,400 students. The present building was erected by Gärtner, 1835-1840, in the Byzantine-Florentine style. Around the windows are medallion portraits of celebrated men of genius, with the arms of Ingolstadt, Landshut, and Munich. In the Aula, or Hall, are Statue of King Ludwig, &c., by Stieler and Schwanthaler, besides medallions of Bavarian Princes. The Library contains 280,000 volumes.

The *Akademien der Wissenschaften und der Bildenden Kunst* (Academy of Science and Plastic Arts) occupies for the present the old Jesuits' College, in Neuhauser-street, near St. Michael's. Here are a good collection of Petrifications of all kinds—animal, vegetable, and mineral; with *Costs* of celebrated masters. Among these are the Elgin Statues and reliefs from the Parthenon; the Colossus on Monte Cavallo; Ghiberti's Baptistery, at Florence; the Apostle Peter, by Vischers, from the tomb of Sebaldus, at Nurnberg. The tapestry is after Raphael's pictures at the Vatican.

The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals*, founded by Albert V., is open daily on application.

The *Zoological Cabinet* is open daily, except Sundays, from 10 to 12.

Behind the Odeon Platz is the Wittelsbacher Platz, in which stands the bronze equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I., the chief of the

Catholic League in the Thirty Years' War. It was designed by Thorwaldsen, and bears the inscription "Maximilian I., Churfürst of Bavaria. Erected by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria, 12th Oct., 1839." Near this, at the corner of Maximilian's Platz and Brienner Strasse, is Müller's statue of *Schiller*, put up in 1863.

The *Wittelsbacher Palast*, in Brienner Strasse, is a dark red building, in the Gothic style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, finished by Gärtner and Klump, in 1850. It was the residence of the ex-King, Ludwig I., the creator of modern Munich, who abdicated in 1848 in favour of his son. It is 280 feet by 240 feet, and 109 feet high. "Wittelsbach" is the name of the reigning family to which the dukedom was granted, 1180, by the Emperor Fred. Barbarossa. In Carolinen Platz (a circle) is an obelisk, 95 feet high, by Klenze, cast from guns taken in the war. It has this inscription: "To the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the Russian war. Erected by Ludwig, King of Bavaria. Finished 18 Oct., 1833. They died for the freedom of Fatherland." On the left of Königs Platz, beyond this, near St. Boniface Church, is the

*Kunst und Industrieausstellungs-Gebäude* (Exhibition Building), with a façade like the Glyptothek opposite. Over the portico of twelve Corinthian pillars are fifteen marble figures, representing "Bavaria," who stands between two lions, and gives crowns to the other figures—viz., a sculptor, a workman with a bust of the king, a bronze founder, a medallist, architect, painter, &c.

The new *Propylæa*, close by, is a Doric gateway, built in 1836, on which are reliefs, by Schwanthaler, of the Great War of Independence.

**CHURCHES.**—The Dom, or Archbishop of Munich's Church, near the Promenade, called the *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady's), is one of the oldest and largest churches in the city, built 1468-1494, of homely red brick, in the old German style, by George Gankoffen, at the cost of Duke Sigismund. It was restored 1862. It is a cross 236 feet long, 180 feet broad, 110 feet high; the two west towers, each 386 feet high, ending in pear-shaped copper spires. The portal has many sculptures of the fifteenth century; and a sun-dial, with frescoes, by Schraudolph. The interior is lighted by thirty windows, 70 feet high, with beautiful stained glass, of the

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Prince Maximilian's *Monument of the Emperor Ludwig* (Louis) of Bavaria, by H. Krumper, erected 1603-12, is a splendid mausoleum of red marble, with figures and ornaments of bronze. One figure in high relief represents the Emperor Ludwig in his coronation robes. On the north and south side are two colossal Statues of Albert V. and Wilhelm V.; and at the corners are four men in armour, bearing the standards of Charlemagne, Ludwig the Pious, Charles the Fat, Ludwig IV., and their wives. Under this monument is the tomb of the Bavarian Princes, from 1295 till 1628. In the Choir are many busts, carved in wood, of apostles, prophets, prelates, and popes. Paintings by Peter Candid, Caravaggio, and others, at the High Altar. From a point under the organ loft not one of the thirty windows can be seen. Here is the large Banner taken 1688, by Max Emanuel, from the Turks.

*St. Michael's Hofkirche* (St. Michael's Court Church), formerly the Jesuits Church, is a large cross in the Roman style, 304 ft. by 122, built 1583-95, by Wolfgang Müller, for Duke William V., in Neuhauser Strasse. The tower fell down while it was being built, and has not been restored. In a niche, in the façade towards Neuhauser Strasse, is a bronze statue of St. Michael, by P. Candid. The interior is very beautiful, the floor being marble and the roof a fine broad curve, unsupported by pillars. At the High Altar is Christopher Schwarz's Fall of the Wicked Angels. Other paintings by P. Candid, Viviani, and Hans von Aachen. Under the Choir are two tombs of the Princes. Thorwaldsen's monument of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, in Carrara marble, is a colossal figure of the former Viceroy of Italy, supported by Genii and the Muse of History on each side of the door, in which appears the motto, "Honneur et Fidélité." It was erected by his widow. In the old College attached to the Church, which for a time was the University, now the *Academy*, is a collection of coins, gems, and natural history specimens.

*Trinity Church*, which belonged to a Carmelite nunnery, was built 1704-14, and is a rotunda, on elegant Corinthian columns, with an Ionic façade.

*The Theatine Church of St. Cajetan*, near the Palace, is a cross in the Doric and Ionic styles,

imitated from St. Peter's, at Rome, 240 feet by 132 feet, built by A. Borella, a Bologna artist, for the Electress Adelaide. It has a cupola on pillars, and a façade of much later date, added 1767, by Couvilliers, a Frenchman. The altar-piece has portraits of the foundress and her husband, with that of a Baron Simoné (in a Spanish dress), and a Piedmontese physician, whom the Princess loaded with honours. The family tombs are below, including those of the Emperor Charles VII., Empress Amalia, King Maximilian Joseph (1826) and his wife, Queen Caroline. The monuments of Prince Maximilian and Princess Josepha Maximiliana (died 1891) are by C. Eberhard, from designs of Queen Caroline. The paintings on the other twelve altars are by Cignani, Tintoretto, Zanchi, &c. In the sacristy is a beautiful work by Heinrich Hess, the Burial of Christ.

*St. Peter's* is a curious old Church, the oldest in the town; it contains, amongst others, six old German paintings, by Werth, and commands a fine view of Munich from its tower.

*Holy Ghost Church*, in the Valley, is another old church, with a good altar-piece.

The *Griechische Kirche*, or Greek Church, formerly St. Salvator, in the Provision Market, near Maximilian's Platz, was built 1494, and upon the ex-king Otho having been elected King of Greece, was given up for the use of the Greeks residing here. The communion plate was a present from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The paintings are by a modern Greek artist.

The *Allerheiligen Kirche* (All Saints) is the new Chapel Royal, at the Residenz, one of the churches erected at the cost of the ex-king Ludwig; built, 1826-37, by Klenze. It is in the Romanesque, or Lombard style, 145 feet long, by 103 feet broad, and 84 feet high; and is richly adorned with a profusion of marble, mosaics, paintings, and gildings. It is divided into three aisles, by pillars of Salzburg marble with gilt capitals. The walls, ceiling, and niches are covered with frescoes by Hess, on a gold ground. On one side the subjects are from the Old Testament; on the other from the New; while those round the altar show the connection between the two. Some of the figures are of colossal size. The music on Sunday mornings and on feast days is excellent.

*Ludwigskirche* is another of King Ludwig's churches, in the Ludwigs-strasse, between the Royal Library and the University, built of limestone, 1829-42, by Gärtner; a rich and beautiful structure in the Romanesque style, 245 feet by 160 feet and 100 feet high; the two towers are 209 feet. In the façade are Schwanthaler's statues of Christ, the Evangelists, and St. Peter and Paul, with a rose window and arabesques. The interior contains frescoes by Cornelius. Notice especially the *Last Judgment* at the altar, one of the *largest pictures in the world*, nearly 70 feet high and 40 broad. Beautiful stained windows, and wood carvings of saints, with frescoes, by Fortner. In the Kreuz Gang, or Garden behind, are the fourteen stations or shrines for pilgrims.

The *Basilica of St. Boniface*, in Karl's Strasse, is one of the richest churches in Munich, founded by King Ludwig, 1836, to celebrate his Silver Wedding, or 25th anniversary of his marriage. It is on the model of a Roman Basilica of the 5th and 6th centuries, and of the old church of St. Paul *extra muros*, at Rome; the architect being Liebland, who finished it 1860. St. Boniface, to whom it is dedicated, was a Devonshire man, afterwards the Apostle of Germany and Archbishop of Mayence. The church is 280 feet long; by 130 feet broad and 86 feet high, and has an eight-column portico with bronze doors. The interior consists of a nave and four aisles, divided by sixty-six pillars of Tyrolean marble; the walls are scagliola marble, the pavement is marble mosaic, and the timber roof is blue, with gold stars. There are thirty-four medallion portraits of Popes, from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. The frescoes represent scenes from the life of St. Boniface, with other subjects from the lives of saints and martyrs, all by Hess and his pupils, Schraudolph, &c. One of the best altar-pieces is the *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*. In the crypt are the graves of the Benedictine monks of the adjoining Seminary. The Refectory has a large fresco, the *Last Supper*, by Hess. Near this is the handsome *Industrie-Ausstellungs-Gebäude* (Industrial Exhibition buildings), opposite the Glyptothek, in Königs Strasse.

The *Protestant Parish Church*, near the Karlsthor, is an oval, 143 feet by 87 feet; begun 1827, finished 1832, from designs by Persch. It has a

square tower, a painted ceiling by K. Herrman, of the Ascension. The altar-piece, the Crucifixion, is a present from King Ludwig.

The *St. Maria-Hilf-Kirche* (Our Lady of Help), or the *Auer Church*, in the suburb of Au, is a modern reproduction of old German Gothic, built 1831-39, from designs by Ohlmüller, and standing alone in the Platz, to which it gives name. It is 240 feet long, 85 feet broad, 90 feet high, of grey sandstone, except the nave, which is of red brick. It has three portals, and a rose window with a tower, 250 feet high, adorned with open filigree work. The mosaic work is covered with coloured glass tiles. The interior is a fine specimen of modern German art, especially as displayed in the nineteen *stained Windows*, each of which cost 10,000 florins. They are filled with events in the life of the Virgin Mary, in exceedingly beautiful designs, furnished by Schraudolph, Fischer, Ruben, and Rockl, and executed by Altmüller, under the direction of Hess. The carvings in wood at the altars are by Schönlaub, and in the chancel by Entres. *Jews Synagogue*, built 1826, by Metivier.

**The Glyptothek, or Sculpture Gallery,** Faces the Königs Platz, and is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eight to twelve, and two to four. It is a noble square pile, 220 feet each way, with a court inside, and was built 1816-30, by Klenze, for the late King Ludwig, to hold the splendid collection of marbles, mostly Greek, which he had begun to make at his own cost when Crown Prince.

It is an imitation of Ionic Greek in style, with a marble front, resting on three steps which stretch the whole extent of the building. The portico rests on twelve Ionic columns, eight of which are in front. It is adorned with richly cut cornices and sculptures let into the hollow pediment. Pallas Ergane figures as patroness of the Arts around her, symbolised by marble figures, designed by Wagner, and executed by Schwanthaler, Haller, &c., in 1836. Among them are the clay-modeller, the statuary, the painter, wood-carver, potter, &c. In the pinnacle is the Bird of Minerva, supported by Sphinxes and a gilt lyre.

In the six niches below are bronze figures of Vulcan, by Schöpf; Prometheus and Phidias, by Schaller; Dædalus, by Lazzarini; Pericles and

Hadrian, by Leeb. Other niches in the front contain statues of Ghiberti, Donatello, P. Vischer, M. Angelo, Giovanni da Bologna, B. Cellini, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Rauch, Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler.

The Thirteen Rooms are in chronological order, and are varied by colour, shape, dimensions, and appropriate ornaments. They are lighted by lunettes from the interior courts, except the rotundas at the corners, which are lighted by domes. The whole structure is described in the architect's "Entwürfe."

A lofty bronze door leads into the vestibule, and thence on the left hand, through the successive rooms, beginning with

1. *Assyrian Room*.—Casts and reliefs.

2. *Egyptian Room*.—(Aegyptischer Saal). Two male sphinxes, of basalt. Two priests in black marble. An Antinous in rosso-antico. Obelisk with hieroglyphics, 19 feet high. Isis and Horus, of black basalt.

3. *Incunabula Saal*, or Room for specimens of the infancy or earliest stages of Greek art.

4. *Ægina Room*.—So called from the fragments of two pediments from the Panhellenium, or Temple of Minerva; found in the island of Ægina, 1811, and bought by King Ludwig for £8,000. The party who made the discovery included two English architects, Cockerell and Foster; and an agent was despatched to make the purchase on behalf of the English Government for £8,000, but was too late. Casts of these marbles are in the Royal Institute at Liverpool. They have been partly restored by Thorwaldsen, and are supposed to represent a fight, or two fights, in the Trojan war; one being led by Iclamon, round the body of Laomedon; the other by Ajax and Hector, over the body of Patroclus. Pallas with her helmet and spear stands in the midst. They are of the age just preceding that of Phidias (480 B. C.), and are of Parian marble, showing marks of having been painted over. There are fifteen figures in all.

5. *Apollo Room*.—So called from the colossal figure of the Barberini Apollo, playing on the harp, a beautiful statue of Pentelic marble, ascribed to Ageladas, the master of Phidias. Statues of *Æsculapius*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, &c.

6. *Bacchus Room*.—This room and the next contain mostly works of the perfect period of Greek sculpture. Among these are the *Barberini Fawn*, probably by Praxiteles; statue of *Silenus*, of Parian marble; *Eirene* and *Plutus*, sometimes called *Leukothea* or *Ino* with young *Bacchus* in her arms opposite *Silenus* with the boy *Bacchus*; *Marriage of Bacchus* and *Ariadne*; the beautiful *Spotted Fawn*; colossal bust of *Aphrodite* (*Venus*) of Parian marble; and the *Marriage of Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, a large relief of Parian marble.

7. *Niobe Room*.—So called from *Niobe's Children*—the *Ilioneus* or kneeling *Niobe* (a beautiful torso), and the dying *Niobe*, both of Parian marble, and of great value. A *Venus of Cnidus*, and a *Clio*.

8. *Götter Saal* (Room of the Gods).—This and the next room, called the *Fest Saal*, are adorned with *freisco*, by Cornelius (1820-30), executed by himself, and by Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects treated are *Orpheus* and *Eurydice* in the shades; *Marriage of Neptune* and *Amphitrite*; *Hebe* waiting on the Gods, in *Olympus*; *Minerva* and *Prometheus*; *Pandora* and her Box, &c.

9. *Trojan Room*.—Scenes from the wars of the Greeks and Trojans, by Cornelius—as *Achilles* and *Agamemnon* disputing about *Briseis*; *Hector* and *Achilles* fighting over the corpse of *Patroclus* and the *Destruction of Troy*.

10. *Heroes' Room*.—Statue of *Alexander the Great*, of Parian marble, supposed to be the best likeness extant. Statue of *Jason*. Bust of *Hannibal*. Bust of *Socrates*. Statue of *Nero*. This room shows the transition from Greek to Roman art. There is a descent from it to the next, or

11. *Roman Room*, the largest of all, and richly adorned, containing only works of Roman art. Busts of *Germanicus*; *Antoninus Pius*; *Livia*, the daughter of *Augustus*; *Cicero*; *Seneca*; *Cato*, and others. Ascend again from this to the Saal der farbigen Bildwerke, in the south-east rotunda, or

12. *Room of Coloured Sculptures*, containing beautiful mosaics and bronzes. Among these are *Ceres*; an *Athlete*; and a draped statue of a *Roman Lady* spinning. Her head has been restored, by Thorwaldsen.

The last room, or

13. *Saal der Neueren* (Modern Sculpture), com-

tains works by modern artists. Venus and Paris, by Cahova. Statue of Adonis, and Bust of Ludwig I., by *Thorvaldsen*. The Sandal Binder, and Ifland the actor, by R. Schadow. Cupid and the Muses, by C. Eberhard. Bust of Admiral Tromp, by Rauch; of Winckelmanns, by S. de Carli; of Pfeffel, by Christen; Catherine II., by Busch; and Napoleon, by Shalla.

### The Old Pinacothek, or Picture Gallery,

Is not far from the Glyptothek, and like it is a fine monument of the taste and munificence of King Ludwig. Like that also, it was erected by Klenze, but on a different style and plan from his other great work. The foundation was laid on Raphael's birthday, April 7, 1826, and it was finished 1836. Open daily (except Saturdays), from nine to three.

It is an I-shaped building, 49½ feet long, running east and west, near the Infantry Barrack. The north and south fronts are alike, except that the south front, towards the street, has an arcade or *Loggia*, divided into 25 compartments, adorned with arabesques, frescoes, by Zimmermann and Cornelius, illustrative of the progress of painting, and statues of forty-two great painters, by Schwanthaler; one half belonging to the Italian schools, the other to the German and Netherland schools. These are Van Eyck, Memmling, Dürer, Holbein, M. Schön, Rubens, Vandyke, Velasquez, Murillo, Claude, Lorraine. Poussin, F. Francia, Fiesole, Masaccio, da Vinci, Perugino, Ghirlandajo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, G. Bellino, A. del Sarto, Correggio, Domenichino.

The lofty ground floor contains apartments for the offices, collections of Prints and Drawings, and an Art Library. In the upper floor is the Gallery, 50 feet high, lighted from above, richly decorated and floored with Bavarian marble. Good models of temples, made of cork, are seen

It is divided into nine great Rooms for large paintings, and twenty-three Cabinets (for similar ones) adjoining them; containing in all about 1,300 paintings, placed chronologically, from the German, near the entrance, to the Italian at the further end.

The Porch, at the south-east corner, is an Ionic one, on four columns, with two Lions. It leads by two staircases to the Vestibule, and the

Founders' Room. Here are portraits of Albrecht V., by whom the collection was begun, and the Princes who succeeded him. Among these are the Electors Maximilian I., John William, and Charles Theodore, styled von der Pfalz (of the Palatinate), but especially King Maximilian Joseph (died 1825), who incorporated with this Collection the galleries of Mannheim, Zweibrücken, and Düsseldorf; and the greatest benefactor of all, the ex-King Ludwig, who, in 1827, bought the pictures of the Low German school in the first rooms and cabinets, from the collection made by the brothers Sulpiz and Melchior Boisserée, 1793, which were formerly at Heidelberg and Stuttgart, and were dispersed by the Revolutionary wars. The reliefs on the frieze, by Schwanthaler, relate to scenes in Bavarian history. The visitor must distinguish between *Rooms* and *Cabinets*, in the catalogues and the following list:—

Room I.—*High German School* (Franconian and Swabian). Four religious subjects, by Wohlgenuth, Dürer's master. John and Peter; Mark and Paul, by A. Dürer. Birth of Christ; Two Patricians of the Paumgärtner family; and the Resurrection, by Dürer. St. Barbara, St. Sebastian, and eight other pictures, by the Elder Holbein. Adoration of Magi, by Van Eyck. One by Quintin Matsys. Woman in Adultery, by L. Cranach. St. John at Patmos, by H. Burgmaier. The Fugger family, and Birth of Christ, by Holbein, junior.

The first Six Cabinets are of the *Lower Rhine School*.

1st Cabinet.—Old Cologne School of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. St. Veronica, by Melster Wilhelm; a Veronica and Saints, by Stephan, painter of the pictures in Cologne Cathedral.

2nd Cabinet.—History of the Virgin, by Israel von Meckened, from the Annunciation to the Assumption.

3rd Cabinet.—Four paintings of the Annunciation, &c., formerly ascribed to Van Eyck, but now to Rogier Van Brügge. Three by Lucas von Leyden, of Saints. Annunciation, by Van der Goes.

Room II.—*High and Low German School*. Animal pieces, portraits, &c., by Quintin Matsys,

H. Holbein, jun., Lucas Cranach, H. Roos, R. Mengs, F. Hals, Angelica Kaufmann, Graff, Oefele.

4th Cabinet.—Adoration of the Magi. Seven Joys of the Virgin, John the Baptist, St. Christopher, &c., by H. Memling.

5th Cabinet.—Death of the Virgin, and other paintings, by Joh. Schoorl and his pupil, John van Mehem.

6th Cabinet.—Saints, by Heemakerck; Crucifixion, by Mabuse; The Virgin, by John van Calcar. Another, by Van der Goes.

7th Cabinet.—Mostly of the High German School. Portraits, by A. Dürer, of his Father, and of his master, M. Wohlgemuth. Luther and Melanchthon, by L. Cranach. Two by H. Holbein. Others by Barth, and Zeitbloom.

Room III.—*Flemish Paintings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* Holy Family, and eight others, by Vandyke, including his own portrait. Old Man, and two others, by Rembrandt. One by Terburg. One by Snyders. Four by Weenix. Others by Berghem, Breughel, &c.

8th Cabinet.—*German and Dutch School.* Works of Mieris, Netscher, Elzheimer, the Cranachs, (father and son), Schaffner (Portraits) and Denner; with Feselen's Siege of Rome, by Porsenna; and Aldtorfer's Alexander's Victory at Arbela.

9th Cabinet.—Monkey Pictures, by D. Teniers, junior. Others by the Breughels, seventeen in all, including Breughel the younger's Destruction of Sodom, and Burning of Troy.

10th Cabinet.—Three rural pieces, by D. Teniers, junior, and six by O. Venius. Others by Jan Steen and Ostade; Temple of Peace, by A. Both.

11th Cabinet.—Ten subjects by Ger. Dow; four by Miers; six (Ascension, &c.) by Rembrandt; others by Jan Steen, Ostade, Brouwer, and Van Slingelandt.

Room IV.—Dedicated entirely to paintings by *Rubens*, ninety-five in all, including those in the adjoining Cabinet (13th). The most remarkable are:—*Last Judgment*, a large work, 90 feet by 16 feet; Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; Suzanna and the Elders; Boar Hunt; Massacre of the Innocents; Reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines; Samson and Delilah; Portrait of the artist and two wives.

12th Cabinet.—All by *Rubens*; including, *The Last Judgment*; Conversion of St. Paul; Flight of Sennacherib; Battle of the Amazons; Designs for the Marie de Medicis painting at the Palais Luxembourg.

Room V.—*Flemish.* Six portraits, and two others, by Vandyck; four by Rembrandt; three by Snyders; six by Weenix; others by Berghem, Ruysdael, Honthorst, Jordaens, Teniers, Both, and Wynants.

13th Cabinet.—Ten sketches by Vandyke. Paintings by Verendael, Ger. Dow, Van der Neer, Pynacker, Ostade, Netscher, Von der Kabel.

14th Cabinet.—Fourteen by Wouvermanns; two by Ger. Dow; four by Adr. van Ostade; six (*Lute Player*, &c.) by Fr. Mieris; others by Schalken, and Berghem.

15th Cabinet.—One by D. Teniers, junr.; three by Fr. Mieris; six by Jac. Ruysdael; two by W. van der Velde; one by A. van der Velde; others by Huysum and P. Neef.

16th Cabinet.—All by Adr. van der Werff.

17th Cabinet.—By P. van Hooghe (A Room), Metzli, Ger. Dow, Andr. Brouwer; Paul Potter (*Cow and Sheep*); Everdingen.

Room VI.—*Spanish and French Schools.* Beggar Boy, and five or six similar pictures, by Murillo; Portrait by Velasquez; one by Zurbaran; two by Spagnoletto; Adoration of Shepherds, and two others by N. Poussin; four by Claude Lorraine. Others by Greuze and Watteau.

Room VII.—*Italian School of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.* Adoration of Shepherds by Tintoretto; Virgin and Child, by Pontormo; Virgin and Child and a Portrait of Aretino, by Titian; Crown of Thorns, by Guerclino; Tancred, in the Forest, by Tiarini; Hercules Furens, by Domenichino; two of St. Francis, by the two Carracci; Virgin and two others, by Carlo Dolce; Canaletto's View of Munich; Portraits by P. Veronese and Bordone; Girl sleeping, by Rotari; and another Girl, by the same.

18th Cabinet.—Descent from the Cross, by Marco Basaiti; Paintings said to be by Raphael, Correggio, and Masaccio. S. S. Cosmas and Damianus, by Fra Angelico.

19th Cabinet.—Byzantine Schools of Italy. Three each, by Giotto and Masaccio; others, by Taddeo Bartoli, of Siena, and by Fra Filippo Lippi.

20th Cabinet.—Baptism of Christ and four others, by Raphael, including the Duke of Urbino; four by A. del Sarto; others, by Sodoma, P. Vecchio, Garofalo, C. Dolce, Fra Bartolommeo, C. Romano; Sketches from the frescoes of the Madonna della Scalzo church at Florence; Sketches by Correggio

21st Cabinet.—Madonna di Templi, by Raphael; others, by Correggio, Domenichino; and five by Fiesole.

22nd Cabinet.—Jupiter and Antiope, by Titian. Portrait of Vesalius, by Tintoretto.

23rd Cabinet.—Five paintings by Salvator Rosa; two by Casp. Poussin; and one (his own portrait) by Nic. Poussin; others by Ann. Carracci, and Lod. Carracci, Garofalo, &c.

Room VIII.—Italian works—Assumption, by Guido; Madonna; portrait of Charles V., and two other portraits, by Titian; Assumption, by Cignani; Crown of Thorns, by Caravaggio; Susanna, by Domenichino.

Room IX.—Treasures of the most flourishing period of Italian Art, mostly the private property of the King. St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome, by Granacci; Holy Family (the Cantigiani); Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, and the Madonna della Tenda, by Raphael; Virgin appearing to St. Bernard, by P. Perugino; Madonna and Child, and an Adoration, by the same; Cecilia and St. Catherine, by Luini; two Holy Families, by Andr. del Sarto; Annunciation, by Albertinelli; Holy Family, by Fra Bartolommeo di S. Marco; Madonna, with the infant Jesus lying among the roses, by Francesco Francia; two Madonnas in Glory, by Correggio and Innocenza da Imola; Adoration of the Infant Saviour, by Lorenzo Credi; Holy Family, by Bordone; Portrait of Giorgione, by himself; two Holy Families, by Titian; St. John in the Wilderness, by Romano; Portrait of Tintoretto, by himself; St. Cecilia, by L. da Vinci; Madonna, by M. da Forlì.

The *Cabinet of Engravings* (open Tuesday and Friday, from nine till one) contains about 300,000 prints, many of them most beautiful specimens.

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*Cabinet of Drawings* (open Tuesday and Friday, from nine till one) numbers 9,000, including five by Raphael; thirty by Fra Bartolommeo; a large portfolio of Rembrandt's; and three by A. Dürer.

*Cabinet of Grecian and Etruscan Vases* (open Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, nine to one), in three rooms; 1,300 specimens, mostly from Italy and Sicily.

**New Pinacothek**, in Theresien Strasse, behind the old one, is a rectangular pile, built by Voit, 1846-53; and is 396 feet by 106 feet, and 95 feet high, in two stories. It is designed to contain modern paintings of the present century (open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, 8 to 12; 2 to 4). There are twelve large and small rooms, and fourteen cabinets. It is adorned with frescoes, by Kaulbach and Nilson; and portraits of Munich artists. At the entrance are models of Schwanthaler's Lions, at Siegesthor. Paintings on porcelain occupy the ground floor. (Open same days as above, 9 to 12.

The most noticeable works are:—King Ludwig, by Kaulbach; Death of Wallenstein, by Piloty; Italy and Germany, by Overbeck; Interior view of Westminster Abbey, by Ahmüller; The Deluge, by Schnorr—a large work, left unfinished, by the artist, who died 1850; Battles of Custoza (1848) and Novara (1849), by Adam; *Destruction of Jerusalem*, by Kaulbach, 20 feet by 24 feet, an interesting work; Acropolis of Corinth, by Rottmann; Kaulbach's sketches for the frescoes on the exterior; Entrance of K. Otho into Nauplia, by Hess; and large Altar-piece (Lord's Supper) by the same; Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, by Overbeck; Holy Family, by Schadow; Monk giving food to the Poor, by Gallait; Battle of Düppel, by Adam; Views in Greece, painted in encaustic, by Rottmann; Dutch Village, by Leys.

Among those in the small cabinets are—Puritan Prisoners, by Camphausen; *Reading of the Will*, by Wilkie; St. Agnes, by Schrandolph; Portrait of Göethe, by Stieler; Sea piece, by Achenbach; Rape of Helen, by Schilgen; Views of Munich, by Neher and Adam; Views of Heidelberg, by Kirchner.

*Private Collections*.—*Baron Von Schack's Museum* of copies of the great Italian Masters; near the



**Propylæa.** Professor Brunn has a collection of 400 casts of statuary. Kaulbach's studio was at 2, Tattenbacher Strasse. Stieler's portrait gallery, in the Old Residenz, near the Arcades. At the *Schwanthaler Museum* in Schwanthaler Strasse, are casts of all his works, bequeathed to the Academie of Plastic Arts. Open daily.

The *Crystal Palace* or Industrial Exhibition is in Sophien Str., opposite Botanical Garden.

*Exhibition Building* (or *Kunstaussstellungsgebaude*), opposite the Glyptothek; containing objects for show or sale. Some of Hess's frescoes are to be seen.

In Mymphenburger Strasse is the *Royal Bronze Foundry* (Erzgiesserei), established by King Ludwig, and open daily, 12 till 1. Here bronze ornaments of all kinds may be obtained. The colossal statue of Bavaria, at the Ruhmeshalle, was cast here. F. Von Müller, the nephew of Stiglmaier, the first director, is at the head of it.

The *Ruhmeshalle* (or Hall of Fame) is about half an hour's walk outside the Sendling Thor. It was built 1844-50, by Klenze, for King Ludwig, of Untersberg marble, and stands on a height overlooking the city, to the south west. It is a colonnade on 48 Doric pillars, about 250 feet long, in the form of a half rectangle, and contains 76 busts of celebrated Bavarians, with Schwanthaler's four Families of the Bavarian house, in the pediment. The busts are set on projecting consoles.

In front of the Ruhmeshalle is placed Schwanthaler's gigantic figure of *Bavaria and her Lion*, cast in 1850, from guns taken at the battle of Navarino. It is 65 feet high, including the marble pedestal, 40 feet. A broad staircase leads up to the statue, and a spiral one to its head, in which is room for six persons. The view takes in the Tyrolese hills.

*Feldherrnhalle* (Hall of Field Marshals), built in the Florentine style, is an imitation of the Loggia de' Lanzi, consisting of three round arches with a staircase, and two lions. Here are bronze statues of Tilly, generalissimo of the Thirty Years' war, and Field-Marshal Wrede (died 1838).

In Max Joseph's Platz is the *Monument of King Maximilian Joseph I.*, cast in bronze, by Stiglmaier, from designs by Rauch. It is a

sitting statue; with reliefs of the chief events in his reign.

In front of the Old Residenz Theatre, is the new one, or

*Hof Theater* (Court Theatre) in Max Joseph's Platz, one of the largest in Germany; rebuilt after the fire of 1823, by Klenze, from the plans of an eight-column Corinthian portico, in which are Fischer. The front is 160 feet high, and has frescoes of Apollo and the Muses, and Pegasus and the Horæ, both by Schwanthaler. The building is 350 feet long, and 205 feet broad; it will hold from 2,000 to 2,500 spectators, and contains 80 large and small rooms, and four rows of boxes. Performances usually take place on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The Hof Theater communicates with the Residenz, by the King's Wintergarten.

The *Volks Theater* (Peoples' Theatre) is near the Göttesacker.

*Polytechnic School*, by Neureuther, near the Old Pinacothek.

The *New Post-Office* (Post Gebaude), facing the Königshau and Max Joseph's Platz, was built by Klenze, 1834, by enlarging the old palace of Count Törring, of which part remains in Residenz Platz. The principal front is in the solid Florentine style, 290 feet long, 66 feet high. The lower is an arcade or loggia, on 14 Doric pillars. The frescoes are by Hiltensberger. Telegraph Office here.

The *Ständehaus* (for the Two Estates), near Pranner Strasse, was formerly the seat of Count Seau.

The *Rathhaus* (Town Hall) in Marienplatz, is a modern Gothic pile, opened 1874. An old Rathaus (restored) stands near the present one. The former name of the square was Schrammen Platz, from the corn markets, which are held here. In the middle is the *Statue of the Virgin*, erected by the Elector Maximilian I., in memory of his victory at Prague, 1620, at the battle fought on the White Hill; it bears the punning invocation to the Virgin (each word increasing by a syllable). "Rem, Regem, Regiment, Regionem, Religionem, conserva Bavaris Virgo Maria tuus." In front of the Government buildings, in the same Platz, is the *Fischbrunnen*, in which, on the Monday

before Shrove Tuesday, butchers' apprentices wrapped in hides, are dipped at the end of their term of service.

The *Isarthor* (Isar Gate), an old German Gothic pile, with three towers, has been covered with fresco paintings, by King Ludwig. The subject is the entrance of the Emperor Ludwig, of Bavaria, after the battle of Mühlsberg, 1322. On the two side gates are the arms of the nobility and of the towns which fought for Ludwig in this battle. They were done by Gärtner, 1833. The Statues of St. George and St. Michael, by Eberhard.

Before the Sendlingerthor is the *Allgemeine Krankenhaus* (General Hospital), built 1813, by King Max Joseph, from Fischer's designs. It is a large quadrangle, 140 paces long, 175 broad, and is well arranged; containing 54 wards, for about 650 patients, besides 31 chambers for separate patients and the officials, chapel and other requisites. Behind the Hospital is a Convent for Sisters of Mercy, who nurse the sick, with a chapel built 1837. The Anatomie Saal, or Dissecting Room, is a detached building, near the Magazine.

The public Cemetery (Gottesacker) or Frienhof, is in the old suburbs, near the Volks Theatre. At its entrance is St. Stephen's Church, built in the time of Albrecht V. Among the *Monuments* is one erected 1831, for those who fell in defence of their country at Sendling, and with this inscription: "To those who on Christmas Day, 25th December, 1704, fell in battle for Prince and Fatherland, in Upper Bavaria;" and an Obelisk to General Bastoul, who died at Munich after the battle of Hohenlinden. Here also are monuments to F. H. Jacobi; Frauenhofer, the optician; and Sennefelder, the discoverer of Lithography, &c. At the end is a circular arcade or crescent, with a chapel in the middle, and a room in which corpses are placed for identification. On All Saints' and All Souls' Days, thousands, both Catholics and Protestants, visit the cemetery to deck the graves of their dead friends. A new grave-yard (Lichenfeld), with a vestibule in the middle age Lombard style, is situated behind it. Here is the monument of Gärtner.

The Schmerzhafte Capelle (Dolorous Chapel) was built, 1705, "in honour of the Passion of Christ and of his Mother." About three-quarters

of a mile distant is the Jews' Cemetery, with a monument of the poet, Michael Beer.

**Environs of Munich.**—One of the most frequented is the *Englischer Garten* (English Garden), a beautiful park, more than three miles long from the end of the Hofgarten. It contains some charming groups of tall trees and plants, bridge, statues, waterfalls, &c., and was first laid out by the Elector Karl Theodore, from the plans of Count Rumford, an American loyalist, named Thompson, who after being knighted in England, entered the Bavarian service, and invented an economic plan of cooking food for the poor, which is still used here. There is a monument to him in the park. He founded the Royal Institution in London, and died at Paris.

To the left of the entrance is the Palace of Prince Charles; from which a row of villas stretches from Königin-strasse to the Royal Veterinary School. To the right the road leads to the Park, in the middle of which is a Chinese Pagoda. A circular building or Monopteros, by Klenze, on twelve Doric pillars, was dedicated, 1833, to Karl Theodore, the founder of the Park. Its capitals, &c., are coloured in the polychrome style, in imitation of the old Greek style. The small castle of Biederstein belongs to Duke Max. There are several coffee houses, and favourite spots, such as Tivoli, Pardiesgarten, Schwabing, the Brumthall water cure, and the Prater, a little island on the Isar. The *Observatory* at Bogenhausen is near Gasteig hill, and a walk in this direction is recommended for sunset effects.

To *Unter Sendling*, through the Sendling Gate, where the parish church displays a large fresco, painted 1831, by Lindenschmit, of the battle fought here, 1704, between the Austrians and the country people. Hence to *Gross-Hessellohe*, three miles distant, a pleasant spot on the Isar, which belonged to General D'Erlon, who lived here as Baron Schmid.

*Nymphenburg* is a royal pleasure Castle, three miles from Munich, built by Princess Adelheid, 1663. It has a large fountain 90 feet high, and the famous Royal porcelain factory. In the garden is the Magdalenenkapelle, near a miraculous spring, and Charles V's. hunting lodge.

*Schleissheim* is another royal Lustschloss (Pleasure Castle), 6 miles from Munich, built 1684-1700, by Duke Max Emanuel, but now

neglected. A model farm and stud are placed here. Most of the pictures for which it was celebrated, have been transferred to the Pinacothek, but a few, chiefly Dutch, remain.

One of the popular excursions from Munich is to *Starnberg*, and its Lake or *Wurmsee*, about 18 miles distant (as below Route 39A).

## ROUTE 39A

**Munich, to Starnberg, and the Wurmsee, Tutzing, Pensberg, and Weilheim Füssen, Hohenschwangau, and Innsbruck,—through the Bavarian Highlands.**

By Rail (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn), the Stations are as follows (10 kils. = 6 English miles):—

	Kils.	Branch to	Kils.
Munich to		Bernried .....	47
Pasing .....	8	Seeshaupt .....	51
Planegg .....	15	Pensberg .....	62]
Starnberg .....	28	Wilzhofen .....	49
Possenhofen .....	38	Weilheim .....	54
Tutzing .....	40	Peissenberg .....	60

From Peissenberg by road, as under:—

	German miles.		German miles.
Peiting .....	2½	Füssen .....	3½
Steingaden .....	1½		

This, as far as the *Wurmsee*, is a favourite excursion from the Capital. The remainder of the Route penetrates the Bavarian Highlands or Alps, on the north slope of the Tyrolese Mountains. Leaving

**Munich** (as in Route 38), the rail passes **Pasing (Stat.)** (from which there is a rail to **Buchloe**, part of the direct line to **Lindau**—see Route 49). Then to **Planegg (Stat.)**, and

**Starnberg (Stat.)**, and its beautiful Lake or *Wurmsee*, 14 miles long; which is skirted by the rail and traversed by a small steamer to **Seeshaupt (Stat.)** at the upper end.

**Possenhofen (Stat.)**, on its banks, near a Castle belonging to Duke Max, facing the royal hunting seat of Berg, on the east shore. At the mouth of the *Würm*, near the *Petersbrunn Bath*, begins the beautiful *Mühlthal* or valley of the *Mühl*. At *Reismühle*, *Charlemagne* is said to have been born; the ruins of *Karlsburg Castle* crown the heights above.

**Tutzing (Stat.)**, near the *Hirschberg* (2,200 feet high), and the *Ammersee* behind it.

**Weilheim (Stat.)**

*Inns*.—Post; *Wastlbräu*.

POPULATION, 3,000. A small town on the *Ammer*, near *Polting Convent*.

**Peissenberg (Stat.)**, under the *Hohe Peissenberg*, 3,660 feet high, the “*Rigi*” of *Bavaria*. It is about 1½ mile to the top, from whence a splendid view is obtained of the Tyrolese range, from *Sentis* to *Grossglockner*, especially at sunrise and sunset.

The road hence through *Peiting* leads to the convent of *Steingaden*, marked by the *Welfischen Lions* over the door. It has some beautiful paintings in the church, and a very old *Byzantine Rotunde*.

**Füssen (Stat.)**

*Inns*.—Post; *Sonne*.

POPULATION, 2,000.

A small town in a romantic spot at the foot of the Tyrolese Alps, at a gorge of the *Lech*, called the *Schlünden* or throat, corresponding to the *Fauces Juliae*, of the Romans. Here is an old castle or *Schloss* of the former Prince Bishops of *Augsburg*, built 1822, on a rock; also the ancient convent of *St. Magnus*, formerly a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in the seventh century, and a parish church of the last century. It contains many good paintings, a *Dance of Death*, and tombs of *Ponikau* and other noble families, resident here.

Before *Füssen*, from *Buching*, you can strike into the road to

**Schloss Hohenschwangau** or *Schwanstein*; an old *Castle*, 3 miles from *Füssen*, most romantically situated between high mountains, 2,820 feet above the sea, and restored by King *Maximilian*, under the direction of the architect, *Dominic Quaglio*, in the mediæval style. The frescoes are by *Lorenz Quaglio*, *Lindenschmit*, *Neher*, *Glinck*, and the *Schwanthalers*. Two knights over the gate by *Schwanthaler*. In the court of the castle, are three fountains, respectively ornamented by a *Madonna*, by *Glinck*; four *Lions* by *Schwanthaler*; and a *Swan*, by *Schaller*. The *Lion fountain* is an imitation of the *Alhambra*. The hall is decorated with knights in armour, coats of arms, implements of chase, and stained windows

On the Queen's Storey are—the Schwanenritersaal, with four frescoes of the legend of the Knight of the Swan, by Adam; the Schyrensaal, with frescoes from Bavarian history, by Lindenschmit; Erinnerungen an den Orient Saal, with the Remembrances from the East, by Scheuchzer; History of Hohenschwangau, by Lindenschmit in the fourth Saal; Bertha Room, by Glinck, from Schwind's designs of the History of the Parents of Charlemagne; Damen Zimmer (Women's Room) with Scenes from German female life in the middle ages, by Schneider. In the King's Storey—the Heldensaal (Heroes' Room), with Scenes from the Nibelungenliede by Adam, Glinck, Glessman, and Neher. The Hohenstaufensaal—six frescoes by Lindenschmit. Tassozimmer,—subjects from the Jerusalem Delivered (Rinaldo and Armida), after Schwind, by Glinck. Welfenzimmer (Guelph Room), by Lindenschmit; Anthariszimmer (Antharis, King of the Lombards), after Schwind, by Glinck and Adam. Ritterzimmer (Knights' Room),—frescoes from Schwind's designs, by Neher, Glinck, and Nilson. In the third story are eight domestic pictures, from designs by Rubens.

2. For Innsbruck. The distances from **Wellheim Station** (as above) are as follows—

(A German mile= $4\frac{1}{3}$  English miles.)

	German miles.
Murnau .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mittenwald .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Innsbruck .....	6

Past the Lakes of Rieg and Staffel to **Murnau** (population, 1,500), at the foot of the hills, where feather ornaments are made.

**Oberau**, and its gypsum quarries. Hence there is a road up the *Ammerthal* to the beautiful valley of the Ammergau, among the mountains. Wood and ivory toys are made here. At **Oberammergau**, every ten years, the *Passion Play* is acted here by the natives, attended by crowds of people from all quarters, besides many foreign visitors. It has been acted since 1633, when the village was delivered from the plague; and the last performance was in August, 1871. About 1,500 persons take part in the play, which lasts the whole day. (See Rev. M. McColl's *Guide to the Passion Play*.) The round convent of *Ettal* was founded by King

Ludwig, on his coronation, 1803, and has some frescoes by Tyrolese artists.

Hence, by Partenkirchen and the *Eibsee*, the highest lake in Bavaria, to *Mittenwald*, and over the Karwendel range, to Scharnitz, in Tyrol, on the way to Innsbruck.

### Partenkirchen.

Inns.—Post; Stern.

A favourite resort, in the heart of the Bavarian Highlands, noted for its romantic scenery. Among the lofty limestone peaks here visible or worth ascending are *Wetterstein*, 9,000 feet high, and *Zugspitze*, the highest of all, 10,150 feet above the sea. The people here play on the zither, the same as the glittner or guitar. The route over the pass was first made by the Romans, and was formerly guarded by the Porta Claudia, a fortress built by the Archduchess Claudia of Medici, and blown up by Ney, 1805.

Another road is by way of the following—

	German miles.		German miles.
Munich to		Benedictbeuern ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bayerbrunn .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walchensee .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wohlfahrtshausen ...	4	Mittenwald .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Königsdorf .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Innsbruck .....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Bayerbrunn**, near *Schäftlarn*, a pretty spot on the Isar, with a mineral spring, and a favourite summer resort.

**Wohlfahrtshausen**, at the junction of the Loisach with the Isar, among picturesque scenery, often painted by Claude when living at Harlachingen.

**Benedictbeuern**, so called from the Benedictine Abbey, now turned into a glass factory. A short distance from it is

*Schlehdorf*, under the *Benedictenswand*, a steep point of view, above 6,000 feet high. Hence the road winds over the *Kesselberg*, which last commands prospects of great extent.

**Walchensee**, or *Wallersee*, a lake in the midst of a thick forest. The village is noted for *renchen*, the name of an excellent fresh water fish caught here.

### Mittenwald.

POPULATION, 2,000.

A town, at a high elevation, where musical instruments and coarse silk purses are made.

Hence past the source of the Isar, and over the Karwendel hills, on the Tyrolese boundary, to Seefeld, Zell, and

**Innsbruck Station**, on the Inn.—See BRADSHAW'S *Hund-Books to Tyrol; and to Switzerland.*

## ROUTE 39 B.

**Munich to Kreuth, in the Bavarian Highlands.**

By Rail, on the Salzbnrg line, as follows—  
(10 kils.=6 English miles):—

	Kils.		Kils.
Munich to		Miesbach .....	54
Grosshessellohe .....	11	Hausham .....	59
Sauerlach .....	26	Schliersee .....	61
Holzkirchen .....	37		
Thalham .....	48		

At **Holzkirchen (Stat.)**, a branch turns off for Tölz as follows:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Holzkirchen .....	37	Reigersbauern .....	52
Oberwarngau .....	43	Tölz .....	58
Schaftlach .....	48		

Omnibus rom Tegernsee, from Miesbach, Schaftlach, or Tölz.

Beyond **Sauerlach (Stat.)** are the remains of a Roman entrenchment, called Devil's Wall.

### Tegernsee.

**Hotels.**—Guggemoos; Stern; Mitzhof.

A village on *Lake Tegern*, a picturesque and deep sheet of water under the Bavarian Alps, four miles long, and one and a quarter broad, with wooded mountains all round, commanding fine views, especially from the Waldberg and Letzberg. Here was a Benedictine Abbey, founded 772, by the Agilolfingers, and restored 979, after its destruction by the Hungarians. It was converted by King Max Joseph into a handsome country seat for his Queen, Caroline, and now belongs to Prince Charles. There are several villas around. The restored *Church* has some good paintings. Good points of view at Rottach, the Westerhof, Aalbach, with its new shooting rooms; from the Neureit-Berg, and Schwaighof, which has a good sulphur spring. Excursions to **Schliersee (Stat.)**, six miles, over the Gindelalpe, and the narrow pass of Kaiser Klause, now called Valepp; by the Wendelstein to Oberaudorf; and to the Achensee.

**Kreuth** is reached by the beautiful valley of the Weissach, and has an excellent sulphur spa,

called *Wildbad*, nearly 3,370 feet above the sea, at the bottom of a picturesque mountain hollow. There are douche and steam baths as well as mineral, with other appliances for visitors, in the midst of pure air and fine scenery.

EXCURSIONS.—At the *Planberg*, a remarkable panorama is obtained of the line of glaciers from Zugspitz to the Grossglockner, and over the Bavaria plain, as far as Munich. There are fine walks through the Achenthal, past Achenkirchen, up to the *Achensee*, into Tyrol; and to the Dam at the Kniser Klause. The Königsalpe, eight miles south west of Kreuth, has a splendid view. Excellent variegated marble is found in this quarter; with naphtha, here called St. Quirinus's Oil, after a holy man of that name.

## ROUTE 40.

**Munich to Regensburg (Ratisbon), the Walhalla, and Nürnberg (Nuremberg).**

By Rail (Bayerische Ostbahn); Stations as under:—

(10 kils. = 6 English miles).

Munich to	kils.	[To Eger <i>via</i> Schwandorf. 147 kils.]	
Freising .....	35	Kils.	
Landshut .....	78	Eichhofen .....	149
Neufahrn, by Ergols		Parsberg .....	173
bach .....	96	Neumarkt-in-Obpf. 201	
[Branch to Straubing]		Nürnberg .....	237
Eggmühl .....	111		
Regensburg (Ratis-			
bon) .....	136		
[The Walhalla, about 5			
English miles distant.]			

**Freising (Stat.)**, in Upper Bavaria.

*Inn.*—Pflug (Plough).

POPULATION, 5,600.

An old cathedral town on the Isar, in a pleasant country. The *Dom*, built 1160-1250, but since altered, has two towers and a remarkable old Crypt, on the short thick pillars of which, dividing it into four aisles, are carved monsters. Weihenstephan Abbey, on a hill, is now a royal Castle, and model farm. Near the high-road is a Monument to Graf von Avensberg, killed in single combat, 1455, by Duke Christoph of Bavaria.

**Moosburg (Stat.)**, a desolate spot, beyond Freising. It has a Romanesque Church.

**LANDSHUT (Stat.)**, the capital of Lower Bavaria.

INNS.—Kronprinz; Post.

POPULATION, 13,000.

An old town, since fortified, in a beautiful part of the Isar, which is here divided into two arms, forming an island, in which the suburb is situated. It is brick built, and has a Bridge, a Palace, called the Neu Bau, and three Churches, all Gothic.

*St. Martin's*, built 1540, is famous for a fine altar, and eight sided tower, 456 feet high, from which there is a splendid view over the Bavarian plain. It is the highest in Germany after Strassburg. The stained windows deserve notice. At

*Jacobskirche* (St. James) is the family vault of the Bavarian Dukes, from 1259 till 1579. Holy Ghost Church, built 1407, of brick, like the other two. There was formerly an University here, which was transferred from Ingolstadt, 1800, and was removed in 1826 to Munich; since which Landshut has lost much of its importance. The way past the Botanical Gardens leads up a hill to the old castle of Trausnitz, the former residence of the Dukes, many of whom are buried in the Sellgenthal convent, close by. Here Friedrich der Schöne of Austria, imprisoned Ludwig of Bavaria many years. Conrad, of the house of Hohenstaufen, was born here, 1252. There is a monument to Ludwig the Rich, erected by the ex-King.

**Eggmühl (Stat.)**, or Eckmühl, 18 miles from Ratisbon, noted for the victory which Marshal Davoust gained here over the Austrians, 1809, with the title of Prince of Eckmühl.

**REGENSBURG or RATISBON (Stat.)**, the capital of the circle or province of Oberpfalz (Upper Palatinate); in Bavaria, on the Danube.

HOTELS.—Goldenes Kreuz (Golden Cross), where Charles V. lodged; Kronprinz; Drei Helme.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Munich, Vienna, Nuremberg (for the direct line, see p. 150), Prague, &c. Station on the south side of the town. Rail to Kelheim, Ingolstadt, Landshut, &c. Steamers in summer, to Donauworth (or by rail). Omnibuses to the *Walhalla* (6 miles), in 1½ hour; return fares, 36 kr. Or by rail to *Walhalla Strasse* (6 minutes), and thence by foot in 1 hour. Carriage and horse, there and back, 2 fl. 80 kr.

POPULATION, 31,500.

This very old town stands in a fertile valley, on the south side of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the little river Regen, and in the circle of Regen. There was a Roman town here in the second century, called *Regina*, *Regia*, *Reginum*, afterwards *Ratisbona*; the only remnant of which is the *Römerthurm*, or *Roman Tower*, near the *Herzogs-hof*, the old seat of the Agilolfingers, or Dukes of Bojoarion (Bavaria), till Charlemagne made the place a free city. St. Boniface founded a bishopric here about 740. In mediæval times it became a populous mart for trade; and from 1663 to the destruction of the Empire, 1806, it was the seat of the *German Diet*, sixty-two meetings of which were held at the old *Rathhaus*. Here a league against the Protestants was formed, 1524. At the peace of Lunéville, it was transferred to the Prince Primate, Charles Dalberg, and in 1810 to Bavaria, after Napoleon had, in 1809, defeated the Austrians in a bloody battle of five days under its walls. He was slightly wounded in this battle.

A *Bridge*, 1,100 feet long, 23 feet broad, built 1135-40, crosses the river to the suburb of *Stadt-am-Hof*, on the north side, resting on the two islands of *Oberer Wöhr* and *Unterer Wöhr*, in the midst of the stream, near the *St. Catherine beer house*. The old town ramparts are turned into gardens.

It bears all the marks of a mediæval city, in its high stone houses and narrow crooked streets. *Maximilian Strasse* is modern, and built with some regularity. In the *Gesandten Strasse* (Ambassadors Street), the houses still bear the arms of the countries whose envoys resided here as the Imperial Eagle, Lion of St. Mark, &c. The Mecklenburg envoy continued to live here after the break up of the ancient empire, and died just before 1848. Some fortified *Towers* and beacons are also seen, among which is the Golden Tower, in *Waller Strasse*, that of the *Haus Zum Goliath*, with its fresco of David and Goliath, near the bridge, and another at the Golden Cross Hotel. At this last was born Don John of Austria, 1547, a son of Charles V., by the pretty Barbara Blomberg.

Near the *Osten* or East Gate, is the King's *Villa* a small Gothic house, on a bastion.

The large old *Rathhaus*, in which the German Diet met, is of the fourteenth century, with a later

addition made 1660. It has a carved portal and staircase leading up the large *Reichssaal*, where the members of the Diet used to assemble. It contains portraits and chairs, with a number of models by Regensburg artists. Here is the *Town Library*, with a collection of 20,000 maps. The subterranean prisons below, were used down to 1784. Here are the *Blockkammern*—narrow vaults, in which you cannot stand upright; lower down, a *Burggrüf*, or dungeon, and a *Torture chamber*, with all the implements of torture in good preservation; next is the *grated room* in which the judges sat. Opposite the *Bathhaus* is the house of the *Dollinger family*, marked by two paintings of the fight between Hans Dollinger and the giant, *Krako*.

There are twenty-eight *Churches* here, thirteen of which are Roman Catholic, and three Protestant. Several have been restored by King Ludwig and his successors.

The *Cathedral* or *Dom* of St. Peter, built 1275-1426, is a fine Gothic stone pile, 307 feet long, and 125 feet broad, with some excellent carved work in the fine west front. The towers, still unfinished, are 230 feet high. The nave is about 120 feet high. The stained glass windows have been completed since 1838, in a style of great beauty. The high altar, of pure silver, was made 1785, by Prince-Bishop Fugger.

Among the *monuments* are Margaret Tucherin, of Nürnberg (1521); a bronze relief of Jesus at Bethany, by Peter Vischer; the handsome bronze statue of Cardinal Bishop Philip Wilhelm, Duke of Bavaria (1598); Prince Bishop Count Herbertstein; a stone carving of Christ feeding the Five Thousand; a marble statue of Prince Primate Karl Dalberg (1817) from Canova's designs, by Luigi Zendemeneghi; also the late Bishops of Sailer, Wittmann, and Schwäbl, the last by Eberhard.

In the cloisters outside are many old tombs and Roman remains found in the neighbourhood; also remains of the two ancient chapels of All Saints and Little St. Stephen's. The *Asses' Tower*, or *Eselsturm*, is so called because of a winding path to the battlements, for the donkeys carrying bricks and mortar. Near the *Dom* is the old deserted *Bischofshof*, or Episcopal Palace, in which the Emperor Maximilian II. died, 1576. The Roman Tower adjoins it.

*St. Blasien* (St. Blaise), formerly the Dominican Church, is a large, light, Gothic building, having an altar piece, the Fall of the Angels, by Rubens; and the chapel of Albertus Magnus, containing his portrait and pulpit.

The large *Niedermünster Church* was attached to a noble ecclesiastical establishment for ladies, founded 960-970, by Judith Gisel, widow of Duke Henry of Saxony, who entered the convent herself with twelve Countesses. It has been used as a residence of the Bishop. The church has been restored and modernized, and contains tombs of the Emperor Otto II., and his mother Adelheid, and of the founder.

The Church *St. Dionys* (Dionysius or Denis), at *Obermünster*, was part of another ecclesiastical house for noble ladies, and has graves of the foundress, Hemma, wife of King Ludwig of the Germans (died 876), and of Duke Henry I. of Bavaria; with some beautiful monuments in the *Vorhalle* or front court. The Abbesses of this house and of *Obermünster* had seats in the Diet.

*St. Jacob's* or the *Schottenkirche*, belonging to the old convent of Scotch Benedictines, now a Seminary for priests, is a Byzantine structure of the 12th century, with a good porch, ornamented with some quaint carvings, and fronted by a Gothic cross of the fifteenth century, restored 1855. Here are a Library of 16,000 vols., and many historical works, and valuable MSS.: also portraits of Queen Mary Stuart and of Cardinal York.

The Church of *St. Aegidien* (St. Giles), attached to the Hospital of a German religious Order, is an elegant old German building of 1390, with tombs of the Knights of the Order.

The *Dreieinigkeits Kirche* (Trinity Church), built 1627-31, belongs to the Lutherans. Here is the grave of Count Ulrich Schaffgotsch, beheaded 1635, on the *Haidplatz*, as Wallenstein's accomplice.

*St. Emmeram's Church*, in the upper part of the town, was part of one of the oldest Benedictine Abbeys in Bavaria, founded 653-97, by Duke Theodor, to atone for the murder of St. Emmerand by his son. The Abbot had a seat in the Diet. Its possession were acquired 1809, by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, whose Palace is close by. The

Bell Tower is a detached pile, built 1590. Among the monuments is the bust of Aventine, the historical writer, who wrote a work on Finger-numbering, in consequence of some Roman tablets he discovered here. It stands in the Vorhalle, with a stone chair, occupied by the Emperor Heinrich der Heilige at the opening of the church. St. Rupert's old chapel has been restored. Other chapels are dedicated to St. Emmeram, whose silver shrine (1423) is here; to several of the earliest bishops of Regensburg, including St. Wolfgang (in the ancient crypt); to the Emperor Arnulf, his son, Ludwig das Kind (the child); Duke Heinrich der Zänker (Wrangler); Duke Arnold, and others. Bishop Sailer's statue faces the church.

In the old Abbey buildings at the *Palace*, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis has added some new ones; including the Picture Gallery of works by Adam, Achenbach, Fries, and other Munich artists; with a modern Gothic family chapel, in the Byzantine Cloisters, built upwards of eleven centuries ago. The Chapel has painted windows by Sauerleute; Dannecker's celebrated *Statue of Christ*; and the family vault resting on short pillars, round which is the inscription, "Gottes Friede mit Euch Allen" (The Peace of God be with you all). Here also are a Library, Armoury, Observatory, and Botanical Gardens; Stables with marble mangers, and Riding House, adorned by Schwanthaler. The Prince's Gardens are open daily. He was hereditary Post-master to the German Confederation, till his rights were purchased out in 1867.

A new Theatre was built, 1849. The Zwinger is prison anear the Danube.

Near St. Peter's Gate in the *Allée* or promenade, which goes round the town, on the site of the ramparts, is an Obelisk to Prince Karl Anselm who first planted it; also a monument of the astronomer Kepler or *Keppler* (died 1630), in the form of a Doric Rotunda, built 1803, with a bust, by Düll, and an excellent bas-relief, by Dannecker; the monuments of General von Zoller (1821), of Baron von Gleichen, and of Count von Gürtz. The most striking excursion from Regensburg is to the *Walhalla*, which may be done by private conveyance (as above), or by Snellwagen daily at two.

Crossing the bridge, past St. Catherine's brewery, on the island, about half-way, we reach

**Stadthof**, opposite Regensburg, at the influx of the Regen, on the north side of the Danube.

POPULATION, 2,000.

The greater part was burnt in the Austrian retreat, 1809. At Steinweg, close by, is the Driefaltigkeits Kirche (Trinity Church), in a beautiful spot on a hill, commanding a fine view of the old city and the valleys of the Danube and the Regen. It was built 1713, as a memorial of the plague, and in 1837 was enlarged by a Byzantine court and tower. The road hence towards the Walhalla leads to

**Donauauf**, 5 miles distant.

*Hotel*.—Zur Walhalla.

On the Danube (crossed by a wooden bridge), close to the country seat of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, in a beautiful park. It is so called from the old fortress of Stauf on the hill above, destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1634). The pilgrims' church of St. Salvator, restored, 1842, is on another height; and close to it, about 330 feet above the Danube, is the new Temple of the German Elect, or

### The WALHALLA,

A memorial of remarkable Germans, of all ages, standing on a declivity on the north side of the river, facing the south, with a view which takes in the Bavarian plains and the Tyrolese mountains. It was projected by the late King Ludwig I., designed by Klenze, and built between 1830 and 1842. The foundation and the opening in both years took place on 18th October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. The cost is estimated at eight million florins. It is a magnificent reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, of white marble, in the Doric style without, and the Ionic within.

It stands at the top of a lofty pyramidal basement, 138 feet high, ascended by a flight of 250 steps, divided at intervals in three terraces, which run round three sides of the building. At the second terrace is a bronze door to a crypt, called the Hall of Expectation, where the busts of living worthies are put before death calls them to the Walhalla, and where the arrangements for heating the building are carried on. The marble Temple itself is externally 225 feet by 104 feet, surrounded by 52 columns, each 45 feet high, of which a double



row of 16 columns forms the portico. The pediment is 12 feet higher, making the whole height from the bottom of the steps, 195 feet. Some of the marble blocks are 18 feet long.

In the south pediment is a group of 15 figures, emblematical of the German War of Liberation, 1813, designed by Rauch, and carved by Schwanthaler. The North pediment is filled up by Schwanthaler's Teutoburger Arminsschlacht, or Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions in the Teutoburg Forest. Two great bronze folding doors open into the richly decorated Hall, which is in the Ionic style, 50 feet broad, 175 feet long, including the recess at the further end, and 57 feet high to the iron roof tree (Dachstuhl). It has no ceiling, and no side windows, being lighted by skylights of ground glass in the roof above. This is made of plates of gilt bronze, spotted with stars, on an azure ground, and adorned with arabesques, in gold and various colours. The floor, of marble mosaic, has its length along the walls, broken up by three projecting masses of pillars, and bears three inscriptions. That nearest the door is "Beschlossen (determined on) 1807;" in the middle "Begonnen (began) 18th October, 1830;" further up, "Vollendet (ended) 18th October, 1832." The walls are lined with marble, and supported by colossal Caryatides in the form of coloured Walkyren or Valkyrie, the Amazons of the northern mythology; eight on each side, by Schwanthaler. The frieze extends 230 feet round the Hall, and is filled by bas-reliefs, designed by Wagner, illustrative of the German people before the preaching of Christianity by St. Boniface.

Two rows of pedestals and consoles support the *Busts* (not statues) of men and women of German origin, who have become distinguished since the Christian epoch and are considered deserving of a place here. They are separated into groups, between which are marble seats, candelabras, and six winged goddesses of Victory, by Rauch. The list, comprising heroes, statesmen, poets, divines, writers, artists, &c., as first chosen by the Roman Catholic ex-King, excluded Luther, whose bust was not allowed to appear till his abdication in 1848. It runs chronologically from Heinrich der Finkler, the earliest authentic bust, 936, down to

Göethe, Humboldt, and Radetzky. Among them are Güttenburg, Wallenstein, A. Dürer, Maria Theresa, Frederick II., Lessing, Mozart, Blücher, Kant, Schiller, and other representative men.

A row of gold tablets on the walls contains 64 names of Walhalla-genossen, men entitled to a memorial, but of whom no certain likeness exists. This includes Charlemagne and Alfred.

The subjects in the Frieze are as follow:— Emigration of the original people of Germany from Caucasus to Europe; Common and domestic life among the old Germans, their sacrifices, armed dances, &c.; Public life of the old Germans, their popular meetings and employment. Passage of the Cimbrl over the Alps, B.C. 113. Battle of Noreia. Battle on the Rhine, under Claudius Civilis. Battle of Hadrianople. Sack of Rome, by Alaric. The rest are Scandinavian subjects, relating to Odin, Thor, &c.

The direct line from Regensburg to Nürnberg, opened 1873, passes **Eichhofen, Neumarkt-1-0.** (i.e., in the Palatinate), **Fenchel, &c.**, and completes the direct line between Frankfort and Vienna.

From Regensburg to Augsburg, as follows:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Sinzang .....	6	Ingolstadt (see	
[Branch to Ailing.]		Route 41) .....	74
Saal .....	25	Dasing .....	125
[Br. to Kelheim, 5.]		Augsburg (see	
Neustadt .....	46	Route 41) .....	225

At **Kelheim (Stat.)**—population, 3,000—where the Ludwig's Canal joins the Danube, near a fine defile of the river, is the **Befreiungshalle**, a handsome Rotunda on the Michaelsberg, opened 1863, to commemorate the War of Liberation.

## ROUTE 41.

**Munich to Augsburg, Pleinfeld, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Hof, and Berlin.**

By RAIL—Stations as under, *via* Augsburg and *via* Nuremberg direct. (10 kils. = 6 English miles.)

	Kils.		Kils.
Munich to		[Branch to	
Passing .....	8	Ingolstadt.]	
Malsach .....	25		
Augsburg .....	62	Harburg (Tunnel	
[Branch to Lindau.]		454 feet) .....	114
Donauwörth .....	102	Nördlingen .....	133

	Kils.
[Branch to Stuttgart.]	
Oettingen .....	146
Gunzenhausen .....	172

[Branches to Wurzburg, and to Treuchtlingen, Ingolstadt, and Munich, as below.]	
Pleinfeld .....	189

Direct line from Munich to Pleinfeld (see Route 42.)

Munich to	
Dachau .....	18
Petershausen .....	37
Pfaffenhofen .....	50
Reichertshofen .....	73
Ingolstadt .....	85
Galmersheim .....	90
Eichstätt .....	108
Pappenheim .....	181
Treuchtlingen .....	137

[From Hof to Berlin, see Routes 34 and 47.]

**Munich**, as in Route 38A, thence to

### AUGSBURG (Stat.)

**Hotels**.—Three Moors, rebuilt on the site of the Drei Mohren, comfortable and moderate.

**Bayrischer Hof**; **Grüner Hof**; **Victoria**; **Goldne Traube** (Golden Grapes); **Weisses Lamm** (White Lamb). The former Hotel, *Drei Mohren*, was probably the oldest hotel in Germany, and was so called in records 500 years back. It adjoined part of the Fuggers' house, and had the room in which Charles V. was entertained by Count Antony Fugger when he cancelled the bonds for the Emperor's debts to him, by throwing them into a cinnamon fire. The visitors' book contained the autographs of Napoleon, Wellington, and many other celebrities.

POPULATION, 57,210; formerly 80,000.

This ancient Imperial city stands on a fertile eminence, 1,460 feet above the sea, at the junction of the rivers Lech and Wertach, the *Vindas* and *Licus* of the Romans, who founded a settlement here in the time of Augustus, 12 B.C., by the name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*. The crest of the city is the Roman Pine. It is the oldest town in Bavaria, and one of the oldest in Germany; and though fallen from its mediæval importance is still the seat of an active trade. Four rails and several roads meet

	Kils.
[Branch to Gunzenhausen.]	
Weissenburg .....	146
Eillingen .....	150
Pleinfeld .....	155
Roth .....	173
Schwabach .....	184
Nuremberg .....	177
Fürth .....	206
Erlangen (Tunnel 1,015 feet) .....	219
Forchheim .....	234
Bamberg .....	258
[Branch to Aschaffenberg and Frankfort.]	
Lichtenfels .....	290
[Branch to Coburg]	
Hochstadt .....	298
Culmbach .....	320
[Branch to Bayreuth.]	
Neuenmarkt .....	332
Oberkotzau .....	380
Hof .....	388

here. It consists of an Upper, Middle, and Lower Town, shut in by old walls, bastions, and towers, with ten gates. The glacié is planted for a promenade. The suburb of St. James is on the east side.

Like other old places Augsburg is made up of narrow, crooked streets, which are generally paved with flint; but there are many good squares and buildings, especially in the *Karolinen* and *Maximilian Streets*, which strike from north to south, between the Cathedral and St. Ulrich's Church. It is traversed by four canals, crossed by about 220 short bridges, and is well supplied with water by a hydraulic system of very early date, which feeds the street reservoirs. Many of the houses are striped with green, red, yellow, and white bands, and adorned with frescoes of Bible subjects, painted in the 16th century, by Hecker, Holzar, Rieger, and other artists of the day. The Fuggers' House, near St. Ulrich's, is thus ornamented.

After being under the rule of the Franks and the Dukes of Swabia, it became a free city, 1278. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was the head of the Swabian commercial confederation, and the staple for the overland trade between the Levant, Italy, and South Germany; a position it retained till eclipsed by the rise of Frankfort. Its merchants, in consequence, grew rich and powerful.

Philippina Welser, the beautiful daughter of an Augsburg citizen, married Ferdinand, the son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. Clara de Detten married Frederick the Elector Palatine. The Fugger family, who were woollen-weavers at first, obtained a pre-eminence here as merchants and bankers, which lasted for three or four centuries. They carry on his wars in the Netherlands; held a lent large sums to Charles V. and also to Philip II. to monopoly of the spice trade and the mines of Spain, and spent their gains liberally in works of charity, and in favouring literature and art. The head of the family was created a Count of the Empire; one became Prince Fugger-Babenhause; another died a Cardinal, 1723. A district of the town still called the *Fuggerie*, in the St. James's suburb, containing 107 houses in three streets, was endowed 1519, for the benefit of poor citizens, who pay a nominal rent of 2s. a year.

Augsburg was annexed to Bavaria in 1806. Here the celebrated *Confession of Augsburg* was presented at the "Interim," 25th June, 1530, to the

Charles V. and the Diet, sitting at the Bishop's Palace (the *Frohnhof* or *Schloss*), near the Dom, where Luther had held his dispute with the Legate Cajetan in 1518. This confession of the Lutheran Church was drawn up by Melancthon, assisted by Luther, who was staying at Coburg. Charles V. was the guest of the Fuggers. It was signed by the Elector of Saxony, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Luneburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and others; and was followed by the Treaty of 1555, granting complete toleration to the Protestants.

The *Rathhaus*, in Maximilian Strasse, is one of the finest structures here; built, 1620, by Holl, in the Italian style. It has the City Pine in front, and busts of Roman Emperors in the hall. On the second story is the *Goldene Halle*, a handsome room lighted by three rows of windows, one over the other—110 feet long, 58 feet broad, and 52 feet high. The ceilings and walls are painted with frescoes, by Rottenhammer, and Kraga, who was afterwards burgomaster. At the corners are *Flirstenzimmer*, or rooms once occupied by the four Electors, 1653. Near the *Rathhaus* is a clock tower, called the *Perlachthurm* (built 1053), with 500 steps to the top, and the statue of Cisa, a tutelar goddess of Augsburg, 5 feet high, for a weathercock. In front of it is Gerard's old Bronze Fountain and Statue, dedicated to the Emperor Augustus (1590). Opposite the *Rathhaus* are the new Police buildings, and the Exchange (*Börse*), with a fine view from the roof. The new Theatre, in the Renaissance style, is in Fugger Strasse.

The *Dom*, or *Cathedral*, on the Parade Platz, occupies the site of a Basilica of the tenth century, and was rebuilt after its destruction by the Huns, chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, (1321-1431). It is an irregular Gothic pile, about 350 feet long, with a middle aisle 45 feet broad. It has two stone doors to the choir, and an ancient bronze door on the south side, dated 1048, curiously carved; 24 side chapels; stained windows; paintings by old German artists (Siege of Vienna, 1683); and many monuments and portraits of Bishops down to 1750—some of which go back to 596.

There are fourteen other Churches, of which five are Protestant.

The Catholic Church of *St. Ulrich* and *St. Afra*,

at the end of Maximilian Street was built 1467-1500, and is 310 feet long, by 94 feet broad. The tall steeple, 350 feet high, affords a fine prospect. It contains a fine altar bronze of Christ on the Cross; the Fugger Chapel; and a painting of Maximilian I. and the Diet laying the last stone. Here a conclave was called by Ferdinand IV., and Joseph I. An Evangelical church of the same name is joined to it.

That of *St. Anna* (formerly the Carmelite Church) has a carved oak chancel, paintings by Lucas Kranach, and other old Augsburg artists, as Burgkmair and the elder Holbein, and portraits of Luther, and the Elector of Saxony.

*St. Moritz* (St. Maurice), founded 1019, by Bishop Bruno, contains several good monuments with paintings by Heiss, Rottenhammer, Steudlin, and sculptures by Petel. A bronze Fountain stands near it.

*St. George's* was built by Bishop Walther, 1143, and has a handsome choir, and paintings worth notice.

The parish church of *St. Maximilian* was founded by the Fuggers, 1609.

The *Barfüsser Church* (formerly the Carmelite), now used by the Protestants, contains a very good organ, and many paintings by old German masters.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus), built 1607, has a group in bronze by Von Rain, of St. Michael the Archangel over-coming War. It contains many old cannons, with ornaments and inscriptions. The Royal Ordinance Foundry here is the most considerable in Bavaria; to visit it permission must be obtained from an artillery officer.

*Water Works*.—The old aqueduct and water towers for supplying water should be noticed. Besides the Augustusbrunnen (or Fountain) above mentioned, with its statue of Augustus, there are others deserving of attention for their workmanship. The *Herculesbrunnen*, near the site of the *Drei Mohren*, by De Vries (1599) is a group of Hercules and the Hydra, with the Naiads. The *Neptunbrunnen* is in the Fishmarket. The *Mercuriusbrunnen*, with De Vries's Mercury, is at St. Maurice's Church; and the *Georgsbrunnen*, near St. George's. Another excellent bronze group, in the *Schätzlerrischengarten*, was done by Gerard, 1590, for Fugger.

The Bakers', Butchers', and Weavers' *Guildhalls* still remain. At the last one (*Weberhaus*) they show a piece of cloth made by the first Fugger.

The house in which Philippina *Welser*, wife of the Archduke Ferdinand, was born is in the *Welser Gasse*; near to that of Agnes *Bernauer*, the barber's daughter, who married Albert III. of Bavaria.

The *Polytechnic School*, founded 1833, is in the old convent of St. Catherine, opposite the ancient *Mouth Halle*, or Toll-house. It has collections of natural history, technical apparatus, models, a laboratory, &c. In the same building is the collection of the Natural History Society.

*Royal Picture Gallery*, formerly at the Golden Room in the Rathhaus. It occupies three large rooms and five cabinets, and contains about 700 paintings, divided into—1st, the Swabian German school; 2nd. Dutch and Flemish; 3rd, Italian and Spanish.

Among these are Peter and the Transfiguration by Holbein the elder; two by the younger Holbein, who came to England; L. Cranach's Samson and Delilah; B. Zeitbloom's History of St. Valentine; A. Dürer's Maximilian I.; Bruckmair's Christ and the Virgin; and his Crucifixion; Kraga's Last Judgment; Vandyck's (or Kneller's) Henrietta of Orleans; Rubens's Fight of Crocodiles; Titian's Venus and Cupid; Guido's Sleeping Infant; Murillo's Savoyard; Zurbaran's St. Francis. There are also models from the antique.

In Welser Strasse is a *Museum* of German antiquities.

The *Library* (Stadtbibliothek) in St. Annenhof, has 125,000 books, including Latin Bibles, dated from 1466; with many MSS., especially Greek, &c. bequeathed by Ulrich Fugger. In the front part of the building is the *Antiquarium Romanum*.

At *Cotta's Printing Office*, the well-known *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Universal Gazette), *das Ausland* (Foreign Journal), *das Polytechnische Journal*, and other newspapers are printed.

There are several large factories here, especially that of Schöppler and Hartmann, which employs 1,200 people; and the spinning and weaving mills employing 1,800.

Among its manufactures are gold and silver plate, jewellery, paper (first made from rags here,

1380), parchment, hangings, carpets, optical instruments, type, sugar (from beetroot).

A good business is still done in banking, stock-jobbing, and agency for foreign houses.

The elder Holbein, and Holl, the artists, were natives of Augsburg. The first tulip in Europe was brought here, 1551, by Heerwart, a Dutchman, from Constantinople. The town is noted for its wealthy charitable endowments, their income being reckoned at three-quarters of a million sterling. The Waisenhaus (Orphan School), Savings Bank, and Industrial Home, were founded by Schätzler, 1828. Also an excellent Asylum in an old Dominican Friary.

Excursions to the *Lechsfeld*, a large plain between the Lech and the Wertach, where Otho the Great defeated the Huns, 955. About fourteen miles from Augsburg towards Regensburg, lies the small town of Aichach, near the ruins of the *Castle of Wittelsbach*, the original seat of the present Bavarian family. A monument has been erected to commemorate this fact.

### Donauwörth (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Krebs (Crab); *Post*.

POPULATION, 3,000.

RAIL to Nuremberg, Augsburg, Munich, &c.

STEAMER to Ratisbon.

Formerly a free Imperial city, now a small provincial town on the Danube, where the steam navigation begins. The stone bridge is 550 feet long. Its parish Church has a statue of the *Virgin* brought from the East in the time of the Crusades.

In consequence of a dispute between the Protestants and Catholics, in 1607, the town was placed under ban, and its religious liberties were abolished. This gave rise to the Protestant and Catholic Union, and the Thirty Years' War.

The large and beautiful Abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (Holy Cross) belongs to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein. It has the grave of the unfortunate Maria of Brabant, who was beheaded by her husband, Ludwig V., Duke of Bavaria, in a fit of unfounded jealousy. From here a branch rail, opened 1874, goes off to Ingolstadt (see page 154), descending the Danube. Another line ascends the river to Ulm.

Near it is *Schellenberg*, where, in the Spanish War of Succession, the French, under Tallard, suffered a heavy defeat from Marlborough, 1701, before the battle of Blenheim.

**Blenheim or Höchstädt, (Stat.)** the site of the battle, is 6 miles up the river. Ulm, 42 miles on the rail to

**Harburg (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 1,800 (chiefly Jews). Belongs to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, from whose *Castle* above it there is a fine prospect.

**Nördlingen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Krone; Hotel Wüst.

POPULATION, 6,700.

RAIL to Donauworth, Augsburg, &c.

An old Imperial city, shut in by walls, in the pleasant valley of the Riesgau, among beautiful scenery. It is noted for its carpet and rug weaving, and for its geese and sausages. A famous battle was fought here in the Thirty Years' War, on the 23rd and 24th August 1634, when the Swedes under Von Weimer and Marshal Horn were defeated with great slaughter by the Imperial troops. Actions were fought here between the French and Austrians, in 1798 and 1809.

The *Hauptkirche* is a handsome Gothic Cathedral, built 1427-1505, with a tower 300 feet high; a head of Christ, by Michel Angelo; besides above 30 excellent paintings by Herlen, and by Hans Schaufelin (A. Durer's first pupil) restored in 1848; and many good monuments. Some other works by Herlen are contained in *St. Salvador's* church; and at the *Rathhaus* is a large fresco painting by Schaufelin (The Siege of Bethulia) successfully restored, 1849, by Eichner. The view from the Cathedral takes in about 100 places up and down the Riesgau.

**Oettingen (Stat.)**, the seat of the Princes of Oettingen-Spielberg.

POPULATION, 3,500, including many Jews, who have a synagogue here. The *Castle* and *St. James's* Church, with its high tower, deserve notice.

**Kronheim (Stat.)** Here is a *Castle* surrounded with a deep ditch and having four towers.

**Gunzenhausen (Stat.)**, where the Wurzburg line joins with a branch to Treuchtlingen.

POPULATION, 2,700.

An old walled town on the Altmühl, which is crossed by a bridge. It is the birth-place of an historian of the Reformation, known as *Osiander*, whose name was Hosmann. Here is a Roman camp, with remains of the *Teufelsmauer* (Devil's Wall) built by Probus, in the third century, to guard the frontier against the Germans.

**At Pleinfeld (Stat.)**, a small town on the Swabian *Rezat*, the direct line from *Münich* comes in, following the post road, by way of *Ingolstadt*, &c., as below.

**[Ingolstadt (Stat.)**, in Upper Bavaria.

*Inn.*—Goldner Adler.

POPULATION, 20,000.

A fortified place on the Danube, containing a royal palace, and a church (one of seven), in which Tilly was buried, 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus laid siege to the town. Urban Regius or Faustus was at the famous University, founded here 1472, but afterwards moved to Landshut. From here the rail is open up and down the Danube, to *Donauwörth* and *Regensburg*. See page 150.]

**Eichstätt (Stat.)**, in Bavarian Franconia.

*Inns.*—Bayrischer Hoff; Traube; Post.

POPULATION, 8,000.

An old walled town in the deep valley of the Altmühl, and head of a Principality, which, in 1817, was bestowed upon Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, step-son of Napoleon, and son-in-law of King Max of Bavaria. It has four bridges and five churches; and takes name from the oaks which occupied the place of the first church, built here by St. Willibald, on the site of the present Cathedral, or

*Dôm*, a Gothic building of the thirteenth century, containing many good monuments of the bishops; the statue of St. Willibald; and some beautiful old stained glass. Another statue of the patron saint is in the market place.

The church of *St. Walpurgis* has the saint's bones, from which the miraculous Walpurgis oil springs every Mayday.

At the Ducal Schloss (Castle), once the residence of the Bishops, are many portraits of the time of the Empire; a Library and Museum; and a cabinet of Natural History, collected in Brazil, by the late Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg, the husband of

Maria da Gloria, the late Queen of Portugal, who died at Lisbon. There is a memorial of Eugene Beaumanoir at the Altmühlwald.

The Bishop's Fortress, in the Willibaldsburg, above the town, is the site of the Roman *Aureatum*, and has been lately restored. It was besieged and taken by Desaix, 1796, after a smart defence made by its Governor and a party of invalids.

About nine miles from Eichstädt to the west, lies the village of *Sohlenhofen*, in the valley of the Altmühl, remarkable for its quarry of stone for lithography, of a quality not to be found elsewhere.

### Weissenburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4000.

A town on the Rezat, near quarries of beautiful marble; and the mountain fortress of *Wilsburg*, which contains a little arsenal, bastions, deep foss, and a well 500 feet deep. At the parish church are some old German paintings. Good beer is made here. In the neighbouring oak forest of *Paradies*, as well as all around are Roman mementoes.

### Erlingen (Stat.)

The seat of Prince Wrede, granted by the king of Bavaria, to his father, Field-Marshal Wrede, who died 1838. They show the bullet which wounded him in the German War, 25 years before, and which was taken out of his dead body. Our rail towards Hof proceeds to

### Roth (Stat.)

A small town, with 2,000 inhabitants, and an old Schloss, built 1835.

### Schwabach (Stat.)

Inns.—Goldner Engel; Post.

POPULATION, 10,300.

A manufacturing town, on a river of the same name, where needles and pins, gold and silver lace, Jew's harps, paper and tobacco are made.

The parish Church has paintings by Wohlgemuth and Schön at the high altar. A handsome Fountain stands in the market place.

Before reaching Nürnberg, the rail crosses the Ludwigs-canal, uniting the Rhine and Danube. (See Erlangen, below.)

## NUREMBERG, or Nürnberg (Stat.)

HOTELS.—Schlenk's Hotel of the Golden Eagle—Well situated; English spoken; moderate charges. Facing the War Monument.

Hotel Zum Strauss (Ostrich Hotel).—Excellent Hotel; centrally situated; entirely new and furnished in the best style.

Hotel de Bavière (Bayrischer Hof)—Well situated; moderate charges.

Roths Ross Hotel.—This is an excellent old-established house, highly recommended for its comfortable accommodation, and good Italian cuisine.

Hotel Würtemberger Hof.

OMNIBUSES.—Through the city to railway station. 20 pf. (2d.)

CABS.—40 to 60 pf.

RAIL.—To Augsburg, Munich, Regensburg (see p. 147), Würzburg, Weiden, Muggendorf (for Franconian Switzerland), Prague, Leipzig, &c. N.B.—The oldest railway in Germany, was opened from here to FÜRTH 1836.

POPULATION, 90,020.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE at Hote Bavière.

This old and picturesque German city stands on a plain about 1,100 feet above the sea, on both sides of the Pegnitz; which divides it into the Sebaldus Seite (side), to the north, and the Lorenzer (Lawrence) side, to the south. Between them are three islands, joined to the mainland by seven stones and nine wooden bridges, and a suspension bridge (Kettenbrücke), built 1821.

It is diamond shaped and enclosed by old walls, eight gates, and a broad moat. About 120 square and round towers remain on the walls. Three of the *Gates* or towers, the Frauenthor (near the station), Spittlerthor, and Lauferthor, were designed by A. Dürer, 1555-68. The *Bridges* are short, the most noticeable being the Fleischbrücke (near the prison), on the plan of the Rialto, the Henker Steg, and Carlsbrücke, on which are two obelisks, with the dove and eagle, built as memorials of the visit of the Emperor Charles VI.

Nuremberg dates from about 1040-50, when it was a place of trade, with the privilege of holding fairs; and, like Augsburg, it grew in prosperity from being on the line of the overland traffic from Italy and the Levant. It was made a free Imperial city, 1219, by Fred. Barbarossa.

From 1359 it became the real capital of Germany, where every new emperor held his first diet, and where the regalia are kept. The Emperor was its

sole protector. It ruled over a tract of 500 square miles, which in 1806 was annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon. It sided with the Reformation, and with Gustavus Adolphus against Wallenstein, in 1632, in the Thirty Years' War.

It was the birth-place of *Albert Dürer*, *Hans Sachs*, *M. Behaim*, and others who ended their lives here and are buried in St. John's Churchyard. A statue to *Hans Sachs*, by the late Herr Krausser, was erected in 1874, in presence of many trade processions of the different guilds. Among contemporary men eminent in art and science, who have contributed to adorn the city, were *M. Wohlgemuth*, *Schaffelin*, *P. Vischer*, *Veit Stoss*, the wood carver, and *Hirschvögel*, the painter on glass.

Here watches, called "Nürnberg Eier" (eggs), were first invented by Peter Hele; air guns by Lobsinger; brass metal, by Ebner; globes, by Behaim; and clarionets, by C. Denner. The first paper mill in Germany was opened here, 1890. Printing began here 1870; and here Luther printed his German Bible, 1524. About 1547, it was full of masons, coppersmiths, braziers, wood-engravers, printers, potters, goldsmiths, sculptors, painters, &c., all employed in multiplying works of art. It is still noted for its manufactures of hardware, and works in brass, iron and other metals, looking glasses, musical instruments, paper, colours, watches, but especially for the turnery, lead pencils, dolls, and cheap toys, called "Dutch Toys," made by the country people in the neighbouring forests of Franconia and Thuringia, and exported to all parts of the world. Hence the old rhyme, "Nuremberg's Hand geht in alles Land."

At the beginning of the present century the public debt of the city amounted to nine millions of florins, upon which it was unable to pay the interest.

The town stands on several low hills, the old fort or Burg being on the highest; and has a thoroughly German and mediæval appearance. The streets are irregular, but broader than usual; and the old-fashioned gable houses, with their narrow fronts, and projecting bay windows and balconies often stretch through into the street behind. Among houses remarkable for style and appearance, are *Wiss's House*, a Gothic building, near the

Rathhaus, restored by Heldeloff 1853; *Muffel's* in Theresien Strasse, and *Petersen's*, in Panier Platz, both dated 1590; and *Peller's*, near St. Giles's, dated 1605.

*A. Dürer's House*, at the corner of Albrecht Dürer's Strasse, is an old red building, not far from the Burg, and the Thiergärtner Gate. Close to it in the old Milk Market, is a modern *Statue* of the artist, by Burgschmied, from a design by Rauch. His Hercules killing the Lion has been successfully restored. His pupils, the brothers Behaim, Penez, or Pencz, &c., were styled the Little Masters.

*Hans Sach's House*, in the Mell Gasse has been rebuilt. *P. Vischer's* House is near the Theatre. The house of *M. Behaim*, the navigator, is also shown. Near St. Sebaldus Church, is the house of Palm, the patriotic bookseller, who was shot by Napoleon, 1806.

FOUNTAINS.—There are several worth notice, of which the most remarkable is the *Schöne Brunnen* (i.e. Beautiful Fountain), in the Market-place, opposite the Frauenkirche. It is a handsome Gothic obelisk, 66 feet high, in three divisions, erected by the Brothers Schönhof, 1861; and is full of carvings and ornaments, many of which were added at its restoration, in 1824. In the lower division are the seven Kurfürsten (Electors of the Empire), three Christian, three Jewish, and three heathen men of renown (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis of France; Judas Maccabeus, Joshua, and David; Cæsar, Alexander, and Hector); in the upper division, Moses and seven Prophets. Around it are seen the moveable ring, the crest of Nürnberg, with the rhyme,

"Der Schöne Brunn ist schön und fest,  
Nur ein Ring der sich ruhren lässt."

At the *Lorenz Platz Fountain*, the water flows from the breasts of several female Virtues, in bronze, by Wurzelbauer, 1589. The *Gänsemännchen Fountain*, behind the Frauenkirche, is a bronze figure, by P. Labenwolf, of a Countryman carrying two geese under his arm, the water flowing from their bills. *A. Dürer's Fountain*, on the Promenade, has medallion busts of Dürer, and Pickheimer. The Fountain in *Max Platz* is a basin filled by a Triton.

The Gostenhof Fountain has a statue of Field-Marshal Schweppermann. In Adler Strasse is a Monumental Victory (for 1870-1).

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**—The *Rathhaus*, opposite Sebaldus Church, is a building in the Italian style, built 1619; 278 feet long, with a large room, containing a wall painting by A. Dürer, of a Triumphal Procession in honour of the Emperor Maximilian. A small room has a beautiful painted ceiling, and figures the size of life representing the tournament, held here 1446, by Hirschvögel, &c. In the court is a bronze fountain, by P. Labenwolf. Underground ways and dungeons exist below.

The *Burg*, or *Schloss*, or *Reichsfeste*, on the steep hill, close to the Thiergärtner Gate, within the boundary walls, is an untouched specimen of a mediæval fortress, dating as far back as 1030. It was occupied by Conrad I., and its former Burg-graves, ancestors of the Hohenzollerns. The outer gate, called Himmelsthor (Gate of Heaven), leads into a fore court surrounded by the Heidenthurm (Pagan's Tower), and two ancient Romanesque chapels, St Margaret and St. Otmar, one over the other. The second court contains a lime tree, about seven centuries old, planted by the Empress Kunigunde. The Picture Gallery, of the old German school, in the Kaisersaal, &c., includes portraits of Albrecht Dürer and Charlemagne, by A. Dürer; pictures by Holbein, Wohlgemuth, Schöffelin, Burgkmaier, and L. Kranach; portraits of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, of Friedrich der Weise, by L. Kranach, &c. In the chapel are wood carvings, by Veit Stoss, of the Life of Christ and Crowning the Virgin. A bronze statue, belonging originally to a fountain, is by Peter Vischer. Another statue is that of General Blausdorf, who was killed here in the Thirty Years' War. Two towers, called Nero's and Luegin's Land, are of the fourteenth century, or earlier.

Nearly every German Emperor in succession has taken up his quarters at the Castle, on visiting the city. The last resident was King Ludwig. In 1853, it was presented to the town by King Maximilian.

**CHURCHES.**—There are ten left here, of which eight are Protestant.

The *Sebalduskirche* (Protestant), dedicated to St. Sebald, is a fine building of the thirteenth and

fourteenth centuries, including St. Peter's Chapel, which dates back to the tenth century. It faces the Rathhaus. Outside it is a carving of the entombment, by Kraft (1492), with another of Christ's Passion, in the north door or Brautthor (Bride's Porch); also the ancient tomb of Conrad Neumarkt. Within are statues by Kraft; the Margrave Frederick's window, by Hirschvögel, and the fine *Tomb of Sebaldus*, entirely of bronze, a masterpiece of Peter Vischer and his five sons, 1506-19. It includes the Twelve Apostles, in niches, nearly two feet high; over which stand twelve Fathers of the Church; about seventy-five figures in all of men and animals. Near the altar is a small statue of the artist himself, with his apron and chisel. At the new high altar, in the Gothic style, is Veit Stoss's fine Crucifixion, with statues, in wood, of the Virgin and St. John. The Burial of Christ is a painting by A. Dürer. At the Holzschuher monument, near the chancel, the creation of the World is by Kreuzfelder. On the Tucher altar is a painting by Hans von Kulmbach (1513), from designs by A. Dürer. Notice also the finely stained windows, and the old font in the Peterskapelle, in which the Emperor Wenzel (Wenceslas) was baptised 1361.

Near this Church is St. Maurice's Chapel, now turned into a Picture Gallery. The Parsonage was once occupied by Melchior Pfingzer, the poet.

The *Lorenzkirche* (St. Lawrence) at the end of König Strasse, the finest in the city, is a beautiful and regular Gothic Church, of red sandstone, lately restored. The nave and north tower were built 1283; the south tower was added 1400; the choir 1459-77. The towers are 290 feet high. Between them is a richly carved relief of the Judgment, with a fine rose window, and a sun dial made by J. Stabius, 1552. The interior has splendid *Windows* of stained glass, especially the Genealogy of Christ, in the Volkamer windows. The fine *Sanctuary*, or Sacrament House, containing the Pyx, is a slender carved tower, nearly 70 feet high, the work of Kraft, 1496-1500, representing scenes from the life of Christ, with several statues and bas-reliefs. In the choir hangs a beautiful wood carving of the Annunciation, by Veit Stoss, restored 1826, by the Brothers Rotermundt. The high altar, chancel, and oratory have also been restored by Heideloff. A tomb was erected 1644.



to the Margravine, Sophia of Brandenburg. There are many old paintings and two old illuminated missals in the Sacristy. Behind the Church is the Parsonage in the old German style, with a handsome balcony; also a Latin School. Near it are the Nassau House, built 1350; and the Statue of the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau; with Wurzelbauer's Fountain of the Virtues.

The *Jacobskirche* (St. James's) was built in 1212, enlarged 1500, and restored 1825, by Heideloff, when the old Egloffstein Chapel was rebuilt. It contains sculptures, from Heideloff's designs, by Burgschmied and Rotermundt; and a new large altar, with carvings and fine paintings.

The *St. Clara Church* contains some stained glass as old as 1278. That called the *Holy Ghost*, in Spittal Platz, is a large pile, where the regalia were kept.

The *Aegidienkirche* (St. Giles's) is an Italian church, erected 1717-19, and restored 1834. At the high altar is the Virgin and dead Christ, by Vandyke. It has bronze and stone reliefs by P. Vischer and Krafft. Near it is the *Gymnasium*, or High School, transformed 1526 by *Melanchthon*, from a former convent school, and faced by his statue, erected 1826.

The *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady) in the Haupt Markt, is a small but rich Catholic Church, built 1361. It has a fine front adorned by Schühnover; an ingenious clock (unfinished); beautiful altars and painted glass; carvings by Krafft; paintings by Wohlgemuth Dürer, and Burgkmaier, including a fine Crucifixion at the high altar. The *Schöne* and Goose Fountains are before and behind it.

*St. Johanniskirche* stands in the Cemetery, outside the Thiergärtner Thor, which was for centuries the burial place of the leading families of Nuremberg. Here lie Hans Sachs, Albrecht Dürer, Pirkheimer, Velt Stoss. Along the road from this gate, are the Seven Stations for pilgrims, marked by pillars with high reliefs, by Adam Krafft.

The Cemetery of St. Rochus, the next largest in Nuremberg, has the tomb of Peter Vischer, and the Imhoff Chapel, with beautiful paintings by Burgkmaier.

**GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.**—The Royal *Bildergall* (Picture Gallery), in the old chapel of *St.*

*Maurice* (built 1313), is open from 10 to 12; behind St. Sebaldus Church. The collection (about 140) includes works of Van Eyck, A. Dürer, Memling, Heemskerck, Burgkmaier, Holbein the Elder, Kulmbach, Zeitblom, &c.

At the *School of Design and Industrial Art*, Kunstausstellung, in the *Landauer Convent*, are about 200 paintings of the German and Flemish Schools, including Sandrart's Banquet at the Peace of Westphalia (full of portraits), besides busts, reliefs, and casts. The *Chapel* is a beautiful Gothic specimen.

There is a Bavarian Gewerbe Museum (Industrial), at the Flieschbank.

The town *Library*, in the Dominican Convent, at the foot of the Burg, contains about 40,000 volumes, many of them rare printed books, besides MSS. In an adjoining room are casts of statuary and a mediæval museum.

The GERMAN NATIONAL MUSEUM in the old Carthusian Convent, near the South Wall and the Corn Market, contains collections of books, pictures, sculptures, coins, arms, &c., relating to the past history of Germany. There are several portraits (some from the Rathhaus). It has a fresco by Kaulbach, painted 1859, of Otho III. opening Charlemagne's Tomb; and has been restored.

There are some private collections worth examination by the connoisseur. A rare portrait, by A. Dürer, of Burgomaster Holzshuber 1520), remains still in his family. A relief by Kraft (1497) may be noticed on the Stadtwaage (Weigh House), near A. Dürer's house.

**ENVIRONS.**—The *Rosenau* is a beautiful subscription garden. Schmaussenbuch, on a wooded hill. Near Hummelstein is the old Castle of *Lichtenhof*, sometimes occupied by Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years' War, and afterwards by his daughter, Queen Christina.

Nuremberg to Franconian Switzerland, See Route, 46.

By rail, the oldest in Germany, you reach, in three miles,

**Fürth (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Eisenbahn.

POPULATION, 24,577, of whom 3,000 are Jews.

This manufacturing town was called Furthum, and belonged to the Margrave of Ansbach, till annexed to Bavaria, 1803. It lies at the junction of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, and has two bridges and a new Rathhaus; with a prosperous trade in looking-glasses, chandeliers, sealing-wax, pencils, needles, turnery, clocks, jewellery, and other Nuremberg wares. One of its productions is sham gold leaf, or *Leon gold*.

The Michaeliskirche is an old building of the thirteenth century; with a good ciborium.

The *Jews' Synagogue* was rebuilt 1834, in a handsome Gothic style. Here are Hebrew printing-offices; a fine Hospital, Courts of Law and a Talmud school, or College, for training Jewish rabbis. They settled here in old times when forbidden to settle in Nuremberg.

At **Siegersdorf (Stat.)**, 9½ English miles from Nürnberg, past Fürth, on the line to Würzburg, a short branch was opened, 1872, to **Langenzenn**.

From *Neustadt-an-der-Aisch*, near Siegersdorf, a short line runs to *Windsheim*.

About two miles from Fürth is the old fortress of

*Zirndorf*, where Wallenstein was intrenched September, 1632, and sustained for the sixth time the attack of Gustavus Adolphus, who was obliged to retreat. The head-quarters of the Swedish King were at Fürth, at the Grünen Baum Inn, in the street now named after him.

### **Erlangen (Stat.)**

*Inns*—Wallfisch (Whale); Blaue Glocke.

POPULATION, 11,200.

A walled town, with seven gates, in a sandy plain, at the junction of the Schwabach and Regnitz. The New Town was regularly built by Christian, Margrave of Bayreuth, 1686, when the French Huguenots settled here; and is sometimes called Christian's Erlangen.

The *Schloss*, belonging to the Margrave, was rebuilt, after a fire, 1814, and appropriated to the Protestant University (the only one in Bavaria), founded here by the Margrave Frederick, 1743. It has a gallery of portraits in the Aula; large lecture-rooms; a library of 100,000 volumes; cabinets of natural history and art; with a museum and anatomical theatre in the orangery and

garden, which are ornamented with many statues. Schwanthaler's bronze of Friedrich Alexander, the founder, stands in front of the building. Here are Fischer's looking-glass factory; and large breweries and glove manufacture.

Under the Welsche Garten, and at the foot of the Burgberg, is the monument of the

*Ludwig's Canal*, which unites the Danube, Main, and Rhine. It is a fine composition in the Grecian style. The pedestal is 44 feet long, bearing reliefs. On one side is a rudder, wound about with a chaplet of pinewood, and on the other side Neptune, with his trident. The figures on the pedestal are symbolical of the Danube and Main, holding hands, supported by Trade and Navigation, and inscribed, "The Danube and Main, united for Navigation. A work attempted by Charlemagne: begun and finished by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria." It follows the Altmühl from the Danube, passes Neumarkt, Nuremberg, Erlangen, Forchheim, and falls into the Regnitz (near Bamberg), which is navigable to the Main. Length, about 100 miles; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 5 feet.

### **Forchheim (Stat.)**

*Inns*—Bayrischer Hof; Goldener Schwan.

POPULATION, 3,200.

A small fortified town at the junction of the Wiesent, with the Regnitz, which belonged to the Bishop of Bamberg, and was besieged several times during the Thirty Years' and the Seven Years' Wars.

At the Church are twelve paintings by Wohlgemuth.

From Forchheim, as well as from Bayersdorf, roads lead to Muggendorf, in Franconian Switzerland. (See Route 46).

### **BAMBERG (Stat.)**, in Bavarian Franconia.

*INNS*.—Bamberger Hof; Deutsches Haus; Erlanger Hof; Drei Kronen. Table d'Hôte at the Station.

*DILIGENCES*.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

POPULATION, 26,960.

An ancient archiepiscopal city, in a fertile spot, among orchards and kitchen gardens, on the Ludwig Canal and the Regnitz, 3 miles from its junction with the Main.

The Regnitz divides into three arms, and is crossed by several bridges. One called Ludigsbrücke is a suspension bridge. Another, of stone, ult 1456, runs across to the island on which the athaus stands.

The town is built on five or six low hills, and was surrounded by old ramparts, now turned into walks and gardens. The main streets and the Steinweg suburb are well built.

Bamberg is a great place for beer (having about sixty breweries), hops, liquorice, and seeds of all kinds, which are raised by the Gardeners' Corporation.

It was founded by the Saxons about 809, and became the seat of a bishop, who ruled here from 908 till it was annexed to Bavaria, in 1801.

The *Residenz* or Schloss, near the Cathedral, is an unfinished pile, three stories high, in the Italian style, begun 1702, by Prince-Bishop Lothar Franz, of Schönborn, upon giving up the old Palace. It has some frescoes by Steidel, in the Kaisersaal; a picture gallery of 700 paintings; and the archives of Bamberg, Bayreuth, &c. It was Napoleon's head quarters, 1806, and was occupied by Marshal Berthier, at his death, 1815. Looking out of a window for the Russian army, which was approaching, he overbalanced himself, and was killed on the spot, now marked by a cross.

What remains of the former Palace, called the "Alte Hofhaltung," built 1571, now makes a guard-house and stables, with a large court-yard on the opposite side of the street.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral*, in Carolinen Platz, opposite the Residenz, is a fine Church, in a mixed style, with four square towers, and was founded by the Emperor, Henry II., or the Pious, and his wife, Kunigunde. It stands on St. Peter's Hill, and is about 360 feet long by 102 feet broad. The east, or oldest end, is in the Romanesque or Byzantine style; the other end, in the early pointed style, was rebuilt about 1080-1100. The two west towers, built about 1274, resemble those of Laon, in France. The whole building has been restored by Heldeloff, for King Ludwig, 1828-37, when several unsuitable monuments were transferred to St. Michael's.

The north porch is the best of the four entrances. It has a double choir, and two crypts below them, in

which the prelates were buried. Among the paintings are works by Tintoretto, Sandrart, Merian, and Schlotthauer. A fine bronze Christ on the Cross was designed by Schwanthaler; twenty-two saints in the George choir, are by Schönlaub. Among a great many *Monuments*, distributed about, are P. Vischer's tombs of Bishops Gross and Ebner; the marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II., who was Bishop of Wurzburg, and died 1047; and Bishop Fedenbach, the last Prince-Bishop, who died 1808. But the most striking monument consists of the *Effigies of the founders*, Henry II. and his wife, life size, by Riemenschneider, of Wurzburg, 1499-1513, with reliefs of the chief events in their lives, round the sides. One event, which Kunigunde went through, was the trial by ordeal on a red-hot bar, in the Dom Platz, adjoining. On one pillar is an equestrian statue of Conrad II., called "St. Stephen." Bronze heads of several canons, and arms and names of persons whose monuments have been removed, may be noticed; and several relics richly mounted.

*St. Michael's* on the Michelsberg, at a fine point of view, is a Romanesque Church, belonging to the Benedictine Convent, founded by the Emperor Henry, 1009. It contains several monuments, which were formerly in the Cathedral, and the tomb of St. Otto or Otho (1139), with his walking-stick and mitre.

The convent buildings are converted into a well-endowed *Hospital* for aged citizens and lunatics. Here also is the Town Picture Gallery, of about 160 works. Open daily at 10 a.m.; 24 kr.

The *Marienkirche*, or *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady), on the Kaulberg, is a handsome German pile, built 1327-57, with a fine tower. At the Ehethür (Marriage Porch), on the north side, are carvings of the Ten Virgins, and the marriage of Christ and his Church. It contains wood carvings by Veit Stoss (1533); wall-paintings, by Treu; and a stone Sacramentarium (1392), with figures of Apostles and a Christ's Head. On the ceiling are frescoes by Gebhard.

*St. Martin's*, formerly the Jesuits' Church, in the Market Place, in the midst of the town, is a modern structure, a beautiful and regular edifice in the Italian style, built 1680-1720. It occupies the site of one founded by Charlemagne; and is

cross-shaped, with Corinthian and Doric pillars at the principal and side doors.

The square Tower, 180 feet high, commands a fine prospect of the town. The interior rests on pillars, and contains good paintings at the nine altars; with a fresco by Marcolini, in the cupola. The body of Marquard Rotenheim, who was beheaded 1733, rests under the high altar.

The adjoining buildings are devoted to the *Lyceum*, or High School, and the public *Library*. The Lyceum was made to take the place, in 1804, of the University, founded 1585.

The *Library* contains above 60,000 volumes and 2,600 MSS., some as old as the eighth and tenth centuries, including Alcuin's MS. copy of the Bible, and the illuminated missals of the Emperor Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde. Here also is a cabinet of *Natural History*, the gift of Bishop Franz Ludwig, of Erthal (1790); with additions made by Dr. Schönbein, the King's physician; and Heller's collection of rare German *Engravings*, after Dürer and Kranach, &c.

*St. Stephen's*, now used by the Protestants, is an Italian cross, on the St. Stephansberg, built 1628-80; except the tower, which, with its round arches, is much older, dating from the eleventh century. The walls and ceilings are covered with stucco ornaments. In the Cupola is Vogel's Storying of Stephen.

*St. James' (Jacobus)*, at the end of Carolinen Strasse, has a good porch, and a cupola adorned by frescoes.

The *Rathhaus*, which has some paintings on its walls, stands on an island in the Regnitz, near an old bridge, and the terminus of the Ludwig Canal. On another island is the Bishop's old Winter Palace, or *Geierswörth*, now converted into a salt magazine.

The *Theatre* is near the Synagogue, in Schiller Platz.

*Clavius*, the mathematician, author of the Gregorian Calendar, and Camerarius, the philologist, were born here. Bonner's *Fables*, the first book printed in German, was printed here 1461.

Beer is drunk at the Felsenkellern, or Caves, in the neighbourhood; and at the Theresien Hain, a pretty promenade, between the river and the canal.

About one mile distant is the *Altenburg*, or Babenburg, an old castle, or citadel, overlooking the town, formerly the seat of the Counts of Babenburg rebuilt after its destruction by Albert of Brandenburg, 1553. It has a mediæval chapel. Here (or in the town itself) Berengarius, King of Lombardy, and Otto of Wittelsbach, stabbed the Emperor Philip. The view from the old tower is a remarkably fine one, taking in Nuremberg, Warzburg, Baireuth, Coburg, &c., and the Main, for several miles in extent.

At *Pommersfelden*, nine miles off, the seat of Count Schönborn, is a good gallery of *Paintings*, chiefly Italian and Flemish.

An excursion may be made to Seehof, the old pleasure castle of the Bishops; another to

**Staffelstein (Stat.)**, sixteen miles, near *Banz Castle*, a fine seat of Duke Max, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, founded 1096. Here Marshal Berthier, son-in-law of Duke Wilhelm, was buried 1815. It has a complete Ichthyosaurus, in the fossil collection. The Church attached to it has two high towers, and commands a beautiful prospect.

Another Church, for *pilgrims*, facing this, was rebuilt 1772, after its destruction in the Peasant War, and enjoys a prospect of equal extent. It is dedicated to the *Vierzehnheiligen*, or Fourteen Saints, whose relics are shown here to the faithful. They visit the spot in great numbers. The church is full of ex-voto gifts. Another point of view is the *Veitsberg*.

**Lichtenfels (Stat.)**, where a branch rail goes on to Coburg, &c.

**Hochstadt (Stat.)**

A road hence to Kronach (population, 3,000), an old walled town, where *Lucas Kranach*, the painter, was born, 1472.

**Culmbach (Stat.)** A pretty spot on the White Main; and the old seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, whose old castle on the Plassenberg Hill, is now a House of Correction. Much beer is made here. At **Münchberg (Stat.)** the rail crosses the water-shed of the Saale and Main. It belonged to the robber knights of Sparneck.

**HOF (Stat.)**, in Upper Franconia, Bavaria.

**INNS.**—Brandenburger Hof (Prussian Court); Hirsch (Stag); Bayrischer Hof (Bavarian Court).

**POPULATION**, 16,200.

Here the line joins the Altenburg and Leipsic Rail to Nuremberg, &c.

A well built town and seat of the cotton manufacture on the Saale, with some iron and marble works near it. Much of the town, including St. Michael's Church, has been rebuilt since a fire in 1823.

It has a handsome modern Rathhaus, in the Gothic style; and a High School or Gymnasium, in the old Franciscan convent.

On the road to *Lobenstein*, about 9 miles distant, are the Steben and Langenau *Baths*, chiefly alkaline and chalybeate. It stands among several objects of interest. Excursions may be made from it to the Stebenbach waterfall; to Rumpelbühl, a fine point of view; to the Cave in the Langenau Valley; and to Sparenberg and Lichtenberg Castles.

For the remainder of the line to

**Berlin**, see Route 34.

## ROUTE 42.

**Munich to Frankfort-on-the-Main, via Augsburg, Nördlingen, Gunzenhausen, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg.**

This is part of the direct route to Italy, through Germany, *via* the Brenner Pass; taking in, on the outward journey, Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Gunzenhausen, Munich, Kufstein, Innsbruck, the Brenner, Brixen, Botzen, Trent, Verona, Bologna, &c.

1. By rail to Gunzenhausen, as in Route 53, either *via* Augsburg, or *via* Ingolstadt and Treuchtlingen.

**2. Gunzenhausen to Ansbach and Würzburg (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn).**

10 kils. = 6 English miles.

kils.		kils.
Gunzenhausen to	Ochsenfurt .....	94
Ansbach .....	Heidingsfeld .....	109
Burgbernheim .....	Würzburg .....	115
Steinach .....	[Branches to Bam-	
[Branch to Rothen-	berg, Nuremberg,	
burg]	Stuttgart, and	
Uffenheim .....	Heidelberg.]	
Marktbreit .....		
89		

## 3. Würzburg to Frankfort.

	English miles.		English miles
Veitshöchheim .....	5½	Kl. Ostheim .....	60½
Karlstadt .....	16	Dettingen .....	63
Gemünden .....	26½	Kahl .....	67
[Branch to Bebra and Hamm.]		Grosse Anheim .....	70½
Lohr .....	33½	Hanau .....	72½
Heigenbrücken (tun- nel, 3,172 feet) ...	45	[Branch to Fulda, Geissen, &c.]	
Laufach .....	50	Wilhelmsbad .....	72
Aschaffenburg .....	57	Dörnigheim .....	76
[Branch to Darm- stadt.]		Mainkur .....	79½
		Frankfort .....	82½

**Nördlingen (Stat.),** as in Route 41.

The road from Nördlingen goes through the territory of the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, whose Castle is at *Wallerstein*, near the ruins of the old family seat. A peak, called the Ip, 2,250 feet high, near Bopfinger, is in sight.

[Branch of 19 miles to **Fremdingen and Dinkelsbühl (Stat.)**

*Hotels.*—Drei Mohren (Three Moors); Och (Bull).

POPULATION, 5,000

One of the oldest towns in Schwaben or Swabia, in the Bavarian Virngrunde, as it is called; and a free Imperial city down to 1802.

The handsome Catholic Church is of the twelfth century.]

**Oettingen (Stat.),** on the Wörnitz, near a seat of the Princes of Oettingen-Spielberg.

**Wassertrüdingen (Stat.),** the nearest for

**Feuchtwangen (Stat.);** but this may be reached by a branch from **Dombühl**, on the Craillshelm and Nuremberg line, *via* Ansbach, as below.

*Inns.*—Post; Hirsch (Stag). POPULATION, 2,500.

A town on the Sulz, and on the road from Nuremberg to Stuttgart, with an old Cathedral Church.

**Gunzenhausen (Stat.),** as in Route 41.

**Ansbach or Anspach (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Stern (Star); Löwe. POPULATION, 13,000.

A well-built town, in the pleasant valley of the Rezat, where the Holsbach joins it. It was

founded by the monks of St. Gumbert, and was the head of a principality annexed to Prussia 1791, and to Bavaria 1806.

The *Schloss*, or Palace, built 1713, was the residence of the Margraves of Ansbach-Baireuth, the last of whom married Lady Craven, a daughter of Lord Berkeley, who resided here for a while, and complains of the dulness of the place in her "Memoirs." It has a picture gallery and pretty gardens, and is in the Italian style.

The Church of *St. Cumbertus*, in the Gothic style, is marked by three towers, and includes the Chapel of St. George, in which are tombs of twelve knights of the Order of the Swan. In the *Hofgarten* are houses of the poet Uz (a native), and of Casper Hauser, on the spot where he was assassinated. A stone in St. John's churchyard, bears this inscription, "Hic jacet Casparus Hauser, ænigma sui temporis, ignota natiuitas, occulta mors 1833." His birthplace was unknown, as were the circumstances of his death. In this church are tombs of the Margraves. Cronck, another poet, was also a native of this town. Wolfram of Eschenbach, a poet of the 13th century, was born near this place. About 9 miles distant, on the way to Gunzenhausen, is situated *Friesdorf*, the country seat of the last Margrave, who kept a good stud and breed of cattle here. The men about here dress in scarlet waistcoats and long black coats. The women are generally handsome.

At 14 miles west is Dombühl, above mentioned. About 11 miles east, towards Nuremberg, is

#### Heilsbronn (Stat.)

A small town (Population, 800), with a mineral spring (brunn). The old Cistercian Church, founded 1132, by Bishop Otto of Bamberg, contains the tombs of the Margraves of Nuremberg, of the Hohenzollern line, its former owners.

#### Burgbernheim (Stat.)

Here is a mineral spring, romantically situated in a large wood.

**Steinach (Stat.)**, is the junction for  
**Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber**, 6½ miles.  
*Inn.*—Schwan. POPULATION, 5,600.

An old Imperial city, on a ridge over the Tauber, surrounded by ancient walls and towers. The *Hauptkirche* (St. Wolfgang) is a picturesque Gothic of the 13th and 14th centuries, with good carvings, paintings, and stained windows. St. James, a good restored church, has a beautiful carved triptych of wood, by Riemenschneider, of the 16th century. The old *Rathhaus* is also Gothic. Water is supplied from works established by a monk, in the 15th century, by which it is raised from the Tauber.

#### Uffenheim (Stat.)

In a pretty spot, on the Gollach. Near it is *Hohenlandsberg Castle* in a thick forest on a mountain, with splendid view.

#### Ochsenfurt (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Schnecke (Snail).

On the Main, here crossed by a stone bridge, 590 feet long, of the 17th century. It has a Church in the Byzantine style, built in the middle of the ninth century, and *Michelskirche*, with its Gothic portal. The vine is largely cultivated here.

**WÜRZBURG (Stat.)**, the Capital of the Unterfranken (Lower Franconia) Circle in Bavaria.

**HOTELS.**—Kronprinz; De Russie, centrally placed and well furnished. *Preussischer Hof*; *Adler* (Eagle); *Wittelsbacher*; *Württembergischer Hof*.

**RAIL** to Frankfort-on-Main, Bamberg, Hiedelberg, Nuremberg, Stuttgart; Munich, Augsburg, Leipzig, Schweinfurt and Heilbronn.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

POPULATION, 45,000.

This old cathedral town, formerly the seat of a Prince Bishop of the Empire was founded as far back as 741, in the beautiful winding valley of the Main. It derives its name from the gardens and vineyards on the surrounding hills. The Leisten, Steinberg, Bochsbeutel and other vineyards cover about 7,000 acres. In the German War of 1866, three or four actions took place near this town, 25th to 28th July, in which the Baden and Württemberg troops were defeated by the Prussians.

The town contains many picturesque old houses and Churches, and close crooked streets. The best are the *Dom Strasse* and the *Ober* and *Untergraben*.

The site of the former ramparts is laid out in pleasant gardens. On a hill, 400 feet above the town, called the *Frauenberg*, or *Marienbergr*, stands the old *Citadel*, built 1650, by the Prince-Bishop, now used as a house of Correction; it has a fine porch. *Rotenhan*, its defender in the Peasant War of 1525, is buried in the Church.

A bridge, 660 feet long, built 1746-1607, is adorned with twelve statues of saints. From the middle of it a causeway, called *Wehr*, stretches off to the suburb on the West bank, near *St. Burkhard's Church*, the oldest one in the town; it was built 1042, with a choir and transept added in the 18th century; and has been restored, in common with many other churches here.

At the centre of the town is the Cathedral or *Dom*, a handsome building of the 11th and 12th centuries, marked by four towers, on the site of a crypt of the ninth century. It contains a fine statue of the Virgin, at the altar, and an altar-piece by *Sandart*, with some other good paintings worth notice. Among the statues and monuments of many of its eighty-two or eighty-three bishops, are the carvings on those of Bishops von *Bibra* and *Scherenberg*, by *Riemenschneider*, of the sixteenth century; and Bishop *Schönborn's* chapel, ornamented with marble and gilding. The tomb of *Sebastian von Mespelbrunn* is a sleeping knight. An urn marks the spot where *Conrad von Ravensburg* was killed by his uncle, 1202. Notice the *Jachin* and *Boaz* at the altar, two symbols of the freemasons.

*St. Johannes im Haug* (St. John in Haug) is an Italian building (1671) on the model of *St. Peter's* at Rome, with a handsome cupola and two towers, and is adorned with much gilding.

The *Marienkirche*, in the Market Place (built 1377-1479), is a handsome Gothic building with good ancient windows, and sculptures by *Reimenschneider*; on the top of its high tower is a gilt statue of the Virgin, 11 feet high. On the porch, a relief of the Conception.

The *Neumünsterkirche*, near the *Dom*, has the bones of *St. Killan*, an Irishman, the Apostle of Franconia. It is of the twelfth century. Here is *Ludwig I.'s* statue of *Walther von der Vogelweide*, the German poet of the thirteenth century,

so called because of his bequest of a sum for feeding the birds.

The *Residenz* or *Royal Schloss* (formerly the seat of the Prince Bishop) is a large pile, built 1720-44, on the model of the Palace of *Versailles*, by Bishop *Schönborn*. It forms three sides of a rectangle, about 270 feet long, and 60 feet high. It contains six courts, and 284 rooms; a fine staircase with frescoes by *Tiepolo*; and a richly furnished Chapel. Some of the old apartments were occupied by the Emperor at his visit. *Ludwig I.* resided here when Crown Prince. The capacious cellars would hold upwards of 2,000 tuns (4,000 fuder) of wine. Its pretty gardens are a public promenade.

The *University* was founded as early as 1582, by Bishop *Julius Echter* of *Mespelbrunn*, and is chiefly attended by medical students. It has a library of 100,000 volumes; cabinets of physics, natural history and art, and a curious collection of "naturmosaikien," by Professor *Blank*, of wood, feathers, the dust of butterflies' wings, grains of seed, flax, &c.; the most successful imitation being an Eruption of *Vesuvius*, the fire represented through the outer wing of a cricket. Also the *Martínengo* collection of paintings, sculptures, and weapons.

The Observatory is fixed in the tower of the old disused Church.

The *Julius Spital* (*Julius Hospital*), founded by the same munificent Bishop, 1576, is an extensive and richly endowed training school for physicians, with room for 500 patients. King *Ludwig's* bronze statue of the founder, by *Schwanthaler*, stands in the Square. It includes an Anatomical Theatre, built 1852, a Botanical Garden, several collections, and an elegant Church.

The *Rathhaus* and Theatre deserve notice.

The *Leisten* vineyard occupies about sixty acres on the slope of the *Citadel Hill*. This is the best of the *Franconian* wines. Another good quality is grown on the *Steinberg*, whence there is a fine prospect of the town and river. Another point of view is *St. Nicholas's Pilgrim Chapel*, on the *Kapellenberg*, an eight-sided building reached by a series of stations or shrines.

The Archduke *Charles* defeated Marshal *Jourdain* near this, 1796.

Excursions can be made to the country seat of Count Schönborn at Gaibach, with its bas-relief by Thorwaldsen and a colossal bust of Schiller by Dannecker. To Ludwigsbad, at Wipfeld-on-the-Main, with useful chalybeate and saline springs, Schlamm (mud) and vapour baths; and to Klingenberg Castle.

**Laufach (Stat.),** near Lengfurt. Across the Main, to Triefenstein Castle, belonging to Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim, formerly an Augustine convent.

Between Esselbach and Hessenthal, at Rohrburn, the post road reaches the highest point of the heights of Spessart, the Geysersberg (Vulture's Hill) 1875 feet above the sea. It passes one of the largest forests in Germany, part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

**Aschaffenburg (Stat.),** in Lower Franconia, Bavaria.

*Hotels.*—Freihof; Adler; Eisenbahn.

RAIL to Mayence, Darmstadt, &c.

DILIGENCE.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

POPULATION, 10,700.

An old walled town of the eighth century, on a fine spot at the West corner of the Spessart hills, over the Main. It belonged to the Elector of Mayence, before 1814, when it was transferred to Bavaria. In the German war of 1866, the Federal army of 80,000, under the Prince of Hesse, was defeated by General Von Falkenstein, and driven across the Main into the town, which was afterwards stormed and burnt. A handsome stone bridge crosses the river. The streets are old and narrow; the ramparts are laid out in gardens.

The *Johannisberg Schloss* overlooking the town, now belonging to the Crown Prince, was a hunting seat of the Electors, built 1605-14, on the site of a Roman fortress, in the Renaissance style. It is a handsome square of red sandstone, about 260 feet each way, with towers at the corners 190 feet high. Here is a good picture gallery of 400 works; about 20,000 engravings, some from Kranach, Grün, and other early masters; a Library including some early books and illuminations with cork models of old temples and ruins. It stands near an orangery in a picturesque botanical garden, which extends round to the Schönenthal.

Among the eight churches are some Gothic buildings. The collegiate *Dom* was founded 980 by Otto of Bavaria, in the Romanesque style. It contains the Electoral tombs, including that of Albert of Brandenburg—an effigy by P. Vischer, opposite a statue of the Virgin; also a monument of the founder, and a canopied bronze of St. Margaret.

The large old University; the Rathhaus; and the ancient House of the Teutonic Knights, deserve notice.

Near the Station is the *Pompetanum Villa*, built 1812-9 by Gärtner, for King Ludwig, after the model of the house of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, and ornamented with wall paintings, mosaics, &c. There is an English Roman Catholic establishment for ladies here.

Wilhelm Heinse, author of *Ardinghello*, who died here 1803, as Librarian to the Prince, is buried in St. Agatha's cemetery. Boat building is carried on.

In the neighbourhood, a walk through the *Schöne Thal*, may be taken along the river to the *Schmerlenbacher Forest*, which is about 20 miles in circumference. From here a branch of 22 miles runs up the Main, past *Sulzbach-on-Main*, and *Klingenberg*, to *Milttenberg*.

**Klein Ostheim (Stat.),** a Bavarian frontier custom-house.

**Dettingen (Stat.)** Celebrated in the Austrian War of Succession, when the French were defeated 27th June, 1743, by the allied armies of England and Austria. George II. and his son the Duke of Cumberland took part. In the churchyard of Klein Ostheim are several monuments to officers who fell in the battle, which was heaviest at the "Heissenacker," as it is called. It stands on the Hesse side of the border. Handel composed his *Dettingen Te Deum* on this occasion.

A branch road goes by Seligenstadt (as below), to **Offenbach (Stat.)**, and Frankfurt. The rail follows the east bank of the river.

**Seligenstadt**, in Hesse.

POPULATION, 3,000.

Of the Benedictine Abbey built in the eleventh century, there remains the very ancient *Church* of Eginhard, the one thousandth jubilee of which was kept in 1825. General Rochechouart, killed at



Dettingen, is buried here. In the present parish church is a marble sarcophagus, containing the bones of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne, and of her husband, Eginhard. The original sarcophagus was taken 1810, to Erbach in the Odenwalde.

**Frankfort.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*. This old free city and capital of the Federal Diet, upon being evacuated by the Federals in the German war of 1866, was occupied by 7,000 Prussians, 17 July, and a contribution of three millions levied, part of which was remitted upon its annexation to the German Empire. The Diet was moved to Augsburg and afterwards dissolved.

## ROUTE 48.

**Nuremberg to Würzburg and Aschaffenburg.**—(Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn.)

(10 kils. = 6 English miles.)

Nuremberg to	kils.		kils.
Fürth .....	8	Kitzingen .....	80
Burgfarrnbach .....	14	Würzburg .....	103
Neustadt .....	41	Gemünden .....	140
Markt-Bibart .....	56	Aschaffenburg .....	192

**Nuremberg.** See Route 41.

**Burgfarrnbach (Stat.)** Here excellent white beer is brewed, and hops are grown.

**Neustadt-an-der-Aisch (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 2,300.

A small town in a beautiful and fertile tract of Franconia, near *Possenheim*, and the old fortress of *Speckfeld*, which overlooks it.

**Kitzingen (Stat.)**, in Lower Franconia.

*Inns.*—Rothes Ross.

POPULATION, 7,000.

A town on the right bank of the Main, noted for its beer and vineyards. *Etwashausen* on the left bank is joined to the town by a handsome bridge, 400 paces long. The Gothic Church contains some curious monuments. Vinegar made.

The people here took an active part in the Peasant war of 1525, for which the Margrave Casimer, their feudal lord, beheaded seven men in the old *Leidenhof*, or Tournament Yard, and put out the eyes of seventy-five others.

**Aschaffenburg.** See Route 42.

## ROUTE 44.

**Würzburg to Bamberg, Kissingen, and Meiningen.**

	English miles.		English miles.
Würzburg to		Neustadt-an-der-	
Seligenstadt .....	10	Saale .....	24
Weigolshausen .....	19	Meiningen .....	49
Bergrheinfeld .....	24		
Schweinfurt .....	29	Schonungen .....	32
[Branch to Kissingen & Meiningen]		Hassfurt .....	42
Ebenhausen .....	9	Zeil .....	46
Kissingen .....	15	Bamberg .....	62

**Würzburg.** See Route 43.

By the side of the Dettelbach there is a Franciscan convent, with a pilgrimage church.

**Bergrheinfeld (Stat.)**; the best for **Neuses-am-Sand**.—About six miles from this is *Kloster Ebrach*, formerly a rich Cistercian abbey, with a handsome Church of the twelfth century, in the Gothic-Byzantine style, supported by thirty columns. It has twenty-five altars (some entirely of marble), and a fine rose window in the front. Within are several excellent paintings, and many monuments of the Hohenstaufen family. The oldest monument (1126) is outside the Church.

The rail enters Schweinfurt by a short tunnel.

**Schweinfurt (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Rabe (Raven); Krone (Crown).

POPULATION, 7,400.

A well-built place (formerly an imperial town) on the right bank of the Main. Coloured papers are made. The old walls were erected by Gustavus Adolphus, who made this his head-quarters in the Thirty Years' War. The *Rathhaus*, built 1570, has a good Library. The *Gymnasium Gustavianum* was founded by Gustavus Adolphus.

*St. Johanniskirche*, the most important church, is of the twelfth century. During summer, steam-boats ply on the Main from here to Bamberg. Near Schweinfurt is a monument of King Ludwig, the constructor of the Ludwig's Canal.

A connecting rail, of 49 miles (as above), *via Ebenhausen* to Meiningen, joins the rails in South and Central Germany. See Route 28.

For *Kissingen Baths*, see below.

The line to Bamberg follows the Main by the side of vineyards. On the heights here and there are remains of old forts.

**Hassfurt (Stat.)** A small town, shut in by mediæval walls; has a Church of the fourteenth century. Towards the south is a view of the Mountains of the Stiegevalde.

**Zeil, or Ziel (Stat.)** Another old place near the remains of Schmachtenberg Castle, destroyed 1552.

**Eitmann,** near the Rail. A new bridge crosses the valley at the side of the Main. The tower to the south-east is a part of Wallburg Castle, more than ten centuries old.

Cross the river to

**Bamberg.** See Route 41. Lines to Coburg, Nuremberg, &c.

From Obendorf-Schweinfurt, as above, a branch rail opened 1871, goes *viâ* **Poppenhausen (Stat.)**, where the road from Würzburg crosses, and **Ebenhausen (Stat.)**, (9 miles), to the famous bathing-place of

**KISSINGEN (Stat.)**, 15 English miles from Schweinfurt.

**Hotels.**—Hotel Sanner, first-class family hotel, with good reputation for comfort and cleanliness.

**Kurhaus (Bath Hotel).**

**Victoria;** Russischer Hof; Bayrischer Hof. Table d'hôte from 2 marks.

**Apartments** in the best part of the town, first floor, in the season, from 25 m. per week, for six weeks certain, including attendance.

**Reading Room** at the Kurhaus. **Post and Telegraph Office** in Salinen Strasse.

**Omnibuses** are let for the half-day at 3½ to 5 m. **Carriages**, two hours, to Salzdampfbad, 3 m.; to Bocklet, 5 m.; Bruckenau, 15 m.; Gemünden, 24 m.; Schweinfurt, 10 m. One horse Droschken, one-third less. The Frankfurt Steamers come up the Main to Gemünden.

**English Church** Service in the new Church, built by the Colonial and Continental Church Society; chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Granville, author of "*Kissingen; its Sources and Resources.*"

**SEASON.**—April to October. Visitors' tax payable after a week.

**POPULATION**, 3,120.

Kissingen, on the Franconian Saale, in a fine valley, is much frequented by English and Russian visitors in the season, to the number of nearly 10,000. It has come into general repute since 1836. The waters have been known for ages past, and are as efficacious as ever, especially in disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two of them, the *Rakoczy* for drinkers, and the *Pandur* for bathers, contain salt and iron, and were put under a handsome arcaded Kurhaus, erected by King Ludwig, and designed by Gärtner, 1842. Another spring, the *Maxbrunnen*, near these, is effervescent, like Seltzer water. The waters are taken from six to eight in the morning. Half a million bottles are exported yearly. The Actien Bath-house lies across the river. Here are two hospitals and a theatre; with Arnold's statues of Maximilian II. and Germany. Pike fishing in the Saale.

Amongst the sights here are some old monuments and frescoes in the Church; the "Soolen sprudel" (brine fountain), a powerful intermittent spring, charged with carbonic acid gas, at a temperature of 68 degrees. It rises from a depth of 330 feet, and supplies the Evaporation Houses close by. At Hausen, further up the Saale, is the Artesische Quelle (Artesian Well), another intermittent brine spring, which shoots up from a depth of 2,000 feet, in a column 40 or 50 feet high. They yield 30,000 cwts. of salt annually.

Promenades in the Garten, at the Music Hall, to the Lindesmühle, Euersdorf, Oehlmühle, Altenberg. More distant *Excursions* to Bocklet, **Neustadt-an-der-Saale (Stat.)**, Sinnberg, with fine view, and the ruins of Bodenlauber, Stufenberg, Cascadenthal, Trimberg Castle, and to the Kreuzberg, the highest spot of the Rhöngelbirge Hills.

This pretty place suffered in the German war of 1866, when 40,000 Bavarians, on their way to join the Federal army, were defeated with great loss by the Prussians. Prince Bismarck was here when his life was attempted, 1874. A statue marks the spot.

Still further up the Saale is—

**Bocklet**, with a powerful chalybeate water, formed by the union of three warm springs; used

for drinking and bathing. A weak sulphur water is good for piles and chronic diarrhoea. There is an hotel at the Klosterhausen, with conversation and coffee rooms.

Diligence to Brückenau.

## ROUTE 45.

### Würzburg to Fulda.

(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

Würzburg to	Kils.	Kils.
Veitshöchheim.....	7	Jossa ..... 56
Karlstadt .....	25	Elm ..... 84
Gemünden.....	38	Fulda ..... 112
Burgsinn .....	51	

**Karlstadt (Stat.)**, the best for

**Arnstein**, on the Wern, the birthplace of Mich. J. Schmidt, the historian.

**Gemünden (Stat.)**, on the R. Main, to which the Frankfort steamers come. A line was opened 1872, from here to **Elm**, for Fulda, &c., on the Bebra line (as above). Gemünden is the nearest station for

### Hammelburg.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A pretty spot on the right bank of the Saale, which belonged to the Prince Bishops of Fulda, whose country seat was burnt, 1844, with the Rathhaus, &c. Near this is Saaleck Castle and the ruins of Amalienburg, a mountain fortress. Fruit and wine are produced.

**Brückenau**, by omnibus from **Jossa (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 1,800.

A small town and watering-place in the valley of the Sinn, at the foot of the Rhöngelberge Hills. The *Bath*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant, has much prospered owing to the yearly visit of King Ludwig of Bavaria. There are three springs called Sinnberg, Wernatz, and Brückenau, all of a chalybeate nature, and excellent for bracing the system, especially after a course of Kissingen waters.

The large *Kurhaus*, containing ninety chambers, is near the Fürstenbau, the usual residence of the King. There is a pavilion for music, &c. The neighbourhood of this place is beautiful, the best spots being provided with resting places and agreeable paths. A fine view from the Heiligen Kreuz convent, near the Rhöngelberge.

**Fulda (Stat.)**, see Route 17,

## ROUTE 46.

### Nuremberg, Bamberg, or Bayreuth, to Franconian Switzerland.

Coming from the south, the nearest Station on the Bamberg and Hof line is Forchheim, between Nuremberg and Bamberg; from the north the branch of 13 miles from Neuenmarkt to Bayreuth. (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn) should be taken. From Nuremberg, a direct line (58 miles) runs to Bayreuth and Hof, through a picturesque part of *Franconian Switzerland, past Lauf, Hersbruck*, a place for hops, under the Michelsberg, and at a junction for Neukirchen and Weiden, page 175; *Rupprechtstegen* and some old castles; *Neuhaus*, near Veldenstein Castle; Pegnitz in a pretty valley; *Creussen*, &c.

### FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND,

As it is called, lying between Bayreuth, Forchheim, and Bamberg, is a picturesque table land at the west end of the Fichtelgebirge Hills, about 2,000 feet above sea, and styled Franconian, as being mostly in the old circle of Franconia, now part of Bavaria. It covers about 200 square miles, and is watered by the Wiesent, Aufsees, and other streams abounding with trout. The valleys are often deep gorges hemmed in by rugged castle-looking rocks, and containing many *Caves* and grottoes with animal bones in them. The roads through it meet at Muggendorf. Omnibuses start from

**Forchheim** and **Bayersdorf (Stats.)**, on the Nürnberg-Bamberger rail, or from **Bayreuth** (see Route 47), by way of Gesees and Blankenfels; making the journey in two or three hours. Coaches keep the straight country road, as many of the mountain paths are heavy.

It is two and a half hours from Forchheim, or five hours (walking) from Bamberg to

### Streitberg.

*Inns.*—Goldenes Kreuz (Golden Cross); Goldner Bär.

Most romantically situated in the valley of the Wiesent. It has a Cure House, with baths, &c., under Dr. Weber. From the Amtsschloss, on a rock near the town, is a fine view of the neighbourhood, taking in Muggendorf, as far as Guckhül to the Wehrberg, &c. Near it are the Hanging

Stone, Markstein, and the Cave of the Schöenstein, or

**Schöensteinhöhle**, one and a half mile from Streiberg on the road to Muggendorf. The entire Cave is about 300 feet long, and is divided into seven compartments, containing stalactites. The further one has the names of Rosenmüller and other naturalists who have visited the spot.

The **Brunnenstein Cave** has two small entrances, one two feet high, through which you enter a cave 100 feet long; beyond which lies another and smaller cave full of beautiful stalactites. At

**Neudeck** are remains of two round thick Castle towers, surrounded with walls, on a rocky flat, 150 feet high.

After passing the Felsengrotte, a large stalactite cave, overlooking the fine valley below, we reach

**Muggendorf**, a small village, with 450 inhabitants, at the foot of the Hohen—or Hagebrunnstein, 1,700 feet above the sea, among hop and fruit gardens.

The neighbourhood abounds in caves and picturesque mountains; among which are the Guckhül, with a fine view, the Weichselbaum, the Markensberg, the Hohlberg, the Römersberg, and other points of view. One of the most noticeable sights is a cave in the Kuppe Mountain, called the

**Rosenmüllershöhle**, so named after Prof. Rosenmüller, who first described it 1793, abounding in stalactites, upwards of 100 feet high, in the middle and round the sides. It commands a splendid view. Entrance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. for one to six persons.

The **Oswaldshöhle**, in the Hohlberg, half-way up the mountain, is divided into three principal passages, the middle one and most beautiful being 40 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 80 feet high. A waterfall is seen in a neighbouring cave.

The **Witzenhöhle** is another remarkable series, entered by a cave 60 feet broad and of the same length; beyond which is a second, 30 feet broad, and 100 feet long, containing yellow stalactites. Then three caves, in which are the remains of heathen altars, and urns, with black stalactites, and many fossil beds. Hence past the Baumfurter Mill, in a pretty spot, to

The **Gallenreutherhöhle**, also called the Hohlberg, or the Zoolithenhöhle, from the numberless bones of antediluvian animals found in it, with the bones of wolves, hyenas, bears, &c. It is divided into a series of small caves, and has been described by Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, Buckland, and other naturalists.

From the Eisgrotte, or Ice grotto, there is a way to a hole full of fossil remains. Over the back of the range to

**Gössweinstein**, a small place with 600 inhabitants, near a mountain of the same name, with a fine view from the Castle on its summit, over three valleys which meet here.

The village church has a so-called miraculous image of the Holy Trinity, to which many pilgrimages are made; with fine altar pieces and stucco ornaments. In the neighbourhood are the Espers, Allersdorfer, and Etzdorfer Caves, and the Wichsenstein Hill.

The next place is

**Pottenstein.**

POPULATION, 1,000.

It has the picturesque remains of a *Castle*, surrounded with high rocks, and beautifully situated. In the neighbourhood are the large and small Teufelsloch, the first 330 feet long. Through the beautiful Tüchersfelder Thal, and into the

**Engelhardsberger Thal**, a continuation of the Wiesenthal, between striking pyramids of rock, to the *Riesenberg*, or Giants Hill. This is a group of rocks shaped into arches and towers, and made accessible by the owner, Count Schönborn. A guide may be had at the Toos Inn. It overlooks the Engelhardsberger Valley.

The Rabenecker Thal, is another beautiful valley leading to

**Walschenfeld.**

Inn.—Hoffman.

A small place on the Wiesent, surrounded with groups of rocks. Its church, built 1450, has the monument of Bishop Grau, a native, who died at Vienna, 1552. Fine views from the remains of Schlüsselsberg and Gutenberg Castles; also from the *Rabeneck*, formerly a very extensive mountain castle, in one of the most lovely parts of the Wiesent Valley. Remains of the original structure and the chapel are in good preservation.

**Rabenstein Castle** has modern additions made by its owner, Count Schönborn; and stands over the **Rabensteinerhöhle**, one of the most remarkable caves in this locality, on account of the great number of fossil bones and stalactites. Another name is the *Sophien höhle* or cave. Admittance, 2 marks for one to five persons, including the lighting up of from forty to fifty lights.

On the opposite side of the romantic Ahornthal is **König Ludwigshöhle**.

The **Fürstershöhle**, first described by Esper, belongs to the landlord of the Meisel Inn.

Pass Unteraufsees to

**Greifenstein**, a rocky height, surmounted by an armoury, a Chinese pavilion, and other fanciful buildings.

From here to Heiligenstadt and by way of Burggrub back to

**Bamberg**. See Route 41.

## ROUTE 47.

**Regensburg (Ratisbon) to Bayreuth, Hof, and Eger.**

By Bayrische Ostbahn, the Stations are as follow. (10 kils. = 6 English miles.)

kils.	kils.
Regensburg to	Naabburg ..... 58
Wahallastrasse..... 4	Wernberg ..... 70
Regenstauf..... 15	Weiden ..... 87
Haidof..... 27	[Branches to Neu-
Schwandorf ..... 43	kirchen & Nurem-
[Branch to Prague.]	berg, and to Eger
Irrenlohe ..... 47	and Carlsbad.]
[Br. to Nuremberg:—	Kemnath-Neustadt 120
Amberg ..... 22	Bayreuth ..... 145
Sulzbach..... 34	Neuenmarkt ..... 166
Neukirchen .....	Falls-Gefrees.....
(Loop to Weiden, 52.)	Münchberg .....
Etzelwang ..... 47	Oberkotzau .....
Nuremberg ... 89]	Hof ..... 212

**Regensburg** or Ratisbon, as in Route 40.

The line proceeds up to Regen, through the quartz hills, which are used by the Bohemian glass makers, to the Wahallastrasse, or road to the *Wahalla* (Route 40); then to

**Regenstauf (Stat.)**, near the remains of Ehrenfels and Carlstein Castles.

**Haidhof (Stat.)**, near Burglengenfeld, a small town on the Nab, having an old church and a ruined mountain fort.

POPULATION, 1,500.

**Schwandorf (Stat.)**, at the junction of the Prague line, on the Nab. It has the Castle of Prince Wallerstein.

**Irrenlohe (Stat.)**, on the Nab, where the branch to Nuremberg turns off. It passes by Amberg, &c., as below.

**Amberg (Stat.)**.

*Inns.*—Wilder Mann; Pfälzer Hof.

POPULATION, 12,050.

A well-built town, on the Vils, in the Upper Palatinate, and so called because it is "am Berge," on the slope of the Erzgebirge Hills, in the neighbourhood. The ramparts are turned into public walks. At the Vilsthor Gate is a monument of Max Joseph I. It is celebrated for the victory gained by the Austrians under Archduke Charles, 1796, over Jourdan. St. George's Church has three towers. The Gothic

*Martin's kirche*, in the principal square, has a beautiful tower, 380 feet high, and several monuments, including that of the Count Palatine Rupert (1397).

The *Rathhaus* is a very old Gothic building.

Other buildings deserving notice are the Royal *Castle*, and the *Jesuits' College*, now a Gymnasium, containing a large Library from the suppressed abbeys, and cabinets of natural objects and of antiquities.

The Royal Factory of arms turns out 20,000 weapons yearly. There are also manufactures of delftware.

On a height near the town is the *Mariahil*, Pilgrimage Church, with a fine view of the Bayrische Wald. Here the Austrians defeated the French, 1793.

The forges in the Erzgebirge range in the vicinity yield 2,500 tons of iron yearly.

**Sulzbach (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Wilder Mann; Rother Krebs (Red Crab); Bayerischer Hof.

POPULATION, 3,200.

This small town is on the declivity of the Fichtelgebirge Hills, and has an old Royal *Castle*, or Schloss, belonging to the bookseller Von Seidel.

**Naabburg (Stat.)**, on the main line, under the slope of a hill, surmounted by a Gothic church.

**Wernberg (Stat.)**, near an old *Castle*.

**Weiden (Stat.)** A small manufacturing town on the Nab, where the lines from **Neunkirchen** and **Nuremberg**, and **Eger** in **Austria** fall in. The latter passes by **Waldessen**, on the **Bavarian** border.

### BAYREUTH or BAIREUTH (Stat.)

**INNS.**—Goldene Sonne; Anker.

**POPULATION**, 19,210.

**RAIL** to **Neuenmarkt**, **Hof**, **Nuremberg**, &c. A rail is open past **Creussen** to **Nuremberg** (p. 167).

**COACHES** to **Weischenfeld** in **Franconian Switzerland**, to **Alexandersbad**, **Amberg**, &c. See **BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide**.

This is a well-built town in Upper **Franconia**, surrounded by pleasant gardens and promenades, on the **Red Main** between the **Mistelbach** and **Sendelbach**. It has six gates in the old walls, and the suburb of **St. George See**—so called from a lake to which it stood near, long since drained. **Bayreuth**, which formerly belonged to the **Brandenburg** family, came at length to the **Margraves** of **Anspach-Baireuth**, who gave it up to **Prussia**, 1791. In 1806 it was transferred to **Bavaria**. Parts of it have been rebuilt since the fires of 1621 and 1753. It was captured at the close of the German war, 28th July, 1866.

The *Sophien kirche*, in **St. George's** suburb, was built 1705-11.

The large **Opera House**, or *Theatre*, which was handsomely fitted, 1748, in part of the old **Riding House**, has been rebuilt as a **National Opera**, in honour of **Wagner**, the composer, author of *Lohengrin*, *Tannhäuser*, &c., who resides here. It is fan-shaped, not semi-circular; and there is a project for adopting it as a **German National Theatre**.

At the *Strafarbeitshaus* (**House of Correction**) the marbles found in the neighbourhood are sawn and polished. Cards, pipes, and porcelain are made here. There is a large flax-spinning establishment. Several private collections of natural objects, minerals, and petrifications found in the neighbourhood are to be seen.

A Statue of *John Paul* (**Richter**), the **German** writer, who lived and died (1825) at **Baireuth**, stands in **Gymnasiums Platz**; it is the work of **Schwanthaler**, at the cost of **King Ludwig** of **Bavaria**. His grave, with that of his son, stands under a marble pyramid in the **Gottesacker** (**Cemetery**).

**St. George's** suburb is united to the town by an avenue of trees.

The *Eremitage*, three miles east of the town, the most beautiful spot in the neighbourhood, is a country seat, built 1726, in a fine park, with gardens, temples, waterworks, &c. Two wings were fitted up by a former **Margrave** with cells for himself and his wife, and their followers, to retire to when disposed. Here **Frederick** the Great's sister, the **Margravine**, wrote her *Memoirs*.

Near **Eckersdorf**, west of the town, is the *Phantasie*, a country seat of **Duke Alexander** of **Württemberg**, in another beautiful spot. It contains sculptures by the late **Duchess** (**Marie** of **Orleans**), including her well-known **Joan of Arc**, and the **Guardian Angel**; also paintings and portraits from her own hand.

At *Mistelgau*, eight miles distant, are graves of the **Wends**, in which many old weapons have been found.

For **Franconian Switzerland**, see **Route 46**.

[Two hours distant, on the post road to **Hof**, is **Berneck**.

**Inn.**—**Löwe**.

A small town, in a deep valley, surrounded by the **Fichtelgebirge Range**, on which are remains of old castles. A small bridge crosses the **Elsnitz**, which flows through the town, and produces excellent trout; a few pearls are also found. Further on is

**Gefrees**, near **Falls-Gefrees** (**Stat.**), 1 mile from **Münchberg**.

**Inn.**—**Löwe**.

The road turns off here to the right through the **Fichtelgebirge** towards **Bohemia**, and by way of **Wiesenstein** to **Wunsiedel** (nine miles), and **Alexanderbad** (two miles). It follows the western slope of the mountains, the highest peaks of which are—the **Schneeberg**, 3,450 feet high, and the **Ochsenkopf**, 3,350 feet high. The **Main**, the **Eger**, the **Naab**, and the **Saale**, all rise at the foot of these mountains. Hence to **Münchberg**, on the rail, as below.]

**Münchberg (Stat.)** (**Post**), on the **Bavarian Sudnordbahn**.

**Hof (Stat.)** See **Munich** to **Hof**, **Route 41**.

From here a branch of 20 miles proceeds *via* **Oberkotzau**, **Rüslau**, &c., to

**Wunsiedel (Stat.).***Inn.*—Kronprinz.

POPULATION, 4,000.

A town on the Rossa, at the bottom of the half circular Fichtelgebirge range, rebuilt since the fire of 1834. Its wealthy, endowed Hospital was founded 1486. It was the birthplace of Jean Paul (Richter), whose statue stands before his house. Woollen goods are made.

About 1½ mile from Wunsiedel lies the watering place of

**Alexandersbad**, formerly called *Stichersreuth*, but re-named by the last Margrave Alexander of Baireuth. It is a black alkaline chalybeate water, used for drinking and for warm baths, and excellent in all cases of weakness. It is effervescent, and bottled for importation. There are good private lodgings, and two *Inns*, the *Eichhorn* and the *Kurhaus*, or *Schloss*, the latter at the Springs. It belonged to the Margraves, and contains nearly fifty rooms, at a height of 2,000 feet above the sea, in a fine situation on the declivity of the *Kössein*, one of the remarkable peaks of the Fichtelgebirge. *Table d'hôte* at the *Schloss*, 48 kr.; a bath, 18 kr. The air is bracing, and the views are remarkably beautiful and extensive.

Excursions may be made in the neighbourhood to *Kössein*, 3,210 feet above the sea; the *Schneeberg*, 3,450 feet high (the highest peak of the Fichtelgebirge range, marked by a watch-tower, built 1520); the *Ochsenkopf*, 3,330 feet; and to the *Schneeloch* (snow hole), where the snow remains till July. These hills are extremely rugged and fissured. One of the most remarkable, called the *Luisenburg*, or *Luchsburg*, consists of loose blocks, heaped in the most grotesque way, and covered with small shrubs and trees. The Burg and the *Margarethenstein* also deserve a visit.

**ROUTE 48.****Augsburg to Ulm.**

(Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn.)

By rail, past the following Stations:—

English miles.	English miles.
Augsburg to .....	
Westheim .....	3½
Gessertshausen .....	9½
Dinkelscherben .....	16½
Burgau .....	28
Offingen .....	32½
[Branch to Donauwörth.]	
Günzburg .....	37½
Leipheim .....	40½
Nersingen .....	45½
Neu Ulm .....	51½
Ulm .....	53½

**Augsburg (Stat.),** as in Route 41.**Günzburg (Stat.),** in Swabia.*Inn.*—Bär.

POPULATION, 4,000.

A town at the influx of the Günz into the Danube, over which is a four-arched bridge. It is the Roman *Guntia*, and has a turreted castle overlooking the Günzthal and the surrounding scenery.

**Leipheim (Stat.)** is passed, with a Castle built in the middle of the sixteenth century; then *Falheim*, the inhabitants of which carry on a large trade in snails as far as Vienna. On the other side of the Danube is *Elchingen*, from which Marshal Ney took his title of Duke, which he received in acknowledgment of the victory gained by him here over the Austrians under Laudon, 14th October, 1805. He took this place by storm, crossed the Danube, and made General Mack prisoner in Ulm.

The last place in the Bavarian territory is

**Neu Ulm (Stat.),** on the right bank of the Danube, a kind of suburb of Ulm, with large barracks. A bridge crosses the river to

**Ulm (Stat.),** on Würtemberg ground. See Route 64.

From Ulm a rail runs across the Bavarian territory to Memmingen and Kempten, where it meets the line from Augsburg (Route 49), towards the Lake of Constance. The stations on this line are as follows (10 kils.=6 English miles):—

Ulm to	kils.		kils.
Neu Ulm .....	3	Memmingen .....	53
Senden .....	13	[Branch to Buchloe.]	
Illertissen .....	25	Grödenbach .....	63
Kellmünz .....	36	Kempten .....	88
Fellheim .....	42	for Lindau.	

**Memmingen (Stat.),** in Swabia.*Inn.*—Bayrischer Hof.

POPULATION, 8,000.

A manufacturing town and ancient free city, annexed to Bavaria in 1803; standing on a branch of the Iller. It has an arsenal and barracks, and was the scene of Moreau's victory, 10th May, 1800, over the Austrians. The Iller is the boundary of Würtemberg. A direct rail towards Munich was opened in 1874, past the neighbourhood of *Mindelheim*, to **Buchloe (Stat.)**, as in Route 49.

## ROUTE 49.

**Augsburg to Lindau and Lake of Constance, through the Bavarian Highlands.**

By rail (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn); stations as under:—

English miles.	English miles.
Bobingen ..... 7	[Branch to Ulm, as in Route 48.]
[Branch to Landsberg.]	Immenstadt ..... 78
Schwabmünchen ... 14	[Branch to South- ofen.]
Buchloe ..... 24½	Oberstaufen ..... —
[Branch to Munich.]	Harbathshofen ..... 93½
Kaufbeuren ..... 37½	Rüthenbach ..... 96½
Biessenhofen ..... 41½	Hergatz ..... 106
[Branch to Oberndorf.]	Schlachters ..... 111½
Günzach ..... 52½	Lindau ..... 121½
Kempten ..... 64	

**Augsburg (Stat.),** as in Route 41.

At the next station, *Bobingen*, a branch goes up the Lech to Landsberg, past *Lager-Lechfeld*, *Kloster-Lechfeld*, and *Kaufering*. **Landsberg** (population 3,500) is an old place, which suffered in the Thirty Years' War. On the Lechfeld, or plain of the Wertach and Lech, Otho I. defeated the Huns, A.D. 955. Wellenburg, belongs to Prince Wellenburg-Fugger.

**Schwabmünchen (Stat.),** on the Wertach, near the remains of a Roman bridge. Here the foot road parts off to *Mindelheim*, a principality given by Joseph I. to Marlborough, after his victory at Blenheim. The parish church contains tombs of the Dukes of Teck, and George von Frundsberg, Charles V's General, called the German Bayard. One of this family (a branch of the Royal House of Würtemberg) is the present Duke of Teck, the husband of Princess Mary of Cambridge.

**Buchloe (Stat.),** where a line from **Munich** and **Pasing** (see page 148) comes in; 44 English miles long from Munich. It passes **Bruck** and **Igling**, among other stations, and was opened 1873; thus completing a direct line from Munich to Lindau. Another line comes in from **Memmingen (Stat.),** as in Route 48.

Hence across the Wertach, in the Algäu Valley, the *Zugspitz*, 9,700 feet high, and other peaks, are in view.

**Kaufbeuren (Stat.)** Inns.—Sonne; Hirsch (Star). POPULATION, 4,100.

N

An old Imperial city, on the Wertach, with manufactures of paper, &c.

**Biessenhofen (Stat.),** where roads strike off to Peissenburg, Flüssen, &c., in the Highlands. Branch rail to Oberndorf, 4 miles.

**Günzach (Stat.),** the nearest to **Obergünzburg.** Inns.—Stern (Staz). POPULATION, 1,500. About 2,770 feet above sea, over the Günzthal. Wagegg Castle, a ruin, is near on a conspicuous height.

**Kempen (Stat.),** in Swabia. Inns.—Krone; Post. POPULATION, 11,000.

A large, old, free city, the Roman *Campodunum*, on the Iller, or valley of the Algäu, here traversed by a high railway viaduct. The *Cathedral* is on one hill overlooking the town; another is topped by the ruins of the Burghalde or Castle. The Prince Abbot's Schloss is of the eighteenth century.

Within a short distance are several peaks of the *Bavarian Highlands*, or *Algau* range; as the Grüntén, 5,740 feet high; Hochwogel 7,500 feet; and the *Mädele Gabel*, upwards of 7,600 feet.

The line passes through a succession of ravines following the Iller to

**Immenstadt (Stat.),** near the Tyrol borders, and 2,400 feet above the sea. From here it is 70 to 80 miles to Innsbruck, through the Lechthal.

**Oberstaufen (Stat.)**

Here the basins of the Danube and the Rhine part.

**Rüthenbach (Stat.),** or Rüthenbach by Lindau.

About 2,150 feet above the sea, near the *Reutershofener Damm*, a viaduct across the valley, upwards of one-third of a mile long. Beyond this the view takes in the Lake of Constance and the mountains of St. Gall and Appenzel, beyond.

**LINDAU (Stat.)**

INNS.—Krone; Sonne. Buffet at station.

POPULATION, 5,000.

An old Imperial city and fort on the *Lake of Constance* (Bodensee), founded by the Romans under Tiberius, part of whose old *Castle*, called the Heidenmauer, remains. It stands on an island united to the mainland by a wooden bridge and viaduct of the rail, about 1,000 feet long. Switzerland and Vorarlberg are in view.

Halbig's monument to Maximilian II., on the harbour mole, was erected 1858.



Steamers to Constance, Friedrichshafen, Brengenz, Rorschach, &c., on the Swiss side, in connection with the rails to Coire, St. Gall, &c. Direct railway communication is now open between Lindau and the Swiss and Austrian Vorarlberg lines, by way of St. Margarethen, Feldkirch, &c. See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*.

## ROUTE 50.

### Munich to Landshut and Passau.

By Rail.

For Munich to Landshut and Geiselhöring, see Route 41.

Thence to Passau (Bayerische-Ostbahn) are as follows—(10 kils.=6 English miles):—

kils.		kils.
Geiselhöring .....	Langenisarhofen ...	45
[Brs. to Sünching.]	Pleinting .....	60
Straubing .....	Vilshofen .....	66
Plattling .....	Passau .....	88
[Brs. to Deggen-		
dorf across the		
Danube, on to		
Pilsen; and to		
Landau.]		

[Hence to Linz and Vienna, as in Route 51.]

#### 2. Munich to Linz, by the direct line:—

	kils.		kils.
Munich (south) ...	6	Thence to	
Munich (east) .....	10	Eisenstein (near a	
[Branch to Rosen-		Tunnel)	
heim (Route		Grün .....	24
51).		Klattau .....	50
Zorneding ...	28	Prestitz .....	73
Graßing .....	38	Pilsen .....	98
Ostermün-		Schwaben .....	31
chen .....	52	Dorfen .....	57
Rosenheim ...	65]	Schwindegg .....	64
Plattling to Pilsen,		Ampfing .....	77
over the Austrian		Mühldorf .....	85
border.		[Branch to Lan-	
Deggendorf .....	10	dau, Plattling, &c.]	
Gotteszell .....	33	Neußötting .....	98
Regen .....	48	Simbach .....	124
Ludwigsthal .....	64	Linz .....	232

**Straubing (Stat.)** Hotel.—Wagner. POPULATION, 11,000.

An old town, the Roman *Castra Augustana*, in a fertile plain, near the Danube, which is crossed by two bridges traversing an island. From one of them the unfortunate wife of Albert III., Agnes Bernauer, daughter of an Augsburg citizen, was thrown, when condemned to be drowned in the river, in 1376. She is buried in St. Peter's Church. The *ke's* Castle is here. St. James's Gothic Church

of the fifteenth century has some paintings by Wohlgemuth. The Carmelite Church is now the High School, or Lyceum.

**Plattling (Stat.)**, on the Isar, at the junction of the Mühldorf line, on the south side of the Danube. A short branch rail across the Danube, to

**Deggendorf (Stat.)**, in the Bayrische Wald. POPULATION, 4,000.

It has pottery works and breweries.

**Osterhofen (Stat.)**

Here are extensive remains of a convent, with a handsome church.

**Vilshofen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Ochs (Ox); Rössel.

The Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the junction of the Vils with the Danube. The bridge commands a fine view of the Danube and the memorial Lion to Maximilian I. It has a fine Collegiate Church, founded 1376.

### PASSAU (Stat.)

*INNS.*—Hirsch (Stag); Wilder Mann; Mohr (Moor).

POPULATION, 13,500.

Rail to Ratisbon, Linz, Munich, and Vienna.

Steamer to Ratisbon, Linz, &c.

The capital of Lower Bavaria, and an old cathedral town, at the junction of the Inn and the Ilz with the Danube, on the site of the Roman *Castra Batava*. This is the most beautiful spot on the Danube. The Inn and the Danube together are from 100 feet to 1,000 feet broad, running between high picturesque cliffs, covered with old buildings and suggesting a likeness to Coblenz. The old town stands on the Danube and Inn; the suburb of Innstadt, on the west bank of the Inn; that of Oberhaus between the Danube and Ilz; and that of Ilzstadt, on the west bank of the Ilz. The rivers may be distinguished by three colours: the Danube is greenish; the Inn, white; the Ilz, rather black.

St. Stephen's *Dom* has an old Gothic choir, and additions in the old Italian style, with a cupola, &c., made since the fire of 1662. It contains monuments to Otto von Layning (1414), and others, some adorned with mosaic; and the grave-stone of Hans Sinching (1665), who was court

fool to four Bishops. He is represented in jester's armour. On the Domplatz is a bronze of Maximilian I., raised 1824, inscribed "Charta Magna." The Bishop now occupies part of the old Ducal Residenz; and opposite this is the *Post Office* in which the *Treaty of Passau* between the Emperor Ferdinand and Maurice of Saxony was signed, 1552, securing religious liberty to the Protestants. *St. Paul's Church* of the seventeenth century, has a slender tower.

The *Jesuits Church and College* (St. Michael's) are now a school.

The *Rathhaus* is partly of the fourteenth century. A pyramid to President Rudhardt stands on the promenade near the Inn.

The *Oberhaus* on the *Georgberg* on the north side of the Danube, is a strong fortress and state prison, 430 feet high, and is the best point of view for the fine scenery around. Another point is the *Pilgrim's Church* on *Mariahilfberg*, across the bridge to Innstaldt. Hals Castle, and the winding valley of the Ilz deserve a visit for their picturesque beauty.

The *Bavarian Forest* (Bayrische Wald), extends from here 35 miles towards Furth past the Arbor and Rachel peaks, 4,800 feet high.

## ROUTE 51.

**Munich to Innsbruck, Salzburg, Ischl, and Vienna.**

The stations from Munich to Salzburg (Bayerische Staats-Eisenbahn), are as undermentioned;  
10 kils. = 6 English miles):—

Munich to	kils.		kils.
Mittersending .....		bruck, &c.; and to	
Deisenhofen .....	19	Mühl'dorf and	
Sauerlach .....		Plattling (81 kils.),	
Holzkirchen .....	37	via Wasserburg,	
[Branches to Schliersee and Tölz.]		Gangkofen, Landau-am-Isar, &c.]	
Aibling.....	65	Endorf .....	92
Rosenheim .....	76	Pren .....	101
[Branch to Munich via Grafing (Rt. 50) which makes a direct route, 11 kils. shorter, to Rosenheim; to Kufstein, Inns-		Uebersee .....	114
		Traunstein .....	129
		Freilassing .....	157
		[Branch to Reichenhall .....	15]
		Salzburg .....	164
		[Branch to Hallein 16]	

From **Munich** the line passes by **Mittersending**, and **Untersending Church**, which has **Lindenschmidt's fresco** of the battle of 1705.

Further on, at **Deisenhofen**, the line crosses an old Roman way, which comes down from Feiss.

**Holzkirchen (Stat.)**, near the ravine called the Teufelsgrube. Here a short branch line was opened, 1874, to **Tölz (Stat.)**, in a fine part of the Bavarian Highlands. (See Route 39.)

### Aibling (Stat.)

Inn.—Schullbräu. POPULATION, 2,000.

The Roman *Albeanum* on the Mangfall, near which is a Column to the Virgin, erected by Queen Theresa, on the spot where she parted from her son Otto on his way to Greece. The Castle has a view of the mountains of the Inn, towards Innsbruck, a road to which turns off here *via Kufstein*.

### Rosenheim (Stat.)

Inns.—Post; Railway.

POPULATION, 2,500.

RAIL to Innsbruck, the Brenner, &c.

A pleasant town on the Inn, at a junction of the Mangfall, among salt baths, and salt works fed by brine brought all the way from Reichenhall.

A rail towards **Mühlendorf** descends the Inn to **Wasserburg (Stat.)**, a small town, in the valley, with a church of the 13th century. An excursion may be made to Stein, and the remains of a Castle which belonged to Haing von Stein, a robber knight of mediæval times.

At **Endorf (Stat.)** the line passes the Simmsee, or Lake Simm, to

**Stock**, on the Chiemsee, or *Chiem Lake*, the largest in Bavaria, about 9 miles by 12 and 40 miles in circumference. Its fish are excellent. A steamer crosses the lake from **Prien (Stat.)**. The mountains on the south side rise from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, the highest peak being the Wendelstein. It contains three islands; one of which, the Herrenwörth, has an old Benedictine Convent; another, called Frauenwörth, has a nunnery, near which is a good inn, much frequented by anglers and artists, on account of the fine prospects.

### Traunstein (Stat.)

Inns.—Hirsch; Post.

POPULATION, 2,300.

A town on the Traun, among salt works. Most of it has been rebuilt since the fire of 1851 which nearly destroyed the town. The brine is brought from Reichenhall.

St. Oswald's Church, among the trees, has several marble tombs.

From here it is about 14 miles to Reichenhall by a fine road ascending the hills, with the Tyrolese heights in view. But the shortest way is by a branch rail from

**Freilassing (Stat.)**, further on, the last one in Bavaria.

### Reichenhall (Stat.)

*Hotels.*—Louisenbad—First-Class Hotel, and excellent accommodation, with moderate charges, J. A. Wassermann, proprietor; Hotel Achselmanstein; Burkert.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A salt town and watering place, in a healthy mountain valley, on the Saale or Saalach, mostly rebuilt since the fire of 1834. About 15,000 invalids and visitors come here in the season to take the brine baths. It has furnished villas, a bazaar, reading-room, gardens, and other conveniences. — (See Bradshaw's *Contl. Guide*). Reichenhall is in the centre of four Bavarian salt works, many miles apart; the brine being conducted along troughs of wood and iron, is pumped from a depth of 50 feet, to the boiling and graduation works; and thence it runs down to Traunstein and Rosenheim, at a lower elevation. The brine from **Berchtesgaden** is brought down to this place by a conduit, which winds through the mountains, and is about 20 miles long, passing the Ramsau and other beautiful spots.

**Salzburg (Stat.)**, on Austrian ground.

POPULATION, 18,000.

Hence to **Ischl**, &c. See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*.

The salt works may be visited. But the most attractive object of notice is the

**Königs See**, 4 miles distant, a mountain lake, the finest in Germany, 6 miles long, and shut in by overhanging peaks 6,000 to 9,000 feet high. Another name for it is *Lake St. Bartholomew*, from a hunting castle of that name, near the little Inn, at the foot of the *Watzmann*, a mountain covered with glaciers. Excellent salmon trout are to be had at the Inn, where boats may be hired for visiting the *Schreinbach fall*, the *Elscapele*, and other sights. Stag and chamois hunts take place when the Court resides here. The *Salet Alp*

divides the *Königssee* from the *Obersee* or Upper Lake. A narrow pass along the course of the little rivulet *Alba*, between the *Unterberg* and *Hohen Göhl* leads over the Austrian boundary. The *Unterberg* is 6,000 feet high, and has a cave in which according to an old prophecy, Charles V. is said still to sleep till the day when Germany shall reach its highest pitch of prosperity.

From Reichenhall the road passes the valley of the *Schwarzbach* between high precipices to *Illsangmühle*, and the large pumping works, which raise the saturated brine by a cylinder, 1,200 feet high by pipes 3,500 feet long. Hence about four miles to

**Berchtesgaden**, in Bavaria.

*Inns.*—Leuthaus; Neuhaus.

A beautiful spot, with a castle formerly belonging to the Prince Bishop, now the summer Palace of the King of Bavaria. It is noted for carvings in wood, ivory, and bone, of great excellence. The old church has been restored. Here the sunrise and sunset effects on the *Watzmann* and other peaks of the Bavarian Alps are seen to great advantage.

From Munich to Linz, by the post road, the following places are passed:—

German miles.

Munich to Hohenlinden.....	5½
Ampfing.....	5
Alt Oetting .....	2½

But the best way is to take the *Rail*, which runs in the same direction; for stations on which see Route 50, No. 2.

**Schwaben (Stat.)**; from which a branch to **Erding**, eight miles long, was opened 1873. Schwaben is the nearest for

**Hohenlinden**, on the *Isar*, the scene of the battle of the 3rd Dec., 1800, when Moreau defeated the Austrians and Bavarians under *Archduke John*; and celebrated in Campbell's lines:—

"On *Linden* when the sun was low."

**Ampfing (Stat.)**—Between this and **Mühl-dorf Station**, Ludwig of Bavaria defeated Friedrich of Austria at the *Hirschkuhwiese* (Hind-meadow), 28th Sept., 1322, and took him prisoner. A memorial chapel stands at *Wimmasing*, near Ampfing. Here also the Bohemian King, *Ottokar*, was defeated by the Archdukes *Heinrich* and

Ludwig of Bavaria, and 5,000 Bohemians were drowned in crossing the Inn, by the giving way of the bridge.

### Neuötting (Stat.), near

**Altötting**, a favourite place of pilgrimage, on the high road from Munich to Linz. At the *Wallfahrtskirche* is a richly endowed shrine, containing a black image of the Virgin, under which are preserved the hearts of many Bavarian princes. It has been visited by distinguished pilgrims, from Charlemagne and Otto von Wittelsbach to Pope Pius VI., whose names are engraved on bronze tablets. In a vault is the leaden sarcophagus of *Tilly*, the Catholic leader in the Thirty Years' War, (with an inscription on the gravestone, beginning, "Johannes Tzerklas, Comes ab Tilly, Generalissimus Lignæ, &c.") who died at Ingolstadt, 1632, of wounds received in the battle on the Lechfeld. His clothes are still preserved, somewhat faded in colour.

The Bavarian and Austrian frontier custom-houses, are at **Simbach** and **Braunau (Stats.)**, opposite each other, on the Inn.

## ROUTE 51—Continued.

### From Salzburg to Linz and Vienna.

The Stations are as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Salzburg to		[Branch to Budweis.]	
Strasswalchen .....	18½	Kleinmünchen .....	79½
Frankenmarkt .....	28½	Enns .....	86½
Redl .....	32½	[Branch to Steyer.]	
Vöcklabruck .....	39½	St. Valentin .....	90½
Altnang .....	42	Haag .....	100
[Branch to Ischl.]		St. Peter .....	102½
Schwanenstadt .....	49½	Amstetten .....	116½
Lambach .....	53½	[Branch to Weyer, &c.]	
[Branch to		Kemmelbach .....	125½
Traumfeld ... 9½		Püchlarn .....	135½
Gmünden ... 19]		[Branch to	
Gunskirchen .....	51	Gaming .....	23]
[Branch from Pas-		Melk .....	139½
sau:—		Loosdorf .....	144½
Scheerding.. 9½		St. Pölten .....	156
Riedau .....	25½]	[Branch to Schrambach	
[Branch from		and Leobersdorf.]	
Simbach and		Neulengbach .....	167½
Munich.]		Purkersdorf .....	184
Grieskirchen 39½		Penzing .....	190
Wels .....	51]	Vienna .....	192½
Vels .....	60½		
Linz .....	77		

**Salzburg.** See BRADSHAW'S *Hand Book to Switzerland and Tyrol.*

**Lambach** (*Hotel Rüssl*) contains a *Benedictine* Abbey, and a Pilgrimage Church dedicated to the Trinity. A branch line to **Gmünden** and **Ischl**.

**Wels** (Stat.) Here the line from Passau and Ratibon, down the Danube, falls in, and is continued to Linz and Vienna.

### LINZ (Stat.)

**HOTELS.**—Erzherzog Karl; Adler; Rother Krebs (Red Crab); Goldener Löwe.

**POPULATION**, 33,394.

Rail to Vienna, Salzburg, Munich, Regensburg, Gmünden, Budweis. Steamer to Regensburg, Vienna, &c.

The Roman *Lentium*, and the capital of Upper Austria (Oesterreich ob der Enns), in a fine spot, on the right bank of the Danube, fortified since 1832, when the Archduke Maximilian built a circle of twenty to thirty bastions and forts, on the most commanding points. A wooden bridge, 1,650 feet long, to the *Urfahr* Suburb, is used to connect the rails north and south, to Gmünden and Budweis. On the Markt-platz is the *Trinity Column*, built by Charles VI., 1723, facing the river. The Promenade is near the Landhaus and the Theatre. The *Rathhaus* was built 1414. The house No. 394, is the oldest building in the town, 1098.

The Domkirche was built 1670, by the Jesuits. The old Stadtpfarrkirche dates from 1286. St Matthias, belonging to the Capuchins, has the tomb of the celebrated General Montecuculi (1680), a leader in the Thirty Years' War. At the *Landhaus*, in which the Provincial States assemble, is a *National Museum*, containing Roman antiquities, old weapons, portraits, works of art, and coins.

The *Schloss* (Castle), situated on an elevated spot, in which the Emperor Leopold resided when the Turks besieged Vienna, 1683, is now partly a Provinzial Strafhaus and barrack. The Lyceum has a *Library* of 25,000 volumes, and 500 early printed books.

The *Freinberg Tower*, near the Capuchin Church and the bridge, is used as a Jesuit College, and is close to a small church in the Byzantine style. The view from hence of the town, the valley of the Danube, and of the fine chain of mountains, is splendid. Another fine view is obtained by walking over the Calvarienberg to the mountain inn of

*Jägermeyer*, where the prospect takes in the Styrian Alps, and in the foreground the Traunstein in the Salzkammergut. Extensive prospects from *Pöstlberg* (1,820 feet high), on the other side of the Danube, near the Pilgrimage Church; and from the Magdalena Church on the Budweis rail.

**Amstetten (Stat.)** Here a branch of 29 English miles was opened, 1873, to **Weyer** and **Klein Reifling**.

**Vienna.** See Route 65.

## ROUTE 52.

### KINGDOM OF WÜRTEMBERG.

**STUTTGART.**—The capital of the Kingdom.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Marquardt, a splendid house, highly recommended.

Royal, near the station; König von Württemberg; Adler (Eagle).

Hotel and Pension Howitz, 3, Schillerstrasse.

**RESIDENT ENGLISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.**

**POST OFFICE**, near the railway station and palace.

**ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE** at the English Church.

**DROSCHKIES** (fares inside the vehicles). One quarter hour, one horse, two persons, 33 pf.; one hour, 1 mark 33 pf. **FIACRES**, for the day, 1 m.; for the half day, 7 m. **RAIL** to Munich, Heilbronn, Bruchsal, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, &c.

**TRAMWAY** in the Neckar Strasse, &c.

**POPULATION**, 107,300.

Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, and seat of the Court, is, for the most part, a modern city, its chief buildings have been erected in the present century, since its rulers obtained the kingly dignity.

The Counts of Württemberg began to reside here 1320; the first Duke Everard the Bearded (died 1486), was so created by the Emperor Maximilian; and the last duke was made king by the grace of Napoleon in 1805.

It was fortified 1286; and stands about 900 feet above the sea, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Nesenbach, about two miles from the Neckar, surrounded by hills covered with gardens, vineyards, orchards, and woodland, which are seen at the end of every street. Living is cheap here; and the situation is a convenient one for the Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, &c.

The town consists of the Altstadt, or old Town, and three suburbs, called the Essling or Outer, the Reichen (Rich) or Upper, and the Tübing or Gerber (Leather).

In the old Town, near the market place, the houses are timbered and in narrow streets; the rest of the town is regular and well-built. The two best streets, König Strasse and Neckar Strasse, run parallel to each other in the direction of the Schloss Garden. Parts of the old town are under reconstruction.

The Old *Schloss*, or Palace (Altes Schloss), built 1570, is an irregular quadrangle, with round corner towers, and looking like a citadel. It is now turned into Government offices. The ditch in which bears and stags were kept, is now filled up, which lessens the apparent height of the building. On the Schloss Platz, in front of it, is

*Schiller's Statue*, of bronze, 14 feet high, by Thorwaldsen; erected 9th May, 1839, by public subscription on the anniversary of his death, 1805. He was born at Marbach on the banks of the Neckar.

The new **Palace** or *Residenz Schloss*, in Paraden Platz, is the greatest ornament of Stuttgart. It was begun 1746, finished 1806, and consists of a centre and side wings, enclosing a large court, adorned with metal statues of the supporters of the Württemberg arms, a lion and stag. Here also is Hofer's equestrian statue of Eberhard, or Everard the Bearded, the first Duke of the royal line, erected 1859, by the late King William, who died 1864. This is the good Duke, who boasted that he could safely fall asleep in his forests, when others were obliged to keep to their castles. On the Paraden Platz is a *Jubilee Column*, 60 feet high, to the late king, erected 1841, on the 25th anniversary of his reign. He promoted most of the modern improvements in his capital. The Column bears reliefs by Wagner, and stands between two fountains. The porch of this Schloss is a cupola, adorned with a colossal Crown. Its "365" rooms include the Marble Room and others, containing good paintings, statuary, vases, china, &c., including Dannecker's Venus, Thorwaldsen's Bacchus, Canova's Venus, Seele's Battle pieces, and other treasures of art. The Sèvres china is the gift of Napoleon. Several rooms are painted with frescoes of early Württemberg history, by Gegen-

bauser. In one wing is the king's private Library of 30,000 volumes. The large *Theatre* adjoins the Palace. Behind it is the old Akademie, now occupied as dwellings of the officers attached to the court, and connected with the *Leibstall*, or Royal Stable. The beautiful Gardens extend hence to Cannstadt.

The Palace of the Royal Princesses (Prinzessin Palais) in the Neckar Strasse, has a collection of *Natural History*.

The *Prinzenbau*, in the Old Schloss Platz, a handsome building in the Italian style, is the residence of the Crown Prince. The *Königsbau* is a large pile, 445 yards long, built 1856-60, by Leins. It has an Ionic portico of 26 columns, and contains the Exchange and Concert Room.

Another new *Schloss*, or Palace, built (1753) in the Italian style, with wings, is now the residence of Duke Max of Bavaria, and has a picture gallery, including the Weisse Frau, or White Lady, who murdered her children for love of Albert of Brandenburg. In front of it is a fountain, with an equestrian statue of Christian Ernest (1700), who fought against the Turks, supported by emblems of the Main, Naab, Saale, and Eger, which rise in the neighbouring hills. He founded the College, or Gymnasium, 1664.

There are six or seven Churches: St. Mary Magdalene, or the Stadtkirche, is Gothic, built 1435-46, and contains old tombs of the Margraves, and a modern painting by Riedel (a native), of St. Peter healing the Paralytic Man.

Holy Trinity, or the Hauptkirche, is also Gothic, re-built 1614, after the fire. It has oil paintings.

The *Schlosskirche* re-built 1758, in the Italian style, has a painted ceiling, and the tombs of Margrave Friedrich and his Wife, the sister of Frederick the Great. Its eight-sided tower was built 1603. In front of it is Brugger's statue of Maximilian II., erected 1860.

The *Stiftskirche* (for Protestants), near the Old Schloss and Schiller's statue, is a handsome Gothic building, erected 1436-90, and restored by Heideloff. It has two unfinished towers, one 200 feet high, with reliefs of Christ and the Apostles. It contains new painted windows, by Neher, several good paintings, and about a dozen effigy tombs of the

Old Counts of Württemberg, with one of Count Albert of Hohenlohe-Langenberg.

The *Spitalkirche* is old and worth notice, built 1471. It stands in Fuchsen Strasse, and has the model of a Christ, by Dannecker; with several interesting tombs, especially that of Renschlin, the friend of Melancthon, in the cloister.

*St. Leonhardtskirche*, built 1470-75, is in Hauptstadter Strasse. Before it is a Mount of Olives, cut in stone, a curious work of art, much decayed. Near the station is the *Catholickirche*, built 1911, and having on the high altar, a beautiful painting by Dieterich. At the *Hofkirche*, is an altar-piece by Hetsch. The *Englischkirche* has some finely stained windows worth notice.

The Royal *Marstall*, or Stud, is 840 feet long, near the station. The Chambers meet at the *Ständehaus*, which has a hall in the shape of an amphitheatre, rebuilt 1819. In Hirsch Strasse, is the Town Hall, or *Rathhaus*, built 1456, restored 1825. The *Cavalry Barracks*, near Königsthor, were built 1840-5. An extensive *Infantry Barrack* was built 1828-42, on the site of the old Post Office, and is large enough to hold 3,000 men. The *Mint* is in Neckar Strasse.

**Museum of Fine Arts** (der Bildenden Künste) is a square building with wings, opposite the *Mint*, in Neckar Strasse. Open four days a-week; free. On the ground-floor are casts of the best statues, such as Niobe, Venus de' Medici, Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, &c., with casts of Thorwaldsen's works (presented by himself), and of the works of Dannecker, Schwanthaler, &c.

In the rooms above are 700 *Pictures*, arranged in Schools, including the Swabian, Italian, &c., ending with modern artists. Among these are:—

Titian's Magdalene and Portrait of Andrea Doria. G. Bellini's Pieta. G. Romano's Madonna della Seggiola. Pordonone's Judith with the Head of Holofernes. P. Vecchio's Madonna and Saints. Fra Bartolommeo's Coronation of the Virgin. A. del Sarto's Holy Family. Murillo's Portrait of a Boy. Van Dyck's Portrait of Snijders and his Family. B. Zeitblom's Visitation (Swabian). L. Cranach's Portrait of a Woman. Modern Pictures by Schick, Langer, Rottmann, Neher, Riebel, Kaulbach, and others.

The *Royal Library*, built 1813, in Neckar Strasse, is open ten to twelve and two to five. It contains 300,000 volumes, including 2,400 early printed books, and an extensive collection of 9,000 *Bibles* in eighty different languages, comprising 4,000 various editions; also Collections of Coins, Art, and Antiquities; a curious astronomical clock, by Hahn; and an equally curious map of Würtemberg, etched in marble.

Close to the Royal Infirmary, the visitor will find the *Archives* and Cabinet of *Natural Objects*, both in one building; the latter divided into Botanical, Zoological, Anatomical, and Mineralogical sections; and including teeth of the mammoth, and several fossil lizards. The *Gymnasium* has a collection of physical and mathematical Instruments, and an Observatory. The *Musterlagen* or Industrial Museum, is at the Legion Barrack.

*Katharinen Stift* was founded 1818, for daughters of the higher classes, by the Emperor Alexander's sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, afterwards Queen of Würtemberg; who died 1819. The *Waisenhaus*, or Orphan Asylum, is a large building near the Prinzessin Palais.

The former Alléenplatz is now the *Stadtgarten* or Town Park; and has been greatly improved by the houses erected there, by the members of the Polytechnicum (for Architects), and Baugewerkeschule (School for the Building Trade). The latter building is a handsome Italian quadrangle on one side of a square; the other sides of which are occupied by the Polytechnicum, making a long pile; the Kriegbergstrasse; and the Trades' Hall (Gewerbehalle). Several groups of model houses, in fours, have been erected for postal and railway employes. The New Courts of Justice make a Grecian front on a rustic base, 330 feet long.

*Café Marquardt* was formerly Dannecker's studio. Dannecker was born here 1758, his father being a groom in the Duke's stables. He went to school with Schiller, and died in 1841, in his native city. Wagner was his pupil; his Ariadne is at Frankfort. G. W. Hegel, the philosopher, was born here, 1770.

The *Schlossgarten*, extending from the Palace Heights of Cannstadt, is a beautiful Park, with a formal garden, orangery, and trees years old. In the middle are two

groups of statuary—the marble horses, called *Pferde Bandigern*, and Hofer's Rape of Hylas. At the further end is

*Rosenstein*, the King's summer residence, built 1823-9, in the Grecian style, containing many good pictures, and one of Dannecker's finest works, the *Cupid and Psyche*; with painted ceilings by Gegenbauer and Dietrich. A Moorish tower, called *Wilhelma*, built by the late King William, is seen below. One great attraction is the view it affords of the cultivated valleys on either side; one towards the capital, the others over the Neckar, towards Cannstadt and the *Rothenberg*. On the top of the latter, 1,350 feet high, on the site of the first castle of the Würtemberg house, is a round Grecian Chapel, built 1824, over the grave of Queen Katharina. It contains the four Evangelists in Carrara marble, by Dannecker, after Thorwaldsen's designs.

The *Villa of the Crown Prince*, opposite Rosenstein, has an equally splendid view of the valley of the Neckar, Stuttgart, &c., and is decorated inside by native artists. Other objects of notice are the *Solitude*, a deserted Palace, built in the last century; and another at *Hohenheim*, built 1768, now a model farm.

The *Württembergische Staatsbahn*, on to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance, follows the valley of the Neckar, through Stuttgart, &c. It was finished 1850.

### Cannstadt (Stat.)

*Inns*.—Hotel Hermann; Wilhelmsbad; Bellevue. POPULATION, 8,100.

An old town on the Neckar, in the suburbs of Stuttgart, at the end of the Schloss Garten, and a railway tunnel, two-thirds of a mile long. It is a beautiful spot, much frequented for its mineral waters and bathing-houses on the river. The *Springs* number, between thirty and forty, are chiefly saline and tepid, and are useful in stomach complaints, hypochondria, &c. The best spring is the Sulzerrain, or Wilhelmsbrunnen, near the Kursaal.

The Sprudel is at Berg, on the opposite side of the river, above which rises the King's Villa, built by Leins, 1853. Lodgings are plentiful and moderate, and the usual resources for visitors are at hand. There is also an excellent Orthopædic Institution,

with another for diseases of the skin The Neckar is navigable from here down to the Rhine. The excursions and walks embrace Rosenstein and Hohenheim, already mentioned, Waiblingen, Stetten, and other attractive spots.

The neighbourhood abounds in petrifications. Several engagements were fought here on the 16th and 25th of June, 1796, between Moreau and Archduke Charles. A Volksfest, or agricultural festival takes place on 28th September,

## ROUTE 52A.

**Stuttgart to Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Heidelberg, Osterburken, and Würzburg.**

By railway (Württembergische Staatseisenbahn) as follows:—

(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

	kils.		kils.
Stuttgart to		Untergriesheim.....	45
Feuerbach .....	5	Züttlingen .....	58
[Branch to Weil-der-		Möckmühl.....	63
Stadt, in Black		Adelsheim .....	75
Forest. Route 56]		[Branch to Hei-	
Zuffenhausen (tun-		delberg.]	
nel, 2,900 feet) ....	9	Osterburken .....	78
Ludwigsburg.....	12	Eubigheim .....	90
Asperg .....	16	Königshofen.....	110
Bietigheim (buffet)	22	[Branch to Crails-	
[Branch to Bruch-		heim.]	
sal, Carlsruhe, &		Lauda .....	113
Wildbad, in Black		[Branch to Wert-	
Forest, Route 56]		heim.]	
Bietigheim to		Wittighausen.....	128
Besigheim .....	6	Geroldhausen.....	140
Kirchheim .....	12	Würzburg .....	156
Lauffen (tunnel,		Babstadt .....	
2,000 feet) .....	17	Steinsfurth .....	64
Heilbronn (buffet) ...	29	Sinsheim .....	67
[Branch to Hall and		Meckesheim .....	77
Crailsheim.]		Neckargemünd .....	87
Neckarsulm .....	34	Heidel' erg .....	97
Kochendorf .....	38		
Jagstfeld .....	40		
[Branch to Oster-			
burken and Würz-			
burg.			

**Stuttgart** as in Route 5

**Ludwigsburg (Stat.) Inns.**—Waidhorn; Bär;

Post. POPULATION, 11,600.

A garrison town, in a beautiful part of the Neckar, founded 1706, by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (Louis), from whom it derives its name, "Louis's town," and enlarged by his successor, Duke Charles, or Karl, who gives name to Karl Strasse, the principal street, above a mile long.

This is the head quarters of the Württemberg Army, and it has an arsenal and cannon foundry, with a garrison of about 6,000 men. Strauss, author of "The Life of Jesus," was born here, 1803.

The large *Schloss*, or Palace, joined to the town by a park and avenues of trees, is a handsome edifice, consisting properly of sixteen buildings in imitation of Versailles. It contains a gallery of the German and Dutch schools; and a series of family portraits of the Württemberg Royal Family, from the first Duke, Eberhard the Bearded, in the Familien Gallerie. In the Schlossgarten is a tomb of Count von Zeppelin, erected by King Frederick to the memory of a favourite minister.

The *Emichsburg*, so 'called from Count Emich, an ancestor of the royal house, is an artificial ruin, with a collection of old weapons and implements. It commands a beautiful view.

The *Stadtkirche*, in the Market Place, faces a statue of the founder of the town; and Karlsplatz has an obelisk to Duke Charles.

The park extends towards Besigheim, past the favourite hunting seat, to another country seat of the King's, called Seegut, or Monrepos, which contains a Sappho by Dannecker. *Hohen Asperg's*, fortress, two miles distant, is a state prison, on a rock 1,000 feet high, in which the poet Schubart was confined two years. At **Marbach** (six miles), the small house in which *Schiller* was born, 1759, is shown; now faced by a statue of the poet. He went to school at Ludwigsburg, under Jahn, and wrote his "Robbers" here.

### Bietigheim (Stat.)

Here the line to Bruchsal (35 miles), turns off, past **Valhingen**, a beautiful spot on the Enz; **Maulbronn**, and its old convent; and **Bretten**, where Melancthon was born 1497.

### Besigheim (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Sonne; Waldhorn.

A small place where the Enz and Neckar join, on a rocky hill, with remains of two Roman or mediæval towers.

Neckar wine is grown on the Schalkstein, facing the town. Michelsburg church stands 1,280 feet high. Beyond

**Kirchheim (Stat.)**, you pass through another tunnel, about 700 yards long, to



**Lauffen (Stat.),** or *Lauffen-am-Neckar.*

*Inn*—Hirsch.

POPULATION, 4,000.

An old town on the Neckar, which is crossed by a bridge, near the old castle and the church, from either of which a charming view of the valley is obtained. Here Duke Ulrich overthrew the Swabian Bund, 1534. Soon after, the Henchelberger Warte, a tower so called, and the picturesque Wartberg, come into view.

### HEILBRONN (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Rose; Falk; Railway.

POPULATION, 18,960.

An old Imperial city, in a pretty part of the Neckar (here crossed by a covered toll bridge of wood). It was founded, about 800, by Charlemagne, under its present name, signifying "Spring of Health," from a fountain discovered here, which figures in the town arms. Fred. Barbarossa built the walls, which still surround the town. It was assigned to Würtemberg, 1803. There are many old gabled houses and five churches.

*St. Kiliankirche*, began 1013 and finished 1529, has a handsome Gothic tower, 190 feet high, and a finely-carved altar-piece of wood.

The *Rathhaus* contains many rare documents; among which, are several Papal bulls, letters by Franz von Sickingen, of the Reformation era, and a declaration of war, written by Gütz von Berlichingen (the hero of Göethe's story), which he sent to the town. Being captured 1525, he was confined in the *Diebs Thurm* (Thieves' Tower) or Götzen's Thurm, which still remains. Another relic is the old Commandery of the Teutonic Knights, or *Haus die Deutschen Ritter*, very much in ruins. In the Cemetery is the tomb of Herr von Bankenhagen, a masterpiece by Dannecker. An old Orphan Home has been restored as a Palace.

Heilbronn has a good trade in wine, &c., much facilitated by the Wilhelm's Canal, opened 1821. Justinus Kerber, author of "*Seherin von Prevest*," lived here. The finest view of Heilbronn and of the vineyards of the Neckar is obtained from the tower on the Wartberg or Nordberg, where the Winzerfest or Vinedressers' Feast is celebrated in the autumn. A rail is open to *Schwaigern* (towards Carlsruhe).

The *Descent of the Neckar* may be taken from here, in the flat-bottomed steamers which run on it. The scenery is like that of the Moselle. You pass *Eberbach*, where false pearls are made from fish scales; *Katzen*, a peak about 2,000 feet high; the cliffs of *Reicherhalde*, swarming with hawks; *Homberg*, where the famous Gütz von Berlichingen died 1562; *Gundelsheim*, once a seat of the Teutonic Grand Masters; and **Wimpfen (Stat.)** (as below), noted for its salt springs.

At Löwenstein, to the south-east, is the Theusser spring, with manufactures of Epsom salts.

Excursions may be made to the valleys of the Kocher and Jaxt, and to

**Neckarsulm (Stat.),** at the junction of the Sulm and Neckar, near an old Commandery of the Teutonic Knights.

At **Friedrichshall**, on the Kocher, a trough three miles long runs to salt works, which produce 7,000 to 8,000 tons yearly.

**Jaxtfeld or Jagstfeld (Stat.)** Here is a saline Bath.

At **Wimpfen (Stat.),** on the Neckar, belonging to Hesse, are the salt works of Ludwigshall and Clemenshall, with two old churches; that on the hill (Am Berg) being the site of the Roman *Cornelia* destroyed by Attila.

**Ingelfingen**, on the Kocher, where are two castles of the Princes of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen-Schönthal, on the Jaxt. At the church of the old Cistercian Convent is a monument of Gütz von Berlichingen, the Knight of the Iron Hand, whose ruined Castle lies to the south-west. His native place, *Jaxthausen*, has three castles; in one of which they show the Iron hand and some Roman antiquities.

**Sinsheim (Stat.)** or Sinsheim in Baden.

*Inns.*—Pfalzer Hof; Drei Könige; Post.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A town in the Elsenz valley, once the seat of a rich Abbey, of which the eight-sided Tower is in good preservation, dating probably from 1099. At Weiler Schloss (three miles) Turenne defeated the Austrians, June 6. 1674.

**Heidelberg.** See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*.

## ROUTE 53.

## Stuttgart to Hall, Crallsheim, and Würzburg.

	English miles.	kil.
(1) Stuttgart to		
Cannstadt .....	2½	
Waiblingen .....	8	
Winnenden .....	14	
Backnang .....	19½	
Oppenweiler .....	23½	
Sulzbach on the		
Murr .....	25½	
Murrhardt .....	29½	
Thence to		
Hall (on Heilbronn		
and Crallsheim line).		
[Hall to Oehringen		
28 k. Heilbronn 53.]		
Hall to	kil.	
Sulzdorf .....	13	
Eckartshausen .....	24	
Crallsheim .....	34	
Wallhausen .....	43	
Roth-am-See .....	49	
Blaufelden .....		56
Schrozberg .....		63
Niederstetten .....		73
Weikersheim .....		82
Mergentheim .....		93
Edelfingen .....		97
Königshausen .....		101
[Branch to Heilbronn]		
Lauda .....		103
Grünfeld .....		109
Wittighausen .....		118
Geroldshausen .....		130
Heidingsfeld .....		140
Würzburg .....		146
(2) Crallsheim to		
Dombühl .....		24
[Branch to Frucht-		
wangen, page 162.]		
Ansbach .....		47
Heilsbronn .....		65
Nuremberg .....		91

**Stuttgart and Cannstadt**, see Route 51A.

**Waiblingen (Stat.)** *Inn.*—Post. Pop., 3,100.

An ancient town in the fertile valley of the Rems, which belonged to Conrad, Duke of Suabia, afterwards Emperor as Conrad III., of the Hohenstaufen line. In the battle of Weinsberg, 1140, between him and his rival, on the Welf or Wölfe side, Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, his followers used the battle cry of *Hie Waiblingen*, "Hurrah for Waiblingen." These two names of Welf and Waiblingen afterwards took the forms of *Guelph* and *Ghibeline* in Italy; the latter representing the Imperial side as opposed to the Papal. From here a rail is in progress direct to Hall, *via* Winnenden and Backnang; to which it was carried, 1877.

**Winnenden (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Krone. POPULATION, 3,200.

A beautiful spot, having an iron spring, and a lunatic asylum at Schloss Winnenthal.

**Backnang (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Hirsch; Schwan. POPULATION, 3,600.

A small town on the Murr. Its Stiftskirche has tombs of the Margraves of Baden.

Hence the Rail runs through the romantic Murrthal to **Sulzbach (Stat.)**, near Lautereck Schloss.

**Murrhardt (Stat.)**

**Hall (Stat.)**, called *Swabian* (Schwäbische) *Hall*, to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

*Inns.*—Adler; Lamm.

POPULATION, 8,000.

An old free Imperial town, at the bottom of the deep valley of the Kocher. It contains six Churches, one of which, *St. Michael's*, built 1427-1525, is Gothic, and has good wood carvings.

The *Rathhaus*, in the Market Place, is a handsome building. The *Salt Works* here (from which the place derives its name) are supplied from Wilhelmshluck mine, and yield about 9,000 tons yearly.

The *Heller*, a small coin, value about a farthing, was first coined here, and takes its name from this place.

*Comburg or Komburg*, is a royal Castle, in a picturesque spot, near the old Benedictine Church, now occupied by Invalides. From

**Einhorn**, four miles distant, formerly a place of pilgrimage, there is a fine view.

At six miles from Hall, is *Wilhelmshluck*, a salt mine on the Kocher, where rock-salt has been worked since 1824; it is brought to Hall to be boiled in the brine found there. At twelve miles north of Hall is the little town of

**Kirchberg.**

POPULATION, 1,300.

Picturesquely situated on the Jaxt. It has only one gate, and belongs to the Prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, whose family *Castle* is here.

[About 14 miles north-west of Hall is

**Oehringen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Kaiser.

POPULATION, 3,500.

A pretty town on the Ohr, the seat of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, whose Residenz stands in extensive grounds near the old church.]

**Crallsheim or Krallsheim (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Post; Adler (Eagle); Falke (Falcon).

POPULATION, 3,700.

A bustling little town on the Jaxt, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It contains an old Schloss, the handsome church of St. John, and a large Rathhaus. Powder works here. The direct line to Nuremberg passes **Ansbach** and **Heilsbronn** (see Route 42).

**Mergentheim (Stat.)***Inn.*—Post

POPULATION, 2,700.

An old fortified town on the Tauber, among vineyards; having to the east the *Schloss*, which, from 1526 till 1809, was the seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. There is a collection of archives. Near it is a Brunnen or mineral Spa.

Further up the Tauber is

**Creglingen**, and its beautiful Gothic Hergottskirche, built 1384, containing some good carvings at the altar. In the neighbourhood of Mergentheim are Eppinger Bath, and *Ballenberg*, the birth-place, 1525, of Metzler, the leader of the Peasant War.

**Würzburg (Stat.)**, as in Route 23.

Some of the places above may be reached by means of the rails from Stuttgart to Nördlingen (Route 53A), and from Heilbronn to Crailsheim, which intersect it. The Stations on the latter line to Hall, are as follows:—

Heilbronn to	kils.	Hall	kils.
Weinsberg .....	7	From Hall to Würzburg, as in table above.	54
Bretzfeld .....	20		
Oehringen .....	27		
Waldenburger .....	39		

From Heilbronn the rail crosses the Neckar, and passes under the Wartberg by a tunnel nearly two miles long. Beyond this it crosses the Enz, by a viaduct on 21 double arches, 110 feet high, 1,070 feet long.

**Weinsberg (Stat.)***Inn.*—Trube.

An old town near the ruined Castle of *Weibereue* (Wives' Truth), celebrated in German story for the behaviour of the faithful "Weiber von Weinsberg," which forms the subject of Berger's

"Wer sagt mir an wo Weinsberg liegt!"

At the siege of 1140, after the battle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, when the Emperor Conrad III. defeated his rival here, he threatened the little town with fire and sword for holding out; the women, however, obtained his favour, with leave to carry off their treasures; upon which they appeared coming out of the gates, each loaded with her husband or sweetheart in a sack.

"Mit ihrem Männchen schwer im Sack,  
So wahr ich lebe! Huckepack."

**ROUTE 54.****Stuttgart to Ulm, Friedrichshafen, Lake of Constance, and Schaffhausen.**

By rail the Stations are as follows (10 kils. = 6 English miles):—

English miles.	English miles.
Stuttgart to Cannstatt (tunnel 1,200 feet) .....	2½
Untertürkheim .....	4½
Esslingen .....	9½
Altbach .....	—
Plochingen (Buffet) .....	14
[Branch to Rottweil and Schaffhausen.]	
Reichenbach .....	17
Göppingen .....	26½
Silsen .....	31½
Gingen .....	33½
Geislingen .....	38½
Beimerstetten .....	51½
Ulm (two tunnels) .....	58½
[Branches to Augsburg & Munich, to Immenstadt, & (a) to Constance & Schaffhausen (as below).]	
Erbach .....	65
Laupheim .....	72
Biberach .....	81½
Essendorf .....	89½
Schussenried .....	94½
Aulendorf .....	97½
[Branches to Waldsee and Kislegg, 19 miles; and to Herbertingen, 18]	
Ravensburg .....	111½
Meckenbeuren .....	119
Friedrichshafen .....	123½
(a) Branch from Ulm (as above) to Constance and Schaffhausen.	
	kils.
Söflingen .....	2
Blaubeuren .....	16
Ehingen .....	31
Rottenacker .....	40
Rechtenstein .....	52
Riedlingen .....	65
Herbertingen .....	76
[Branch to Aulendorf.]	
Mengen .....	82
Messkirch .....	101
Stockach .....	121
Radolfzell .....	139
Constance .....	159
Schaffhausen .....	209

**Untertürkheim (Stat.)***Inn.*—Hirsch.

A pretty spot at the foot of the Rothenberg, on the Neckar, and a summer retreat for people from Stuttgart. On the Rothenberg is the tomb of Queen Catharina, a Greek rotunda, built 1824. It stands 1,350 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of the Neckar, Weil, the Swabian Alps, &c.

**Esslingen (Stat.)***Inns.*—Krone; Adler.

POPULATION, 14,000.

An ancient Imperial city, surrounded by old walls built by Fred. II. (1216), on a hill overlooking the beautiful Neckar. A handsome stone bridge crosses an island in the river. The houses in the suburbs form a succession of villages called Esslingen Gebiet, ascending to the Rothenberg. It has five churches, the best being *St. Mary's*, or the *Lieb-*

*frauen Kirche* (1406-1522), with a very beautiful Gothic tower, 240 feet high, and stained windows. There is a richly endowed hospital.

The *Rathhaus*, built 1420, has an ingenious clock. Here is Kessler's machine factory, with large manufactories of lacquered wares, paper, &c. Esslingen champagne is also made.

Beyond the town are remains of the old fortress of Perfried. At the Wolfsthor Gate are the Hohenstaufen Lions. The neighbourhood is all orchards and vineyards, and offers many attractive points. About 1½ mile is the romantic Himbachthal and its Water Cure.

To the south-east of Esslingen is

### **Kirchheim-unter-Teck.**

*Inns.*—Bär; Post.

POPULATION, 5,000.

It has a royal Castle and a considerable market for wool. It may be reached by rail from Plochingen.

Further upwards, in Teck Valley, is the small town of WEILHEIM (population, 3,500), with an old church of the year 1089, in a very pleasant situation. To the south of this place, on the summit of the *Limberg*, are the remains of *Limburg*, the old ancestral castle of the Zähringer Dukes.

From Kirchheim the Lauter Thal also may be visited; and the Teckberg, crowned by the old *Castle of the Dukes of Teck*, and remarkable for its splendid prospect in the Swabian Alps. (See Route 49). Villa Weil, not far from Esslingen, is in the Neckarthal.

Going over the Hasenberg, in this neighbourhood, you reach the Park for the King's deer and swine, containing two beautiful lakes, the Pfaffensee and the Bärensee with the Bären Schlosschen (Bear's Castle).

### **Plochingen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Waldhorn; Krone.

At the junction of the Fils with the Neckar, over which is a light wooden bridge. The rail now follows the valley of the Fils to **Geislingen (Stat.)**, while a branch turns off to Tübingen, &c. (Route 55A).

### **Göppingen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Post; Sandwirth.

POPULATION, 2,500.

A town on the Fils, rebuilt since the fire of 1782. Cotton spinning is carried on. It has a mineral spring and a tower built 1562, by the Duke of Württemberg out of the stones of the old castle of Hohenstaufen.

About six miles distant is the *Bollerbad*, a sulphur spring, in a pleasant spot, at the foot of the *Rauhen Alb* or Alp, a table land in the *Swabian Alps*; and six miles from this towards Gmünd, is

**Hohenstaufen**, on the N.W. declivity of the Alb, 2,250 feet high, having a few remains of the ancestral *Castle* of the Hohenstaufen or Swabian house of the Imperial line, which lasted from Conrad, Duke of Franconia, 1138, till the accession of Rudolf of Hapsburg, 1272. Here lived the Emperor Frederick I., or Barbarossa. It was demolished in the Peasant War, 1525. From the top there is a view of more than sixty towns. On the *Rechberg* (2,300 feet high), near this, is another mountain Castle.

The range of the Alb follows the rail to

### **Geislingen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Post.

POPULATION, 2,300.

A small town beautifully situated at the foot of the Alb, in a narrow valley, commanded by the old Castle of Helfenstein. Carvings are made in wood, horn, and ivory. The valley of the Fils may be ascended to *Wiesentieg*, near which are some remarkable masses of calcareous rock, rich in petrifications; among them are the *Steinerne Weib*, Stone Woman; the *Schertelshöhle*, a stalactite cave 470 feet long; and another cave called the *Steinerne Haus* (Stone House).

The railway now passes **Beimerstetten**, &c., on its summit level on the Swabian Alps, the watershed between the Danube and the Neckar, that is, between the Black and the North Seas.

### **ULM (Stat.)**, in Württemberg.

*INNS.*—De Russie, an excellent house for families and gentlemen, near the station.

De l'Europe; Kronprinz.

Rail to Augsburg, Kempten, &c. Six lines meet here.

POPULATION, 30,220.

An old Imperial town and fortress on the left bank of the Danube, at the foot of the Swabian Alps, on the borders of Würtemberg and Bavaria. The Blau joins the Danube here, and the Iller a little below; and here the main stream of the Danube becomes navigable, being about 230 feet broad. The streets are narrow and irregular, and contain many old wooden and stone houses.

There are five churches here, besides the *Cathedral* or *Minster* (Münster), the finest building here, and one of the finest churches in Germany. It is used by the Protestants, and stands in the Münster Platz. It is a noble Gothic pile, still unfinished, built between 1377 and 1488; is 485 feet long, 200 feet broad, and has a tower 337 feet high, but designed to be half as high again. A fine porch leads into the nave, consisting of three immense aisles, supported by pillars; the middle one being 145 feet high, and adorned with coats of arms, &c. It contains stained windows of the year 1480; paintings by old German masters, richly carved stalls, by J. Syrlen, 1474; monuments of Besserer, Krafft, Neithardt, and other founders of the church; and a fine organ, restored in 1856. On the tower is an inscription stating that the Emperor Maximilian stood on the edge of it, 1492. Another inscription marks the spot from which the demagogue Theodore von Sydow threw himself down.

The *Rathhaus* is an old building in the Market Place, with an ingenious clock and several good old German paintings, one being a portrait of Gustavus Adolphus. It contains the town Archives, and a kettle which belonged to Kepler the Astronomer; also a Library of 16,000 vols.

The *Deutsches Haus*, now used for public offices, is the most regularly built edifice in the town. The *Theatre* (Schauspielhaus) is marked by a Greek portico. There is also a Ducal Palace, with a richly endowed hospital. Ulm is noted for its pipe bowls, asparagus, bread, beer, and its *snails*, which are fattened in the neighbourhood, and exported to Catholic countries for food during Lent. Goods are sent down the Danube in barges.

Opposite to it is **Neuulm** or **New Ulm** (Stat.), on the Bavarian side, with which it is connected by two bridges, one on three arches, built 1832. Ulm, as an important military post, is famous for the *Capitulation* of Oct. 17th, 1805 (just before Trafalgar),

when 30,000 Austrians, under Mack, who were shut up in the Citadel on the Wilhelmsburg, surrendered to Napoleon, after Ney's victory a day or two before at Elchingen, for which he was made a duke. The old works were then demolished, but new ones have been erected since. Ulm became a Federal town in 1842, in the joint occupation of the Bavarians, Würtembergers, and Austrians. Since 1866 the Austrians have ceased to garrison it.

*Michelsberg*, near this, is 1,800 feet high, and a fine point of view. Thalgingen and Ueberkingen are two small Bathing places.

Ulm to Donauwörth, by rail.

	kils.		kils.
Ulm .....	—	Lauringen.....	43
Nenulm .....	3	Dillingen.....	43
Nersingen .....	12	Höchstädt .....	55
Günsburg .....	25	Blindheim, or Blenheim .....	60
Neu Offingen .....	30	Donauwörth (page 157).....	70
[Branch to Augsburg 35 miles.]			

Hence, the rail is complete down the Danube past Ingolstadt, Regensburg, &c.

From Ulm the narrow valley of the Blau may be ascended for twelve miles to

### **Blaubeuern (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Hirsch.

At the centre of some of the most charming country in Würtemberg, at the head of the Blau, near the Blautopt, a cavity, 70 feet deep, in a romantic locality. Not far from it a remarkable cave called the Sontheimer Höhle, full of stalactites. There is an old Benedictine Convent in the village.

### **Erbach (Stat.)**

Hence a post road turns off to Ehingen, &c., towards the source of the Danube.

### **Ehingen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Traube.

POPULATION, 3,000.

To the west, on the Danube, is the picturesque Marchthal Castle belonging to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis

### **Riedlingen (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Krone, on the Danube; near the *Bussen*, an isolated mountain, with a view over the Swabian Alps, the Lake of Constance, &c

**Zwiefaltendorf (Stat.)**, in the valley of the Aach. A lunatic asylum in the former Benedictine Abbey.

[Further up the Danube is **Mengen (Stat.)**, the nearest for **Sigmaringen** (Route 55); and towards the Lake of Constance are **Messkirch (Stat.)** and **Stockach (Stat.)**, where Archduke Charles defeated the French, 1799. These are on the direct line to Bâle.]

Before reaching Biberach the railway runs through the pretty Rissthal, under Warthausen Castle.

### BIBERACH (Stat.)

**Inns.**—Kaiser; Rad (Wheel); Ente (Duck).

**POPULATION**, 7,000.

An old Imperial city, in the beautiful valley of the Riss or Reiss, surrounded by walls and towers built by Rudolf of Hapsburg, 1272. It was annexed to Baden 1802, and to Württemberg in 1806. Here are four churches and two suppressed convents, with a well-endowed hospital. Moreau defeated the Austrians here in 1796 under Latour, and again in 1800 under Kray. It was the birth-place of the painters, Dietrich, Meher, Pfug, Güser, and Emminger; and of Knecht, the organist. At Ober Holzheim, in the neighbourhood, the poet *Wieland* was born, 1733. *Buchau*, near the Federsee, on the west, is an ecclesiastical foundation, now the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. On the east is the Jordanbad, or Jordan iron spring, near the picturesque old Abbey of Ochsenhausen.

### Essendorf (Stat.)

Here the rail leaves the Rissthal, and opens distant views of Switzerland and Vorarlberg, the mountains of Appenzell, and the Sentis, &c. It afterwards follows the Schussenthal through the Altdorfer forest.

At Autendorf is the Castle of Count Königsegg, beyond which lies **Waldsee (Stat.)**, the seat of the Prince of Walburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee. To the left of Niederbingen (a little further on) is the ancient but suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Weingarten*, founded by the Guelfs in 1053, now an Orphanage, with a very handsome Church, formerly much resorted to by pilgrims.

### Ravensburg (Stat.)

**Inns.**—Post; Kronprinz.

**POPULATION**, 4,000.

An old Imperial city, on the Schussen, shut in by walls and turrets, 1,465 feet above the sea. The old castle of *Veitsberg*, on the hill above, has a view of the Lake of Constance and the Swiss Alps beyond. In the neighbourhood are the valleys of Laura and Waldburg, the ancestral castle of the Princes of Waldburg.

**Meckenbeuren (Stat.)** About 3 miles distant is

**Tettmang.** With a large Castle, once the seat of the extinct family of the Counts of Montfort.

**POPULATION**, 1,500.

From here the post road goes to Lindau (12 miles), and to Bregenz (7 miles).

**Friedrichshafen (Stat.)**, on the Lake of Constance

**POPULATION**, 1,200.

**Inns.**—Deutsches Haus; Krone; König von Württemberg.

Rail or Steamer to Ulm, &c., Ludwigshafen, Constance, Romanshorn, Bregenz, Lindau, &c.

This is the principal port on the Lake, with a harbour and lighthouse. It has a summer Castle for the Royal family, in a fine position on the lake, and ornamented by Pfug, Gegenbauer, &c. Good salmon and trout.

The **Lake of Constance**, or *Bodensee*, is about 40 miles long, by 12 miles broad, and is surrounded by five different countries. The greatest part of the south shore, at Rorschach, &c., belongs to Switzerland, including the Unter See and Arenenberg Castle, once the residence of Hortense, Queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. Here the mountains of St. Gall rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet high. The other part of the south-east shore (about Bregenz, in Vorarlberg) belongs to Austria; the north-west shore at Constance, &c., to Baden; the northern shore to Württemberg, and to Bavaria (Lindau). See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*.

[From Constance to Bâle, by rail as follows:—

	kils.		kils.
To Radolfzell.....	21	Waldshut .....	97
Singen.....	81	Bâle.....	145
Schaffhausen .....	50	[Branch to Lörrach,	
Oberlauchringen ...	79	&c., page 212.]	
[Branch to Stühlingen,			
and Weizen.]			

## ROUTE 54A.

### Stuttgart to Aalen, Ulm, and Nördlingen

(Württembergische Staats Eisenbahn).

By Rail—the Stations are as follow:—

Stuttgart to	English miles.		English miles.
Cannstadt .....	2½	Niederstotzingen	28
Fellbach .....	6	Langenau .....	33
Waiblingen .....	8	Ulm.....	43½
Endersbach .....	11½	Wasseraufingen ...	49
Grunbach .....	14	Goldshöhe .....	52
Schorndorf .....	18½	[Branch to	
Lorch .....	27½	Eilwangen ...	5
Gmünd .....	31½	Jagstzell .....	11
Unterböblingen .....	38	Jagstheim.....	16
Aalen .....	47½	Crailsheim.....	19
[Branch to		Lauchheim.....	58
Heidenheim.....	14	Bopfingen .....	64½
Glengen.....	21	Nördlingen.....	73

**Stuttgart and Cannstadt, as in Route 51.**

#### Schorndorf (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Hirsch.

POPULATION, 4,000.

A town among vineyards and orchards, on the Rems; memorable for the defence made by its women against the French, in 1688. Here are a Royal castle and tobacco factory.

**Lorch (Stat.)**, near a half-ruined convent, with the graves of some of the Hohenstaufen family.

#### Gmünd (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Rad (Wheel); Drie Mohren (Three Moors).

POPULATION, 11,000.

A town, called *Swabian Gmünd*, to distinguish it from others, in the extinct principality of the Hohenlohe family, now part of the Circle of Jaxt, or Jagst. It stands on the Rems, and was formerly an imperial city. The bridge is ornamented with statues. Here are a Town Hall, a Blind and Deaf Asylum; the Kreuzkirche, a Gothic edifice; the old Johanniskirche; and St. Saviour's, a pilgrims' church in the neighbourhood, cut in the rock. Wooden wares and jewellery are made. Within a few miles is the

*Rosenstein*, a mountain on the north-west edge of the Alps, having many fissures and caves. *Lauterberg Castle*, in ruins; and the Castles of

*Hohenrechberg* and *Hohenstaufen*, the latter being the first seat of the Imperial house.—See Route 54.

#### Aalen (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Krone.

Here are smelting works for the iron mines in the wild valley of the Upper Kocher. Branch line to Heidenheim and Ulm (as above).

#### Eilwangen (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Adler (Eagle); Post.

The capital of the Jagst Circle, with two or three handsome churches. Near it is the Schönenberg and the Loretto pilgrim church. Hence to Crailsheim, Würzburg, &c. At *Wasseraufingen*, are iron works.

#### Heidenheim (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Krone; Traube.

POPULATION, 2,500.

A small manufacturing town in the valley of the Brenz, where casks and buckets are made. Near it are the remains of Hellenstein, and 10 miles off is *Kestenheim*, a seat of the Thurn and Taxis family, with a church containing paintings by Knoller.

**Nördlingen (Stat.)**, See Route 41. Hence to Nuremberg, Augsburg, &c.

## ROUTE 55.

### Stuttgart to Plochingen, Tübingen, Rottwell, Constance, and Schaffhausen.

By Rail—Stations as under:—

(10 Kilometers = 6 English miles).

Stuttgart to	kils.		kils.
Plochingen .....	23	Deisslingen. ...	7
Unterboltingen .....	30	Trossingen.....	11
[Branch to Kirchheim- unter-Teck]		Schwenningen	18
Nürtingen .....	36	Marbach .....	24
Neckarhallingen ...	40	(Branch to Vil- lingen)	
Bemplingen .....	45	Donaueschingen	35
Metzingen .....	49	Immendingen ...	55½
Reutlingen .....	58	Neufra .....	153
Tübingen .....	72	Spaichingen.....	162
Rottenburg .....	83	Wurmlingen .....	170
Niedernau .....	86	Tuttlingen .....	174
Eyach .....	95	Immendingen .....	185
Horb .....	103	[Loop from Rottweil.]	
Sulz .....	118	Welschingen .....	203
Oberndorf .....	129	Singen .....	215
Rottweil .....	147	Constance .....	246
[Loop to Immendingen—		Schaffhausen .....	234

N.B. About Horb and Sulz the rail skirts the Black Forest. (Routes 56 and 57.)

**Stuttgart**, as in Route 51a. Thence by Friedrichshafen line to **Plochingen (Stat.)**, where the line turns up the valley of the Neckar.

### Metzingen (Stat.)

At a short distance from this is

**Urach**, in the Swabian Alps.

*Inns.*—Post; Fass (Barrel).

POPULATION, 2,060.

A small town, in the deep and narrow Emsthal, the chief seat of linen weaving in Württemberg. The Urach Thal near this unites in itself all the beauties of Alpine scenery, and has several *Castle ruins* on the heights above.

### REUTLINGEN (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Ochs; Kronprinz; Lamm.

POPULATION, 13,500.

An ancient Imperial city, on the Echaz (or Eschatz), containing many old houses and remains of mediæval walls. It stands at the foot of the *Achalm*, a conical mountain 2,340 feet high, with a splendid view of the town from the top. It is covered with vineyards and orchards.

The *Marienkirche* has a handsome tower 335 feet high. It was built in the 13th century, and restored in 1814. Some ancient frescoes and the carved front (1499) deserve notice. Cloth and leather, clocks, watches, and paper are made here. It is the birthplace of Fred. List (the political economist); and it was the first Swabian town to accept the Reformation. On the Achalm are pastured the Cashmere and Angora herds of goats belonging to a Royal farm. The prospect takes in Tübingen, Hohenstaufen, the Alb, &c.

Excursions (eastward) to the Georgenberg, and to the

**Swabian, or Suabian, Alps**, as the hilly country around the castle of Lichtenstein is called. The road to it lies through

**Oberhausen** (six miles), near a large and beautiful stalactite cave called the *Nebenhöhle*, 560 feet long, 72 feet high. It is the custom to light it up on Whit Monday. From this it is two miles to

*Lichtenstien Castle*, a mediæval relic, lately restored by its owner, Count Wilhelm von Württemberg, and the subject of a romance by Hauff, "Schloss Lichtenstein." It is a good specimen of an old baronial fortress, standing on a point about 3,000

feet above the sea level, overlooking the wild passes of the Echaz and Honau valleys on either side, with glimpses of the Lake of Constance, and the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps. The Castle contains some old furniture, an armoury, and a gallery of pictures by Zeitblom, Holbein, Wohlgemuth, and other Flemish and Swabian masters.

### Tübingen (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Prinz Carl; Traube; Lamm.

POPULATION, 9,300.

A very old and irregularly built town, beautifully placed on the left bank of the Neckar, at the junction of the Ammer, among lofty hills covered with woods, vineyards, and orchards. The modern part of the town contains the new University buildings, Hospital, &c. in Wilhelm's Strasse. The ancient Castle of Hohen Tübingen, on the Schlossberg, projects over the town. It was rebuilt 1535, by Duke Ulrich, and contains in a room 220 feet long, the Library (250,000 vols.) of the *University* which was founded here as early as 1477. About 40 professors and 800 students, chiefly theological and medical, are attached to it. Melancthon and Rauchlin were professors here at the Reformation. The old building, containing some fossils and petrifications, stands near *St. George's* or the *Stifts Kirche*, which has twelve tombs of the princes of Württemberg, and is a Gothic pile, built 1469-83.

The large *Rathhaus* is a wooden building, erected 1435.

An old Augustinian Convent is now converted into a Protestant Seminary; the Collegium is appropriated to Catholic use. There are a Botanical Garden, Observatory, and Museum (built 1821), all connected with the University. In the environs are many attractive spots, as the old Wurmbinger Kapelle, 1,500 feet high, with splendid views of the Neckar Valley; the *Lustnau*, a favourite promenade; *Bebenhausen*, an old Carthusian convent, situated in a wood, with a fine Gothic church, built 1183; and the *Rosberg*, 2,760 feet high, with some extensive prospects.

**Rottenburg (Stat.)** The residence of the Bishop, is near some fine ruins, and is the site of the Roman *Solicinium*, of which there are relics at the palace. A bridge crosses the Neckar to Ehingen.

*Haigerloch*, a town romantically situated in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Elach.



**Neidernau (Stat.)**, a Spa, with seven mineral springs, in the beautiful valley of the Katzenbach. They are useful in long-standing chronic diseases, scrofula, gout, &c. There are also douche and other baths; a Whey Cure, excellent table d'hôte, and cheap board and lodging.

Excursions to the old *Castles* of Hohenzollern and Lichtenstein, and to the Wurmlingerberg.

**Innau**, another Spa, in the principality of Sigmaringen, 15 miles from Tübingen, 9 miles from Hechingen. Here are six chalybeate springs of an invigorating character; and the neighbourhood offers many points of view for excursions.

### **Hechingen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Linde; Löwe.

POPULATION, 3,500.

This small town, on a hill over the Starzel, is the capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, which was transferred to Prussia, 1849, with that of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. They are surrounded by Würtemberg and Baden. The town contains a new Palace and a handsome Church. In the neighbourhood is the Fasanengarten; also several peaks of the Swabian Alps, such as the *Kornbühl* (2,732 feet high), and the Wellerberg (one mile and a half south) or *Zollerberg* (2,620 feet high), on which stands remains of **Hohenzollern Castle**, the ancient family seat of the Prussian reigning house, built before 800 by Thasilo, Count of Zollern. It has been restored; the oldest existing part is a chapel of the eleventh century.

[From **Hechingen**, a rail (part of the Würtemberg State Line) was opened, 1874, to **Balingen**; thence, by road, you get to Ebingen, on to

**Sigmaringen (Stat.)**, on the infant Danube, the capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, now like that of Hechingen belonging to Prussia. It may be reached by a short rail, opened 1873, *via* **Mengen** (Route 54) and **Scheer**. Mengen is on the direct line to Bâle.

POPULATION, 1,800.

In the Rittersaal at the Schloss is a collection of family portraits.

Excursions into the rocky and picturesque valley at the head of the Danube, especially to *Wildenstien*, mountain fortress, and to *Beuron*, formerly *Indian* convent.

**Balingen (Stat.)**, near the Lothenstein, which rises 2,506 feet among the Swabian Alps.]

**Horb (Stat.)**, the nearest to Freudenstadt, in the Black Forest (Route 56), to which a coach runs in three to four hours.

### **Rottwell (Stat.)**

*Inn.*—Lamm.

POPULATION, 3,950.

An old Imperial town on the Neckar, now much decayed. It has remains of the ancient walls, and of several churches. Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. Here a loop goes off to Immendingen, with a branch to **Villingen (Stat.)**, where the junction is made with the *Black Forest rail*, which comes from **Offenburg** and **Hausach**, to **Villingen**; and goes on to **Marbach**, **Donaueschingen**, **Immendingen**, and **Singen**; and thus completes the direct route from Strassburg to Constance. From Offenburg to Singen is 150 kil.

### **Tuttlingen (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Poste; Bär.

POPULATION, 5,200.

A town on the Danube, much of which has been rebuilt since the fire of 1863. Good cutlery is made. Close to it are remains of *Hohenburg Castle*, destroyed 1643, in the Thirty Years' War.

At Schwenningen is the source of the Neckar; and Wilhelmshall has a salt work. Beyond Tuttlingen you pass over the frontiers of Baden.

A cross road (14 English miles), towards the Lake of Constance, brings you to

**Stockach (Stat.)** Here Archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, March 25, 1799. Ludwigshafen, on the Lake is within a few miles.

**Steisslingen** (1½ German miles from Stockach). Here is the castle of *Hohentwiel* destroyed 1800, by the French. It is only reached by a narrow foot-path, and is at an elevation of 2,300 feet, on a rock forming one of a group of volcanic peaks, commanding a fine panorama of the lake, and Swiss Alps.

**Immendingen (Stat.)**, on the Danube, near a tunnel. The river ascends to the Black Forest, past **Donaueschingen (Stat.)**, &c.

**Constance and Schaffhausen.** See **BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Switzerland.**

## ROUTE 56.

**Stuttgart to Wildbad and Freudenstadt in the Black Forest.**

By Rail, as follows:—(10 kils. = 6 English miles).

	kils.		kils.
Stuttgart to		Pforzheim	64
Feuerbach	5	[Branch to Calw.]	
Branch to Weil-		Birkenfeld	69
der-Stadt, near		Neuenbürg	64
Calw, in the		Höfen	71
Black Forest.		Calmbach	73
Kornthal	10	Wildbad	77
Ditzingen	14		German
Renningen	27		miles.
Weil-der-			
Stadt	32	1. By Road, from	
Calw	36	Stuttgart to	
Wildberg	47	Böblingen	2
Nagold	55	Calw	3½
Horb	79	Wildbad	3
Zuffenhausen	6	Coaches daily in 8 to 9	
Ludwigsburg	13	hours.	
Bietigheim	24		
[Branch to Heil-		2. By Road, Stutt-	
bronn]		gart to	
Vaihingen	37	Böblingen	2
Mühlacker	48	Herrenberg	1½
[Branch to Bruch-		Nagold	1½
sal].		Pfalzgrafenweiler	2
Knzberg	55	Freudenstadt	2

Coming from Carlsruhe, the approach is by rail to **Pforzheim**; and thence in 8½ hours. If coming from Baden-Baden, see the description of Black Forest further on (Route 57).

**Stuttgart**, as in Route 51. **Ludwigsburg**, **Beitigheim**, &c. See Route 52.

Taking the road, between Böblingen and Calw is the village of Döffingen, where, 1388, Count Eberhard defeated the Imperial forces.

**Calw (Stat.)**, near *Neu Heng-stadt*, a place founded by Vaudois refugees, and called Boursette in French. It is 3 German miles from **Weil-der-Stadt (Stat.)**, 3 from **Wildbad**, 3½ by rail from **Pforzheim (Stat.)**.

*Inn.*—Waldhorn.

POPULATION, 4,200.

A town on the Nagold, in a wild hollow of the Black Forest, and the seat of a timber trade, as well as of many working jewellers, who work up orders from other places on the continent. It has been rebuilt since the sack of the town by the French, 1692. Old fashioned costumes are seen. In the neighbourhood are remains of the very old convent of **Hirschau** or **Hirsau**.

**Wildbad (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Hotel Klump, a first-class hotel, affording excellent and extensive accommodation, and particularly patronized by English travellers.

Hotel Belle Vue, fitted up with every English comfort.

Poste; De Russie.

Conveyance to Baden-Baden in six hours; to Freudenstadt, Tübingen, &c.

English Chaplain stationed here.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A small town in a narrow beautiful valley of the Black Forest, watered by the Enz, 1,300 feet above the sea, noted for its warm salt *Baths*. The springs rise out of the granite sand, at a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees, and are excellent for all kinds of nervousness, chronic skin diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, &c. Internally they are efficacious for diseases of the stomach and throat. Twelve persons may bathe in company, at 36 kr. each. Private baths may be had at 48 kr. About 3,000 invalids come here in the season. Lodging, 2 to 9 fl. a week, or more. Table d'hôte, 30 kr. to 1 fl.

Many agreeable walks to the Windhof, &c., through the pine forests. *Excursions* to the Teufelsmühle at Loffenau, a wild rocky spot with a view taking in the Vosges mountains; to the Teufels Kammern, seven caves so called; to the Jagerhaus. To the north of Wildbad lies *Neuenburg*, on the Enz, with a large scythe factory. It is an old town overlooked by a ruined castle.

About 8 miles from Wildbad, and 6 from Calw, is

**Teinach** or **Deinach**, another watering-place, in a valley of the Black Forest, 1,230 feet above the sea. The springs are alkaline and chalybeate, and are used both for drinking and bathing, and for the cure of hypochondria, jaundice, piles, &c. The Bath-house is in a most romantic spot. In the neighbourhood is a lake called the *Wilde See*; and 1½ miles distant, among thick forests, in Zavelstein Castle, now a Whey Cure for invalids. Another old mountain castle is *Liebenszell*, 9 miles from Wildbad, near some tepid springs useful in skin diseases.

**Herrenberg.**

*Inns.*—Post; Deutsches Haus.

This is the site of the Roman *Bauten*, of which there are remains behind the Schlossberg. From Luther's Oak (planted 1817) is an extensive view of the Upper Alps.

**Nagold (Stat.)** is in a deep valley of the Black Forest, on the river Nagold, above which is the old castle of Hohen Nagold. It is now accessible by rail (opened 1872), *via* Calw and Weil-der-Stadt, as above; and a continuation to **Horb (Stat.)**, as in Route 55, above, which was opened 1874, fills up the direct line between Carlsruhe and Constance.

POPULATION, 2,500.

**Freudenstadt.**

*Inns*.—Löwe; Linde (Limetree).

Conveyance to **Horb (Stat.)**, (3½ German miles), Wildbad (6 miles), Griesbach, Nagold, Stuttgart, &c.

POPULATION, 2,500.

An old fortified post on a hill in the Black Forest, having a large quadrangular Platz. It has a view of the *Kniebis*, a ridge of the Black Forest, upwards of 3,000 feet high, over which the road to Strassburg goes.

Excursions to the picturesque valley of the Murg, 5½ miles from Baden; to the baths of Rippoldsau (2 miles); and to Griesbach, Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Antogast, near the Kniebis.

**Rippoldsau**, 2 German miles south-west of Freudenstadt, at the entrance of the Schapbach valley, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 2,020 feet above the sea, is the best of the Kniebis group of *Baths*, consisting of five springs of various qualities, which act on the skin and glands, and are stimulating, aperient and diuretic according to circumstances. The bathing arrangements are cheap, and the manner of living unconstrained. Charming walks everywhere. *Excursions* into the Schapbacher Thal, towards Freiberg, where the farm houses, built in a peculiar style, are dotted about, and the owners wear a very picturesque dress.

**Griesbach**, 6 English miles from Rippoldsau, in the Renschthal, 1,730 feet above the sea, has chalybeate springs and good conveniences for bathing at the Bathhouse.

**Antogast**, 1½ English miles north-west of this, in a solitary part of the Meissachthal, surrounded by high mountains, has a good Bath-house over two tepid springs, and a little Chapel.

**Petersthal**, 3 English miles south of Griesbach, has three springs and a Bath-house with fifty rooms. The Hermersberg, close by, is a fine point of view.

At **Freiersbach**, near Petersthal, are springs of a similar character, further up the Renschthal.

## ROUTE 57.

### The BLACK FOREST (Schwarzwald).

The **Black Forest**, *Abnoba Mons*, or *Silva Marciana* of the Romans, and *Silva Nigra* of the middle ages, is a range of hills constituting the south-west corner of Germany, and running from the Rhine valley on the Swiss and French frontiers as far north as the town of Pforzheim. Its eastern limit is not so distinctly marked, as it either, as near Schaffhausen, joins other ranges of hills, or dies away as in the neighbourhood of Donaueschingen into high table land.

The name of Black Forest (*Schwarzwald* in German) though conveying an impression of robbers, murderers, and other horrors, is derived solely from the preponderating masses of *pine woods*, which give a dark colour to the country generally, and more especially contrast with the beech and oak of the lower districts. But beyond this the name Black has no special application. The country is all beautiful and interesting; and though the eight months' winter of the high grounds would not recommend them for a continued residence, the summer is the more enjoyable; while the lower districts being sheltered to the north and east by the mountains, possess a delicious climate which has made Baden Baden and Freiburg the residence of so many strangers.

The Black Forest lies now to the extent of about three-fourths of its surface within the Grand Duchy of Baden, the remainder belonging to Württemberg. It was formerly divided amongst so many masters that it would be a long task to enumerate them all. Besides the two houses of Baden, some of the chief lords were the princes of Fürstenberg, the Abbey of St. Blasien, and Austria.

The Black Forest is divided into

(A.) The *Upper Forest*; between the valleys of the Rhine, on the Swiss frontier, and the Kinzig; with an average height of 3,000, and a maximum of

nearly 5,000 feet, the Feldberg, 4,675 feet, being the highest.

(b.) The *Lower Forest*, from the valley of the Kinzig northwards, with an average of 1,800 and a maximum of a little over 2,000 feet. Mercurius, near Baden Baden is 2,060 feet, and Dobel, in Württemberg, 2,300 feet.

The chief <i>Passes</i> of the Black Forest are the	
Belchen Pass, between Münsterthal	
and Wiesenthal .....	3,420 feet.
The Hoellenthal .....	2,810 "
The Kilben or Kilchberg .....	3,300 "
The Kniebis .....	2,580 "
The Kinzigthal .....	2,730 "

(See a more complete list of heights further on, page 213.)

The district consists on the whole more of elevated plateaus than of isolated mountain peaks, whence it happens that in many places solitary farms or even villages are found at heights of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Even the Abbey of St. Blasien, though lying in a valley, is 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, and a village about 3 miles from it, Hächenschwand, 3,200.

The steepest ascents of the Black Forest are from the Rhine valley, on its western side, especially near Badenweiler, Freiburg, Waldkirch, and Achern, where from a level of 800 or 900 feet the mountains rise suddenly to 3,000 or 4,000.

The *Valleys* of the Black Forest are exceedingly numerous. They lie mostly on the western side, and take a north-westerly direction. Many of them are very narrow and rocky.

The chief are, beginning at the southern or upper end, along the west side:—

The Wiesen, Münster, Höllen, Elz, Schutter, Kinzig, Achern, Murg, and lower Alb valleys.

On the eastern side the valleys are few. Here are those of the Brigach and Brege, which unite at Donaueschingen, and form the valley of the Danube. The chief valley on this side is that of the Wilde Wutach.

The southern and northern ends are penetrated by deep valleys. To the south are those of the Alb, the Schlucht, and Wehra Thal. To the north those of the Enz, Nagold, and Wülm,

In the midst of the hills running from south to north lies the romantic Gutach valley, which joins that of the Reichenbach, and opens into the Kinzig valley by Hausach. This is the highest valley of the whole range, and lies near the Friburg waterfall at a height of 2,790 feet. For a considerable distance the Neckar valley forms the boundary of the Black Forest, from Schwemmigen to Horb; but subsequently leaves it altogether.

The only large independent river, whose source lies in the Black Forest, is the *Danube*. Next to this is the *Neckar*. There are on the south and west sides innumerable small rivers running into the Rhine, such as the Elz, Kinzig, Murg, etc.

There are also many small *Lakes*, in some cases lying deep amongst rocks, and mostly being of considerable depth. The chief are the Feldsee, Schluchsee, Titisee, and Mummelsee.

The character of the *Vegetation* of the Black Forest depends on the elevation. Above the height of about 4,200 feet trees no longer flourish; from that height to 2,500 is the region of the genuine Black Forest pine; above 3,000 feet only the red pine (*Pinas abies*) grows. From 2,500 to 1,800 feet grow deciduous trees, birch, beech, maple, oak, &c.; below these again walnuts and vines abound.

For the *Geologist*, and especially the *Botanist*, there is much of interest. Many of the plants of the Alpine Flora are found on the higher ridges of the Schwarzwald, which has also some peculiarities of its own. A list is given at the end of this Route of the rare plants, with some of their habitats and times of flowering. In other branches of natural history there is also much worthy of notice.

The picturesque costumes, which, though, gradually yielding before the improvements and increasing communications of modern times, still exist in great variety in the valleys of the Black Forest, will much interest the traveller. Some of the costumes date from the sixteenth or even fifteenth century, but most are at least a hundred years later. It is a great country for the making of wooden clocks (two millions a year are made) and music boxes.

Coloured photographs of these have been published by M. M. Lallemand and Hart, of Baden Baden (London Agency, 146, Oxford Street).

as part of a series, under the title of *Galerie universelle des Peuples*.

The genuine country-people are friendly and hospitable, and under a rough exterior hide genuine goodness of heart.

**Inns.**—An attempt has been made lately to connect the whole Black Forest, by means of a society called the "Black Forest Association," mainly composed of the innkeepers. For strangers not understanding the language, the arrangements may be convenient, as they will be passed from one innkeeper to the other through the Black Forest, with all the best scenery pointed out to them; but of course they must pay for it. To tourists who know something of German, we would say: Be independent: see what you like, and do not be sent about like your luggage.

With respect to public *Conveyances*, they are liable to many and constant changes. But there are, as a rule, post coaches or omnibusses along all the chief roads, and where these fail, excepting just at harvest time, a one-horse carriage, sufficient for two, or at a pinch for three persons, with knapsacks or carpet bags, can be had at every village, at a price of about 3½ to 5 marks for a distance of 10 to 15 miles.

For *Footpaths* it is almost always better to take a guide, a stout lad, or labourer, who will carry a bag, talk all the way, and may be had for about 2 marks and his dinner, for half-a-day.

The innumerable footpaths in the forest are very perplexing to pedestrians. The best rule to be given is when one is certainly on the right path, and has seen a sign post, to turn neither to right or left, unless another signpost directs it.

The traveller, if benighted, is sure before very long to find some habitation where he will be received, hospitably entertained, and not cheated.

The average price of travelling will amount to about 2½ marks for bed and breakfast. A party of four, even with occasional carriage assistance, may do very well for about 9 marks per day.

It is impossible to prescribe a plan to be followed. In this respect we take the railway from Carlsruhe to Bâle, and from Bâle to Waldshut, as the ground line, noting the stations from which the Black \* may best be entered. Baden Baden and

Freiburg will be found the most convenient places for head quarters. In both there are English residents, and other conveniences.

The wines change as one proceeds southwards. In the northern parts the best are, white, Klingelberger; red, Affenthaler, Zeller. Further south the red wines remain the same, but a delicious white wine, Markgräfer, appears. (The best quality is called Laufener.) This may also be had sparkling.

**Railway through the Black Forest District.** Coming from Strassburg or Baden, this line is now open throughout, *via* Offenburg, Hausach, Villingen, Donaueschingen, Singen; thence to Constance and Switzerland; about 90 English miles, as mentioned page 189.

The Stations are as follow (10 kilometre = 6 English miles). See page 199.

	kls.		kls
Offenburg .....		Sommerau .....	69
Ortenberg .....	5	St. Georgen in	
Gengenbach .....	10	Black Forest ...	72
Biberach Zell .....	18	Peterzell - Königs-	
Haslach .....	27	feld .....	76
Hausach .....	34	Kirnach .....	82
[Branch to Wolfach.]		Villingen .....	86
Gutach .....	37	Singen .....	150
Hornberg .....	43	Winterthur .....	195
Triberg .....	57	(Switzerland)	

For the rail from Bâle to Schaffhausen, &c., see end of Route 54.

### Skeleton Tours on Foot in the Black Forest.

From Baden Baden.

- (1) Eberstein Schloss, Forbach, \*Schönmünzach
- (2) Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, \*Allerheiligen.
- (3) Oppenau (carriage to), Griesbach, Holz-wälderhöhe, Rippoldsau, \*Schapbach.
- (4) Wolfach, Hornberg, \*Triberg.
- (5) Furtwangen, Simondswald, \*Waldkirch.
- (6) (Carriage and rail to) \*Freiburg.
- (7) (Carriage to entrance into) Hoellenthal, Feldberg, \*Todtnau.
- (8) Wiesenthal to \*Schopfheim.
- (9) Wehrathal and back rail to \*Bâle.
- (10) Rail to Müllheim, Badenweiler, Blauen railway.

### From Baden Baden.

- (1) Gernsbach, Forbach, \*Schönmünzach.
- (2) Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Seebach, \*Allerheiligen.

**From Achern.**

(1) (Carriage to) Neuhaus, Allerheiligen (return to carriage at the Försterhaus), Griesbach, Rippoldsau, (carriage to) \*Wolfach.

(2) (Carriage to) Triberg, back in carriage to \*Offenburg, or all on foot, except the first, but then taking more time.

**From Freiburg.**

(1) (Carriage to) Himmelsreich, Hoellenthal to the Alter Post, Feldberg, \*Todtnau.

(2) Carriage to Shopfheim, rail to \*Bäle.

These Skeletons by no means exhaust the Black Forest. Many of the most beautiful parts are wholly passed over in them. They are intended rather as lines from which one may diverge right or left, making out by map and enquiry new routes for oneself.

\* \* Thus marked (\*) are sleeping places.

**EXCURSIONS IN THE BLACK FOREST.**

1. Baden Baden to Gernsbach, Eberstein Schloss and return.

9. Baden Baden to Herrenweise by Geroldsau, return by Forbach or Bühlerthal.

3. Baden Baden to Herrenalb and Wildbad.

4. Wildbad to Teinach.

5. Pforzheim to Teinach, by Liebenzell and Calw.

6. Pforzheim to Wildbad by the Enzthal.

7. Achern to Hornsgrinde and Mummelsee.

8. Achern to Allerheiligen.

9. Allerheiligen, various routes from.

10. Renchthal, Petersthal, &c.

11. Rippoldsau to Freudenstadt.

12. Rippoldsau to Schiltach, Wolfach, and valley of the Kinzig.

13. Schiltach to Villingen.

14. Offenburg, Kinzigthal, Gutachthal, Hornberg, Triberg.

15. Triberg to Furtwangen.

16. Furtwangen to the Titisee, &c.

17. Waldkirch, Simonswald.

18. Waldkirch, Simonswald, and ascent of the Kandel.

18a. Waldkirch (Denzlingen Station), up the Schutterthal.

19. Waldkirch (Dinglingen Station) to Elz and Haslach in Kinzigthal, or by the Prechtal to Triberg.

20. Freiburg and environs, including the Kaiserstuhl.

21. Freiburg to St. Peter, and the Glotterthal.

22. Freiburg to St. Märgen, Urach, and Donaueschingen, or Neustadt.

23. Ascent of the Schauinsland.

24. Freiburg to Neustadt, the Hoellenthal pass.

25. Ascent of the Feldberg.

26. From the Feldberg, through the Wehrn Valley to Brennet (or *vice versa*), and the Caves at Hasel.

27. The Wiesenthal, from Schopfheim to Todtnau and the Feldberg.

28. Freiburg to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

29. St. Blasien, the Albtal to Albruck.

30. Müllheim to Badenweiler, &c.

31. Badenweiler to Bürgeln. Ascent of the Blaue.

32. Badenweiler. Ascent of the Belchen, descent by the Sulzthal.

33. Descent of Belchen through the Münsterthal.

**Baden Baden** is the best starting point for excursions in the northern portion of the Black Forest, lying as it does nearly at its north-western corner, and being not only easy of access from France, and from the rest of Germany, but also having communication by means of public conveyances with several of the points most worth visiting in the lower half of the Black Forest. For a description of the town, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*, or the *Continental Guide*. The tourist need be at no loss for accommodation or amusement of any kind, and suited to any length of purse, and the walks in every direction are beautiful. The genuine scenery of the Black Forest is, however, not to be found in its perfection close to Baden Baden. The Old Castle, the Wolschlucht, Ebersteinburg, Mercuriusberg, and the town Promenades deserve a visit, and a few hours suffice for each. No directions need be given here, as guideposts render a mistake in the near neighbourhood of the town quite impossible.

Of somewhat longer extent are the following excursions:—

1. **Baden (Stat.) to Gernsbach (Stat.), Eberstein Schloss, and return.**

There are public conveyances to Gernsbach, where carriages may be obtained for the return

ourney; but it is preferable for such as are not good walkers to take a carriage at Baden for the whole distance. The road leaves Baden by the *Seufzer Allée* (Avenue of Sighs). Very soon a shady path (not for carriages) leads on the right to the *Tenfelskanzel* (Devil's Pulpit). This is a grand piece of rock scenery, with profuse vegetation. Visitors should ascend the rock for the sake of the view. The road leads then directly to *Gernsbach*, a small town beautifully situated on the *Murg* river, with fair inns, and good fishing. The valley of the *Murg* is justly celebrated as one of the loveliest of the whole *Black Forest*.

On leaving *Gernsbach* for *Eberstein* the road passes near a small but pretty way-side chapel, called *Klingel*, and after mounting a steep ascent, reaches the *Castle of Eberstein*. Note the magnificent view from the *Castle*. Refreshments may be had here, and the *Castle* is worth seeing. The carriage road returns to *Baden* by *Lichtenthal*; or leaving *Eberstein* for another day, proceed up the *Murg* valley to *Forbach*, returning by *Bremersbach*, *Schmalbach*, and *Gaisbach*, to *Baden*.

This route may be also varied by first visiting *Eberstein*, thence to *Gernsbach*, and from the latter point following the *Murg* valley by *Rothenfels*, *Favorite*, and returning through *Oos* to *Baden*.

## 2. *Baden* (Stat.) to *Herrenwiese*, by *Geroldsau*, returning by *Forbach* or *Bühlerthal*.

To the *Geroldsau* waterfall, through the woods, either a guide or at least careful directions are needed. The carriage road is the same as that to *Eberstein*, to the extremity of the village of *Lichtenthal*, and then turns to the right through a charming valley. In about an hour the first houses of *Geroldsau* are reached. After passing a newly-built chapel keep the road which follows the course of the *Grobach* till the waterfall is reached. There is nothing remarkable about it except the beautiful scenery. The *Peternickelskopf* may be mounted from here in about forty-five minutes. It affords a good view.

To proceed to *Herrenwiese* follow the same road straight on, taking no notice of the first two turnings to the right; soon afterwards the road branches, the paths however meet again, but the left is the better road; pass the next turnings to the right

and left and descend into *Herrenwiese*, situated on the bed of a former lake. To the south rises the *Mehlinkopf*; to the south-east the *Ochsenskopf*.

The road homewards to *Baden* may be either made by *Forbach* and *Gernsbach* to the left, or better by *Bühlerthal* to *Bühl* (Stat.), to the right; we will describe the latter.

On leaving *Herrenwiese* the road continues to ascend through meadows and woods; in about half an hour the highest point is reached. Leaving to the left the road to *Hundseck*, and on the right that to *Baden* by *Ober Blöttig*, keep in a westerly direction. The path soon seen on the right is shorter, but misses the finest points of view. After proceeding some twenty minutes the road turns a rock to the south, and the valley commences to open; when the road again takes a northerly direction; mount a small side-path, to the summit of a rock, whence is displayed a magnificent scene. It is as it were a promontory hanging over seas of rocks and woods. The plain opens in front, and the *Rhine*, and in clear weather the *Voges* mountains, are distinctly visible.

After passing to the north and east to pass the extremity of the valley, the road turns finally to north-west, passes some curious rocks, and soon descends into *Bühlerthal* (*Inn*, the *Grüner Baum*). Beyond this is *Altschweiler*, near which the *Affenthaler* red wine grows; in a quarter of an hour *Bühl* is reached; the return to *Baden* may be effected by rail or carriage.

## 3.—*Baden* (Stat.) to *Herrenalb* and *Wildbad*.

During the summer season public conveyances in six or seven hours. Route as far as *Gernsbach*, as above. At *Gernsbach* a carriage may be procured with two horses, for 9 or 10 florins.

After crossing the *Murg*, the road turns to the right, and shortly again to the left, rising continually, and affording beautiful views of the country behind. In about an hour *Loffenau*, about a mile beyond the frontier of *Württemberg* is reached. The carriage road after leaving this village winds considerably, in order to facilitate the ascent, but foot passengers may take the paths which conduct more directly to the summit, from whence also a noble view is gained. In 1796, during the celebrated retreat of *Moreau*, the French dislodged and routed a body of *Austrians* who had occupied this position.

The road enters a pine forest, and shortly after crossing a stream, reaches **Herrenalb**, once the seat of a noted Cistercian monastery, destroyed by soldiers in 1642; now of a Hydropathic cure, among fine healthy pine woods. *Hotels*—Ochs; Sonne. Villa Waldeck was the seat of the late Baroness Bunsun (*née* Waddington). Pedestrians who care to remain in Herrenalb should visit the church, the valley of Gaisbach, and thence to the Teufelsmühle, whose summit affords a magnificent prospect, and the Teufelskammern, seven curious grottoes close by. Another excursion much recommended is that to the Mautenstein, about an hour and a half. The view on a fine day extends to the spire of Strassburg Cathedral, and the Vosges. The *Valley of the Alb* is also well worth following for some distance, or for those wishing to join the rail, down to the station Ettlingen. From Herrenalb the road to Wildbad rises at first, passing through pine forests, till it reaches the elevated plateau and village of Dobel. From the summit of the Lerchenkopf, close by, Speyer (Spires) Cathedral may be seen.

From Dobel, in three-quarters of an hour, Elachmühle is reached. After crossing the Elach the road again enters a forest, and rising, passes over the ridge which separates the valley of the Elach from that of the Enz, and descends into Wildbad, well-known for its mineral springs. Here there is no lack of horses, mules, carriages, and every convenience for excursions in the neighbourhood, but the quiet is a complete contrast to the gaiety of its neighbour Baden-Baden.

The hills on both sides are traversed in every direction by paths leading to various points of view. The Hochwiese, Soldatenbrunnen, the Riesenstein (guide recommended), are among the best.

**4. Wildbad (Stat.) to Teinach.** (See Route 56). There is a good road for pedestrians from Wildbad, joining a carriage road at Naiplach, and passing by Würzbach and Zavelstein to *Teinach*, which is also a small but pleasant Spa, less frequented now than some years since. It abounds in beautiful walking.

To leave Wildbad again, either make use of the rail to Pforzheim, or return to Baden by Wildsee, Kaltebrunn, Hohlokopf (magnificent view), and

Reichenthal to Weissenbach. There are many variations both on foot and in carriages to be made on this route.

**5. Pforzheim (Stat.), by Liebenzell and Calw to Teinach** (8 Stunden, *i.e.* 8 hours' walk.) Einspürner to Teinach, 5 florins; to Hirsau-Calw, 4 florins; to Liebenzell, 3 florins.

**Pforzheim (Stat.)**, lying at the extremity of the Black Forest, upon the railway from Stuttgart to Carlsruhe (see Route 56), is the ancient *Porta Hircinæ* (population, 16,350), at the meeting of the Enz and Nagold; and has an old grand-ducal Castle and Church; with chemical, iron, and copper works. It is a good entrance into the Black Forest at its upper end. There are two main entrances; one up the valley of the Enz to Wildbad, and a second, which will here be described.

The old road leads past some copper works, and then up a steep hill (there is a fine view from the forest of the old Castle ruins of Weissenstein) to Huchenfeld (1 Stunde), then through a thick pine forest, first to the left, then to the right, down the hill to Reichenbach, from which point the road ascends the course of the Nagold.

The new road follows the river to Weissenstein, and then by the side of the Nagold Reichenbach. In 1½ Stunde from this place through meadow land, and on the bank of the Nagold, the little town of Liebenzell (accommodation good and cheap), a small Spa, is reached.

From this point the road continues, still lying on the left bank of the Nagold, in a southerly direction, to Hirsau Abbey, of which an ancient bell tower and some parts of the cloisters still remain, but the site of the Abbey is mostly occupied by a hunting lodge, built by Duke Ludwig of Württemberg in 1592.

Still mounting the stream, in half-an-hour is reached Calw, formerly the residence of sovereign counts of that name, now best known as one of the chief seats of the Black Forest export wood trade.

One hour more up the Nagold valley leads to the entrance of the lateral valley of Teinach, surrounded by wooded hills, on one of which the ruined Castle Zavelstein. Teinach is in this valley.



### 6 Pforzheim (Stat.) to Wildbad, by the Enz Valley

(This may be done by rail—Route 56). On leaving Pforzheim (see page 195) the road to Durlach lies to the right; that to Wildbad lies through Grötzingen, then to the left on the high ground, till near Birkenfeld the road from Durlach to Neuenburg is reached. Birkenfeld is not entered, but lies to the left close by. Before entering the forest, there is a fine view over the Pfünzthal.

From Grötzingen there is a pleasant footpath near the Church, and along the rising ground to the left, skirting the meadows of the Enz Valley, and through the village of Birkenfeld, into the forest where the road is again joined.

On mounting the hill before Neuenburg there is a fine view over the Enz Valley; the road then again descends to the Enz Valley and reaches the little town Neuenburg. After leaving this, the road rises gradually amongst meadows and woods to (1½ stunden) Hüfen, then (¾ stunde) Calmbach; where the road turns off by the church to the left, and follows the course of the stream to Wildbad.

### 7. Achern (Stat.) to Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee.

**Achern (Stat.)** is a small but pleasant town (on the Badische railway, 15 miles from Baden), and is a convenient starting point for some of the most beautiful excursions in this part of the Black Forest. (Post, a good Inn and cheap). From Achern carriages may always be had to Allerheiligen and back, 9 to 10 marks, and for the driver 1 to 1½ marks; to Allerheiligen by the Renchthal 9 marks. An omnibus also goes to Allerheiligen, fare 1½ mark.

The road leads directly towards the mountains to *Ottenhöfen*; by the Church, leave the road at Allerheiligen to the right, and ascend between trees and meadows, reaching in about an hour Seebach.

From Seebach to the Mummelsee (1 h. 45 m.), take first the road to Balersbronn, leaving it in about a quarter of an hour for a horse road to the left. Shortly after the Seebach is crossed and recrossed, the road following its direction, and presently entering the forest, joins in about a quarter of a mile the carriage road, which has described a considerable curve. This road is now followed till a

signboard against a pine points out the path to the Mummelsee; it enters the forest and ascends steeply. Where the road divides keep to the right, and subsequently to the left; on reaching the summit of the ascent, is seen the *Mummelsee*, a dark, fishless lake, the scene of many a legend.

The road to Hornisgrinde passes along the western side of the Mummelsee, at the extremity of which, instead of taking the road to the right leading to Siebelseck, mount a zigzag path in the forest. From the more open part, where one commences to see the plain, five minutes suffice to bring the tourist through rough ground to the square tower surmounting the Hornisgrinde, the highest point of the lower Black Forest, and affording a correspondingly fine view.

The return may be made by the Brigitten Schloss to Achern.

### 8. Achern (Stat.) to Allerheiligen.

From **Achern** to Ottenhöfen, as in the last excursion. Thence, instead of turning to the left towards Seebach, take the road to the right up a little valley. (To the left lies the path to Edel-fraugrab.) On reaching the highest point, to which there are also shorter footpaths, take the path straight on, leaving to the left the Oppenau road, and to the right that to Oberkirch. The path descends rapidly into the narrow wooded valley, where stand the ruins of the Abbey of *Allerheiligen* (All Saints), founded 1196, and suppressed 1803, on coming under the dominion of Baden. The year following its suppression the buildings being destroyed by lightning, were saved from being converted, like the sister houses in the Grand Duchy, into a manufactory.

Leaving the ruins, and ascending a pretty valley, we reach in about ten minutes the waterfall of the Lierbach. This is formed by a series of cascades, and well deserves a careful visit. Zigzag paths lead up to various points of interest, as below.

### 9. From Allerheiligen to various points.

The tourist can proceed to (1) Oberkirch, in three hours, passing Sulzbach, a Bath whose waters are in composition and effects similar to those of Schlangenbad; (2) to the high ridge of the Kniebis, and to Rippoldsau; (see route from Renchen), the latter hardly safe without a guide,

(1½ to 2 marks). To Sulzbach from the cascade of Allerheiligen, take the zigzag path to the right leading up the hill, in about a quarter of an hour follow the turning to the left, to a solitary farmhouse, and then, steep down hill, a bad cart road to Sulzbach. Accommodation simple, but good and cheap. Excellent trout; as, indeed, everywhere in the Black Forest. From *Sulzbach*, by Oppenau, or shorter to Lautenbach, to the railroad junction at Renchen or Appenweiler; the latter is the junction for Strassburg.

## 10. The Renchthal, Petersthal, Rippoldsau, &c.

For those proceeding by Road, either of the Railway Stations, **Appenweiler** or **Renchen** (next to **Achern**), affords easy access to this beautiful valley, and its mineral Springs. The roads joint at Oberkirch before entering the Black Forest; but, the traveller wishing to save time, may be assisted by a Railway (12 m.) now open (as under) from Appenweiler to *Oppenau*, not far from Kniebis (by omnibus).

**Oberkirch (Stat.) Inns.**—Linde; Ochs; at the mouth of the Renchthal. **Lautenbach (Stat.) Inn.**—Schwan. It has a fine Church, built in the 15th century. The valley narrows, and to the left is seen the road to Sulzbach and Allerheiligen. The line follows the banks of the Rensch, and crosses the Ramsbach.

**Hubacker (Stat.)** for the Sulzbach Sulphur Baths.

**Oppenau (Stat.) Inns.**—Stahlbad; Post. Some good stained glass remains in the Church. From this point also, by the valley of the Liebach, Allerheiligen may be reached in about two hours. From Oppenau two roads lead to the summit of the *Kniebis*; one passes no village, but rises steeply to the heights which separate Baden from Württemberg. Here and there may be observed the remains of old entrenchments, from the Thirty Years' War, and the wars consequent on the French Revolution. The second road, which meets the other on the summit of the Kniebis, turns first to the right, passing first Ibach. At Lœcherberg the road to Zell is passed on the right, and after passing one or two solitary houses the traveller reaches Freiersbach, a mineral spring, with good accommodation in the "Bad Haus" at moderate prices.

At no great distance from Freiersbach the road reaches *Petersthal*, a Spa of more pretensions, and better known; no less than 400,000 bottles of the water being annually exported. *Hotels.*—Bär; Müller. The neighbourhood abounds in pretty walks, and a day or two may be pleasantly passed here by those whose plans admit of a short delay.

After leaving Petersthal, the road follows the valley of Rensch, and the country becomes less cultivated; near Bæstenbach the road to Antogast is passed on the left; at Dættelbach, the road turns to the east to Griesbach, which is smaller than Petersthal, but celebrated for its springs more than two hundred years ago.

The road from the Badhaus to the left, mounts the heights of the *Kniebis* in a series of bold curves, reaching in about an hour and a half some old earthworks called Alexanderschanze. The pedestrian may, by passing the Sophienhöhe, reach in half an hour less time than a carriage, Rippoldsau. The footpath is about ten minutes distance from Griesbach. Three paths lead on the right hand into the forest; the one to the left, following the telegraph wire. In a quarter of an hour some steps on the right lead to a small waterfall and a pretty view. Shortly afterwards the path divides, the middle must be chosen; on reaching a guide post, the left hand path. There are one or two open spaces affording good views, and with seats for resting. Shortly before reaching the summit of the hill a clearing is reached, where formerly stood a small summer house; the view is now much spoiled by the trees. The path for a time keeps to the ridge of the hill, and then descends into the forest; to the left a fine view into the Wolfsthal. The path conducts in about a quarter of an hour, to a treeless hill, (whence to the *right* may be heard a fine echo), and descends to join the carriage road in a series of zigzags. The walk from Griesbach to Rippoldsau requires about two hours.

Rippoldsau, on the river Wolfs, lying at the southern base of the Kniebis, is one of the most beautiful of the Black Forest valleys, is also celebrated for its mineral springs. It is so frequented in summer that passing visitors may not unlikely find no accommodation, save in a bath-room or skittle-alley.

In the summer there is a daily communication by omnibus with Offenbourg.

### 11. Rippoldsau to Freudenstadt.

The road from Rippoldsau (p. 196) to Freudenstadt is a favourite promenade for the visitors to the former place. The frontier of Württemberg is crossed at the summit of the Kniebis, and the road gradually descends to Freudenstadt, on the Forbach; by following with the stream the tourist may, if he wishes it, reach the Murgthal, and return by Gernsbach or Eberstein to Baden Baden.

### 12. Rippoldsau to Schiltach, Wolfach, and the valley of the Kinzig.

From Rippoldsau the tour may be prolonged to Hansack, in the Kinzig Valley, either (1) by taking the carriage road to Offenbourg, following the course of the Wolfach, the whole distance, till it falls into the Kinzig—or (2) by a good road from Freudenstadt (see last route), through Alpirsbach.

A diligence leaves Freudenstadt every day for Alpirsbach, performing the distance in two hours for fifty kreuzers. Only one village is passed on the road, Lossburg, lying near one of the chief sources of the Kinzig; which stream is soon seen, and its course followed to Alpirsbach, where was formerly a Benedictine monastery, and where there is still a fine church.

Below Alpirsbach, the Kinzig receives several smaller streams, and in about an hour and a half after the Roethenbach has joined it, Württemberg is quitted, and the Grand Duchy of Baden once more entered. The village of Schenkenzell with the ruins of its ancient castle is passed. To the right lies the rocky valley of Wittichen, whence the Kinzig receives the Schwabach; soon after which is reached Schiltach, built upon green meadow land lying between steep rocks, at the confluence of the rivers Schiltach and Kinzig. From this point the road continues to follow the river, crossing it at a little hamlet called Halbmell and reaching shortly Wolfach; about one hour after which near the confluence of the Gutach and Kinzig, the road joins that from Offenbourg to Hornberg.

### 13. From Schiltach to Villingen (Stat.)

The newly made road from Schiltach runs by the side of the stream through meadows and rocks to Schramberg, a short distance beyond the frontier

of Württemberg. Observe high upon the rocks the fine ruins of the Castle Nippenburg. The roads to Rottweil and Oberndorf afford no inducements to penetrate further into Württemberg; but a charming excursion may be made in the opposite direction, passing under the ruins of Nippenburg; then to the right into the valley of the Lauterbach, gently ascending between picturesque rocks and verdure, to Lauterbach; then the road becomes steeper as far as Fehrenbühl; just beyond which we again enter Baden, and the road descends through a magnificent wood into the valley of Schonach, reaching in about an hour and a half Hornberg.

From Schramberg to Villingen, the road continues to ascend the right bank of the Schiltach, but in about a quarter of an hour quits the stream. Where it comes out of the valley of Thennenbronn, are seen the ruins of Falkenstein, a castle, formerly of some importance. After passing the watershed the road descends to Hardt, crosses a stream, and ascends again to **Königsfeld**, a settlement of the Moravian brethren, or Herrnhuters (from Herrnhut, in Saxony, their head-quarters). As is universal with this religious body this colony possesses a considerable trade, especially in linen, and an excellent educational establishment, to which pupils come from considerable distances. One may meet here missionaries from all parts of the world, and hear most European languages spoken. The colony was established in 1806. The road has but little interest, and soon joins that from Triberg to Villingen, which town is reached in about an hour.

**Villingen (Stat.)** (Route 55). *Inn*, Post zur Blume. Communication twice a day with **Offenbourg (Stat.)** (on the Baden line) and **Donaueschingen (Stat.)** (Route 55). Once a day through the beautiful valley of Simonswald to **Denzlingen (Stat.)** (near Freiburg on the Baden line; from which an extension to **Waldkirch**—see page 208—was opened 1875.) One-horse carriages (einspänner) may be had cheap. Here the Black Forest line, from Hausach, falls in.

Villingen (population, 4,500) is mentioned in the records of the ninth and tenth centuries, and has shared in the varied history of most of this part of the country. The Dukes of Zähringen, the Counts of Fürstenberg, the Austrians, Modena,

Württemberg, and Baden have in success on ruled over it. It was already in the fourteenth century the centre of all the trade of the eastern Black Forest with its capital Freiburg. The churches are worth a visit. The Brigach, which flows through the town, is interesting as being one of the sources of the Danube (Donau). Those who care to do so may follow the stream to **Donaueschingen (Stat.)**, where a spring is shown in the gardens of Prince Fürstenberg, which is called the Danube, but the Brigach and the Brege have both a better right to the title. Near Villingen, just over the Württemberg frontier, is also the source of the Neckar.

#### 14. From Offenburg up the Kinzigtal and Gutachtal to Hornberg and Triberg.

##### *Black Forest Rail.*

Communications by rail, now open to Hausach, Sommerau, and Villingen. Einspänner for short distances, cheap, at every inn. The Stations are mentioned below.

**Offenburg (Stat.)** An old imperial town, and good centre for hunting and fishing; remarkable for a statue set up to our Sir Francis Drake, 1853, to commemorate his bringing the *potato* into Europe, 1586.

Leaving this, the road passes under the Castle of **Ortenberg (Stat.)** rebuilt by its present possessor in 1831-40, on the site of an ancient fortress. Passing through Ohlsbach and Reichenbach, in about an hour and a half is reached **Gengenbach (Stat.)** Above the town the fine remains of the ancient Abbey of Gengenbach (suppressed 1804 on coming under the rule of Baden) are to be seen.

The Kinzig is crossed here, and the road continues on its left bank, without any object worth special notice, as far as **Biberach (Stat.)** From here a road leads to the right in two hours and a half to Hohengeroldseck and Lahr. Hohengeroldseck may be visited by following this road as far as a solitary inn, called Schonberg, whence it is distant about three quarters of an hour. The view repays the trouble, but much time is lost unless the object be to make for Lahr and the railway.

The road continues on tolerably level meadow-land, and a foot-path along the banks of the Kin-

zig conducts in the same direction to Steinach, where the Kinzig is crossed for the last time. To the right is a road leading to Ettenheim, but offering no special reasons for following it. In about three-quarters of an hour from Steinach, the traveller reaches **Haslach (Stat.)** There is a carriage road to Elzach and Waldkirch; and a little further on a bridle road through the village of Mühlenbach leading into the Precthal, joining the carriage road at Elzach.

From Haslach the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque (indeed, up to this point the side valleys have been superior), and in an hour and a half Hausach is reached. There are here the ruins of an ancient Castle, destroyed with many others by the French, A.D. 1683.

A short distance from **Hausach (Stat.)**, near a saw mill. (*Inn*, Zum Thurme), the road divides. Branch on the left to **Kirnbach** and **Wolfach**, &c.; that on the right turns into the valley of the Gutach, and passing the side valleys, Sulzbach, Ramsbach, and Herrenbach, reaches in about an hour the pretty village of **Gutach (Stat.)** One hour further (by road) is **Hornberg (Stat.)** (*Inns* Post; Bär). The Castle is worth a visit; from the terrace is a fine view up four valleys which unite at this point, one of the most charming in the Black Forest. The rail now threads a succession of viaducts, tunnels, and bridges, past the next two or three stations.

The fine new road to Triberg affords a delightful variety to the tourist. It commences by passing through pleasant meadow land as far as Niederwasser, after which it becomes more and more hemmed in by the hills and rocks. One spot, where a small chapel stands upon a rock, and further on, where the rocky valleys of Gfäll and Gremersbach open, has been compared with the Höllethal. At Kreuzbrücke the view opens out, and Triberg may be seen. To the left a newly-made road leads to St. Georgen and Villingen; on the right for some distance flows the Brigach, a feeder of the Danube.

#### **Triberg (Stat.)** *Inns*.—Lowe; Krone.

An ancient town which has been many times burnt down (the dates of six fires are preserved); celebrated for its watch and clockmaking industry,

but more often visited for the sake of its beautiful *Waterfall*, the *Fallerbach*, which falls 420 feet in seven leaps. The path leading to this turns to the left of the *Lion Inn* (*Löwe*), and guide posts render any further mistake impossible. In ten minutes the lower fall is reached. A short distance higher a bridge crosses the torrent above the fifth fall. A few steps to the right is a beautiful view over the town and valley, and the path rejoins the road to *Furtwangen*. From *Triberg*, the rail ascends to **Sommerau (Stat.)** at the Summit level of the rail, 2 730 feet. above sea, reached by tunnels and zig-zags both ways. Hence to **St. Georgen** (2,660 feet), **Peterzell**, **Kirnach** and **Villingen** (page 194).

### 15. From Triberg to Furtwangen.

The carriage road mounts the hill in considerable curves. The foot-path leads by the waterfall.

Soon after leaving the *Lindenwirthshaus*, in the fir thicket, is a sign-post pointing the road to *Martinskappel*—passing this and the next house, take the road (one and a half hour) to the *Hof*; from which to the *Linden*, in *Untersimonswald*, is one hour and a half, and thence to *Waldkirch*. This is a beautiful road for good walkers.

The road passes along what was the brink of a lake, long since dry. In a pretty glade lies the village *Schönwald*, near the source of the *Gutach*. The road then mounts the watershed between the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and descending the valley of *Schützenbach*, reaches

**Furtwangen** (Hotels: *Sonne*; *Adler*), a great manufactory of clocks and musical boxes, (population, 1,000) near *Freiburg*.

COMMUNICATION.—Post omnibus through *Simonswald* and *Waldkirch* to **Denzlingen (Stat.)**. Private carriages at the inns, to *Voehrenbach*, *Villingen*, or for the following route.

### 16. Furtwangen to the Titisee, &c.

The pleasantest mode of prolonging the tour in this direction is to follow the lately constructed road to *Neunkirch* (one hour), and onward in the south-east direction by *Unterhaubach* to *Fernhof*, where the ancient road from *Freiburg* to *Villingen* is met. Continuing still in a southerly direction,

we pass *Widiwand* and reach *St. Waldau* (fair accommodation). From this point the road begins to descend, and following the pretty valley of *Langenordnach* reaches in about an hour and a half the post road from *Freiburg* to *Neustadt* and *Donaueschingen*. Turning to the right in the direction of *Freiburg*, in about three-quarters of an hour, at the roadside inn *Bär*, the direct road leads to the *Hoellenthal* and *Freiburg*, the turning to the south-east to the *Titisee*, *Lenzkirch*, &c.

### 17. Furtwangen to Waldkirch (Stat.), in the Simonswald.

There are two routes leading from *Furtwangen* into the *Simonswald*, or *Valley of the Gutach*. The first to the right passes over the *Kilpen*, but yields in every respect to that by *Gütenbach*. It turns to the right at *Neunkirch*, mounting the hill and affording a magnificent view, in which many of the highest points of the *Black Forest* are comprised; to the left the *Hochfürst*, *Feldberg*, and *Belchen*; to the right, at no great distance, the *Kandel*. The road now descends in one and a half hours to the village of *Gütenbach*. *Inn*.—*Hochburg* (fair). *Einspänner* to *Untersimonswald*, 1 fl. 30 kr. For the rest of this tour and the ascent of the *Kandel*, see the next Route.

### 18. Waldkirch (Stat.), Simonswald, the Kandel, &c.

**Waldkirch** is now a station on a branch from *Denzlingen* (see page 204).

At *Bleybach*, the *Simonswald* road turns to the right along the banks of the *Wilde Gutach*, and enters the *Untersimonswald*, rich in fruit trees and crops in this part, but gradually as we mount the ascent becoming less and less hospitable. Several roadside inns are passed, and in about half an hour a beautifully situated chapel on a hill called the *Hörnleberg*. Passing to the left a pretty side valley, and the inns *Krone* and *Ochs* (both fair), we see to the left a beautifully-situated Church. The tourist will be specially struck in the *Simonswald* with the innumerable monuments of the piety of the inhabitants. Scarcely a house but has a crucifix, the latter often adorned with all the emblems of the *Passion*, and presenting an evidence of the zeal and ingenuity, if not of the finished workmanship of its contriver.

By degrees the valley narrows in, we pass the Mittel Simonswald, and see the vine still against the house walls, and walnut trees in the gardens; but they soon cease. Near Mattenhof the road divides; the left being that to Furtwangen over the inhospitable Kilpen; the right continuing to mount the Simonswald, in bold curves, soon rising far above the torrent bed, to the Stern Inn; whence is a magnificent view up the Gutach valley, on the Kandel and the Hornkopf. In a few minutes will be seen the fall of the Zwerribach, and the road passes through trees and rocks to the village of Güttenbach. (See last Route.)

The *ascent of the Kandel* may be made from this point; a guide is advisable, but not absolutely necessary. Take either the old carriage-road along the stream to the point where it falls into the Guttach, or the new road to the Stern inn, and down to the bed of the Guttach. This torrent is then crossed, and the little valley of the Zwerribach ascended for about half an hour, when the waterfall is reached. If this *Fall* be not equal to that of Triberg, which is considered the finest in West Germany, in height and volume, it is, at least, not far behind in picturesque beauty. In ten minutes from this point, steeply upwards to the right till the Blattenhof is reached, follow the torrent nearly to its source (3,800 feet); then in ten minutes to the left some sheds (Viehütte), and keeping along the ridge of the hill to the Kandelhof, then due west for a short distance, the summit of the Kandel is reached.

The view from this point is not far inferior to that of the Belchen, and surpasses it in the beauty of the valleys in the foreground. Various of the Alpine summits are visible in clear weather, while the Vosges mountains and the Rhine plain as far as Strassburg are usually clear. The tourist who is unencumbered by a carriage may descend by several paths.

1. Into the Glotter valley. From the Kandelhof southwards till the road from the Viehhütte joins the other. Then to the right, passing some houses to the Steinbach, following its course into the road from St. Peter to Denzlingen through the Glotterthal.

2. By Stahlhof to Waldkirch, or by the ruins of Schwarzenberg to Waldkirch.

3. From Kandelhof eastwards to a small lake, and thence to Glotterbad (good lodging and refreshments).

These last two are somewhat unsafe without a guide, or, at least, good directions at the Kandelhof.

### 18a. The Schutterthal.

The Station Denzlingen gives the opportunity of visiting the little, but busy town of Lahr, and making an excursion up the Schutterthal.

This valley presents no peculiar features. The road runs along the banks of the Schutter, passing Kubbach, Reichenbach, and Steinbach. Here to the left branches the road into the valley of the Kinzig, the best route for visiting Hohengeroldseck (see below). After Reichenbach comes Seelbach, formerly the capital of the very small principality of Geroldseck. On the left bank of the Schutter is seen Daulenstein, where Prince Leyen built a palace on the site of a former castle, burnt in the wars of the seventeenth century. As we proceed the Black Forest character becomes more apparent in the scenery, and the road passes Schutterthal, Hafen, and Dörlingbach. Immediately in front rises the Hühnersädel (2,500 feet).

To the right the road leads past Etenheimmünster, where are still to be seen some portions of the magnificent ancient Abbey; and further on to the Spring of St. Landolin, an Irish preacher of Christianity, murdered here, from whose grave five miraculous springs poured forth. This led to the foundation of a small priory, converted in 770 by the then Bishop of Strassburg into a rich Abbey.

In an hour from this point the railway station **Etenheim (Stat.)** may be reached. In the village Church the last of the Prince-Bishops of Strassburg, Cardinal de Rohan, who had a residence here, is buried. It was while visiting him here that the Duc d'Enghien was carried off to be murdered by order of Bonaparte, violating neutral soil in time of peace.

### From Steinbach to Hohengeroldseck.

The excellent road passes along a pretty valley, mounting as far as the watershed of the Schönbach, where stands a solitary inn. From this point a footpath leads directly to the ruins of *Hohengeroldseck*, affording a magnificent view. (The road com-

tinues to Biebrach in the Kinzigthal.) The Castle is said to have been originally founded by Kerolt, brother-in-law of Charlemagne. It was destroyed in 1697 by Marshal de Créqui.

### 19. From Waldkirch (Denzlingen Stat.) to Elzach, and to Aaslach in Kinzigthal; or by the Prechthal to Triberg.

*Waldkirch* is a prettily situated town, with a fine town hall in the Renaissance style, and has also the remains of a fine castle, *Kastelberg*, immediately over it. Many of the hand-organs which annoy Londoners are manufactured here, and the process of construction may be seen by the curious.

Communications to the station four times a day; to Elzach once a day; to Furtwangen-Rottweil once a day.

It is better to take public or private conveyance in going up the valley to Elzach, as the road, though pretty, presents no remarkable features. It crosses and recrosses the streams passing by some small hamlets, and at Bleibach (church worth a visit) the road up the Simonswald to Furtwangen branches off to the right.

The road remains of the same character passing *Nieder* and *Ober Winden*, and reaching *Elzach*, where the road to *Haslach*, in the *Kinzigthal*, (having but little to recommend it save to those who wish to go northwards), branches to the right, leaving the road through the *Prechthal* to *Triberg*, &c.

This road soon becomes more picturesque, the torrent is crossed four times, and the mountains close in. The road, however, is still passable to carriages through *Unter* and *Ober Prechthal*. (The costumes and manners here are among the most singular in the *Black Forest*). Here the road following the course of the *Elz* turns sharply to the south, passing *Unter Prechthal* and *Wittenbach*. Soon after the latter village it quits the stream, rising steeply to *Schöneck*, whence it descends into *Triberg*.

### Freiburg (Stat.) or Freyburg.

This city of *Freiburg*, or *Freiburg-in-Brisgau* (on the *Baden* line), as well from its history as from the beauty of its situation, one of the most attractive in the *Grand Duchy of Baden*, is well worth an extended visit. It is, in fact, the capital

of the *Black Forest*, the best points in which can be visited in longer or shorter excursions from the town.

POPULATION, 30,530.

*Hotels*.—The *Zähringer Hof*, close to the railway station, a first-class house, having few superiors in Germany. *Pfau*, also near the station; *Victoria*; *Deutscher Hof*, or *Hotel d'Allemagne*; the *Engel*, close to the *Cathedral*; *Hotel* and *Pension Lang*.

The city lies just under one of the furthest projecting spurs of the *Black Forest*, at the northern side of the entrance to the valley of *Dreisam*, the water of which being conducted in stone channels along the sides of the streets, adds much to the cleanliness and salubrity of the town. There is here a small colony of English, attracted by the fine air, cheapness, and educational advantages. English service is performed every Sunday, in a room at the *Post-office*. Since 1806 the city has been incorporated in the *Grand Duchy of Baden*, having been previously, till 1798, except when ceded some time to France, for forty years under *Austrian* rule.

*Kaiserstrasse* is the best street, with its view up the *Schönberg*. In front of the *Barracks* are 18 *Tablets* set up in 1874, on the anniversary of the deeds performed by the *Baden* soldiers at *Belfort*, 1871, during the *Franco-German* war.

One of the chief objects of interest in the city is the beautiful *Cathedral*, which, though not large, is one of the most perfect and almost the only complete Gothic cathedral in Germany. The earliest parts of the existing building, date probably from 1122; the latest, excepting trifling additions, being the choir, consecrated 1513. It contains some beautiful carved work, very fine stained glass, and an ancient crucifix of Byzantine workmanship, dating from the time of the *Crusades* when it was brought from the East. It is of silver gilt, and is fixed in one of the eastern chapels at the back of the Choir. (N.E.)

The spire of the cathedral is one of the ornaments of the neighbourhood, and the delicacy of its tracery is probably unsurpassed. It is said to have furnished the idea of the celebrated spire of *Strasbourg*, to which, however it is considerably superior in every respect, save height. Its height is about 350 feet.

Immediately opposite the south transept of the cathedral stands a quaint old building of the 16th century, called the *Kaufhaus*, ornamented with carving and figures. It was restored in 1814.

The Protestant Church is interesting as being the old church of the Abbey of Thennenbach, which was brought hither from the Black Forest, and reconstructed stone by stone. The silver crucifix upon the communion table is much admired. Besides these buildings there are many smaller details here and there to interest the intelligent traveller. The Post-Office, formerly a palace of the Bishops of Bâle; the numerous Fountains, one or two of them dating from mediæval times; the statue of Berthold Schwarz, a Franciscan monk of Freiburg, and inventor of gunpowder, standing in front of the remains of the cloister of his old monastery, are some of the more striking.

The two principal remaining *Gates* of the town are (1) the Martin's Thor, at the southern end of Kaiser Strasse, the principal street; it is surmounted by a fresco painting of St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar; and (2) the Schwaben Thor (Swabian Gate) at the end of the Pfaffen and Salz Streets. Over this there is a fresco painting of a Swabian peasant, driving home a cart laden with wine.

On passing through this gate the hills immediately opposite present a beautiful view, and the road enters the valley of the Dreisam river, which is immediately crossed by a bridge. The view to the left is closed at the extremity of the valley by the high ground of the Black Forest; that to the right by the Vosges Mountains.

*Environs of Freiburg.*—No one ought to continue his journey from Frieberg without having at least mounted the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), to the east of the town. It affords not only an interesting bird's eye view of the city and cathedral, but very fine views of the valleys of the Rhine and of the Dreisam. Two paths lead from the town, one from the Schwaben Thor (Swabian Gate), and another from the Karl's Platz. There are no ruins still existing, beyond here and there vestiges of walls of the old fortified castles, mainly erected by Vauban during the time that this part of the country belonged to France, and destroyed by the French owners in 1744, during war. The highest point is

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about 425 feet above the town, and is intersected in all directions by shady paths. Unfortunately the shade only commences near the summit, the good citizens of Frieberg having apparently a great dislike to shady walks near their houses; at least all good-sized trees either have been or are in process of being destroyed.

*Freiburg Schlossberg.*—On the summit of the south-western part of the Schlossberg is a Pavilion, under which stands a table with the positions of many of the points both in and out of sight. The view is by many considered superior to that from the old castle at Baden-Baden, or the castle terrace at Heidelberg. To the east lies the green valley of Kirchzarten watered by the Dreisam; in the distance the entrance into the Hoellenthal. To the south the Schaulnsland; to its right the dome shaped summit of the Belchen; to the south-west the Schönbürg, and under this the Lorettoberg; the Rhine plain to the west, with the chain of the Vosges, and the volcanic masses of the Kaisersthal. In every direction the view is fine, while in extent and variety it is almost unsurpassed.

The return may be made by the Jägerhäuschen whither several paths from the Schlossberg lead; and in about an hour the town is re-entered by the suburb Herdern.

From the Schlossberg, by a path on the southern side, or from the Jägerhäuschen by Hebsach, and Schönhof, the *Roskopf* (2,000 feet) may be ascended in about an hour, by shady paths. The trees on the summit have grown so as to intercept the view of Strasburg spire, but that over the Black Forest is very fine and wild. A path from this point reaches, in about thirty minutes, St. Ottilien, a solitary chapel with a mineral spring, in a lovely spot, where refreshments and very fair Landwein (wine of the country) may be procured. Two paths, both pretty, return from here to Freiburg.

Another excursion usually recommended is to Günterstal, either in carriage, or better walking, entering the woods at the left-hand side, about five minutes from Freiburg, reaching the village in about half an hour. The Convent buildings and the little hamlet lie picturesquely in a green valley surrounded by the Black Forest hills. It is one of the loveliest spots in the neighbourhood. The convent [was founded 1224, and suppressed on



coming into the possession of Baden, 1804. The buildings are now mostly converted into a brewery. From here may be visited St. Valentin and the Kybfelsen (fine views).

From Günterstal return a short distance along the carriage road, to a fine oak tree, where a path and road cross a bridge to the left; take the path which leads, according to the sign-post to Stephanien Ruhe, a very pretty walk through the woods, and keep onwards over the Lorettoberg, by the chapel built to commemorate the successful defence of this hill by the Austrians against the French under Turenne, 1644. Just above the door is a cannon ball embedded in the wall, which narrowly missed Louis XV. while with his staff here directing the siege of Freiburg a hundred years later. From this hill and the road leading to it are also fine views.

The Schönberg, a roundish solitary hill behind the Lorettoberg, also affords a very fine view, rewarding amply the somewhat steep ascent. It is reached by a pathway from the Lorettoberg, and following the road leading by a country house standing some way up the hill, and so on into the wood; either of the pathways may then be followed, bearing in mind that the object is to ascend. A very pretty valley, worth visiting in a carriage, called the Hexenthal, lies to the south-east of the hill, and the Belchen and other heights of the Black Forest stand well out from this summit. Strassburg spire may also be seen, if the day be moderately clear. Within a short distance of the Schönberg you may sometimes have a glimpse of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland.

Another path affords a very pretty walk to the north of Freiburg, to the ruins and remaining tower of the castle of Zähringer (Zähringen Schloss), the former residence of the Dukes of Zähringen, ancestors of the Grand ducal line of Baden. From the summit of the tower a fine view is afforded of the Rhine plain, Kaiserstuhl, and Vosges mountains.

The *Kaiserstuhl*. One excursion, though not in the Black Forest, ought to be mentioned in connexion with, and may be made from Freiburg—that to the Kaiserstuhl, a range of volcanic hills, lying near the Rhine, in a north-westerly direction from Freiburg.

It may be made by taking a carriage (einspanner 3 fls.) as far as Oberschaffhausen (two hours) at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl; thence with a guide in an hour to the Neun Linden (nine limetrees), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl, about 1,900 feet above the sea, with a grand view over both the Black Forest and Vosges mountains; then no further guide is needed to Birkensohl, and by Achkarren to Briesach, whence the post omnibus goes twice a day to Freiburg.

Another route is to take the post or other conveyance to *Briesach*, an old Roman town standing on a point of the Kaiserstuhl, said to have been, in the tenth century, an island. It was formerly a most important fortress of the German empire, and considered the key of Germany on this side; notwithstanding which it has more than once belonged to France for considerable periods both in war and peace. The most interesting building in the town is its church, which contains also some fine carved work. From Briesach either (1) retrace the route mentioned above to Neun Linden, and thence through Vogtsburg and Schelingen to St. Catharine's Chapel; or (2) omitting the Neun Linden altogether, go either by post or boat on the Rhine (1 fl. 45 k. to 2 fl.) to Burkheim; thence by a footpath on the bank, or, keeping to the boat and omitting Burkheim, to the ruins of the castle of Sponeck; thence onwards through Sasbach to the ruins of the *Castle of Limburg*, the probable birth-place of the renowned Rodolph of Hapsburg, founder of the Imperial house of Austria. The whole of the road from Briesach here abounds with beautiful views of and across the Rhine.

From Limburg through Sasbach, and Königschaffhausen to Amoltern, visit the St. Catharine's Chapel, and thence proceed by Emdingen to Reigel Station for Freiburg.

The Kaiserstuhl is worth visiting with regard to their special tastes, by botanists, entomologists, and geologists, no less than on account of its own natural beauties.

## 21. Freiburg (Stat.) to St. Peter and the Glotterthal.

For this excursion it is best to take a carriage as far as Eschbach, through Ebnet along the northern side of the valley of the Dreisam as far as Stegen, where the road turns up the lateral valley of the

Eschbach, to the village of the same name, whence the road leads very steeply to *St. Peter*, an old Benedictine monastery, now a Theological College of the diocese of Freiburg. It was originally founded by the Dukes of Zähringen, as a burial place for the members of their family, and flourished till this part of the country was given to Baden, which government at once suppressed it. The buildings may be visited.

From a Chapel and house of Sisters of Mercy on the Lindenberg, about a quarter of an hour's walk south and west of *St. Peter* is a magnificent view, taking in the Feldberg, and other giants of the Black Forest, and the Dreisam valley, with the distant Vosges mountains.

The road leads from *St. Peter* between the Flaunsen and the Kandel (which may, also with a guide, be ascended from here), through the beautiful *Glottersthal* to the railroad at *Langen Denzlingen*.

## 22. Freiburg (Stat.) to St. Märgen, Urach, and Donaueschingen (Stat.); or to Neustadt.

The route is less attractive on account of its picturesque beauty than from the idea it gives of the wildness and solitude of some of the Black Forest scenery. Either a carriage or the post may be taken from Freiburg; the former to *St. Märgen*, the latter to *Burg Station*, or to *Himmelreich*. From the former a road leads (in about two hours) up the *Ibenthal* to *St. Märgen*. From the latter the ruins of the castle *Wisneck* being left to the left-hand, *Buchenbach* is passed, and the road proceeds up the valley along the *Wagensteig* to *St. Märgen*. Rather longer time than in the former case will be required. The ascent occupies part of an old Roman road, which, however, turned to the right before reaching the summit. *St. Märgen* (3,000 feet above the level of the sea) is another suppressed monastery, but does not repay a visit for the building's sake.

The road now passes along *Hinterstrasse* (a hamlet) to *Hohle Graben*, rising some 600 feet. On reaching the summit, turn not to the right, towards *Waldau*, but to the left along the ridge of the hill to the *Kalte Herberge*, where the road descends the valley of *Urach* along one of the sources of the Danube, to *Hammer Eisenbach*, and *Breggenbach*, about twelve miles from *St. Märgen*.

By keeping along the ridge of hills from *Kalte Herberge*, in a somewhat northerly direction, the traveller reaches *Vöhrenbach*, a great clock manufacturing town. The manufactory of *Mr. Welte* has almost always some fine musical machinery on hand, well repaying a visit. From *Vöhrenbach* the road leads southwards to *Breggenbach*.

On the point above the valley wherein the *Urach*, *Brege*, and *Eisenbach* meet, stand the ruins of the *Castle Neufürstenberg*, destroyed in the Peasants' War. Near here are considerable iron-works.

## To Neustadt.

Those who do not care to proceed to *Donaueschingen*, which, except as the place where the Danube first assumes its name, is hardly worth a visit, cannot do better than turn at *Breggenbach* to the south, up the *Eisenbach* valley. At *Eisenbächle* is a small bathing establishment, with simple, but tolerable accommodation. The road leads through *Eisenbach* village and *Höchst* (fine view of the Alps) in about four hours to *Neustadt*. Post wagen daily to *Freiburg* and *Donaueschingen*.

The road from *Breggenbach* passes along a green valley, watered by a fair trout stream, in half an hour to *Fischen* (trout well cooked), and then by *Zindelstein*, and *Welterdingen* to *Donaueschingen*. See route 24.

## Ascent of the Schauinsland, 4,000 feet high, &c.

The nearest of the principal heights of the Black Forest to *Freiburg* is the *Schauinsland* or *Erz-kasten*, a fine mountain to the south of the town, and a fair day's walk. There are several ways of ascending it. One is to enter the wood at the left-hand corner of the entrance of the *Günterstal* valley, and to follow the signposts, *nach dem Schauinsland*. This road, with here and there a fine opening, leads through trees to within half an hour of the summit. Another shorter road is to pass through *Günterstal* village, right along the valley to the *Jägerhaus*, and then along a zig-zag forest path to the left. There are so many paths that it is better to continue asking till one is sure of the right one. In about an hour and a half the summit is reached, and the pedestrian will enjoy a short rest. The last spring is about half an hour from the summit.

The view extends to the north, east, and south, over the principal heights of the Black Forest chain—on the east and north are the Kandel, Feldberg, and the Belchen; to the west the whole chain of the Vosges with the Rhine valley; to the south the Jura, and beyond this the chain of Alps from Glärnisch and Tödi, to the left, to the Bernese peaks of the Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still further to the right the Diablerets, Dent du Midi, and Mont Blanc. Of course, the completeness of the view depends entirely upon the clearness of the day. The Alps may be wholly invisible, and yet much may be left in view.

To descend, take a northerly direction, bearing a little to the east, along some stone landmarks, till the valley opens on the left, then look out for the path which leads down the abrupt brow of the hill, where a landslip, in 1849, buried three men. A spring of delicious water is reached, and the stream is followed through a beautiful valley, down the Kappler Thal, to Littenweiler, a mineral spring, with good accommodation in the bathhouse. From here the road leads in about half an hour to Freiburg.

Those who fear a long walk may reverse this route, taking a carriage along the Kappler Thal as far as Molzbauer (einspänner, 5 marks), and thence climbing the hill.

A still easier route is by taking a carriage to Hofsgund, passing Ebnet, Zarten, and Kirchzarten, thence up a lateral valley to Oberried, in two hours. The road rises continually as far as Hofsgund. Here the carriage must be left, and a guide may be taken; the summit will be reached in about an hour.

From the Schauinsland the *Feldberg* may be reached. Leaving Hofsgund to the left, make for Haldenwirthshaus on the old road from Freiburg to Todtnau, which must be followed till in half an hour it joins the new road from Freiburg to Oberried. Where the road joins is a monument. Then go straight across to a fair road leading to along the ridge of the hill, avoiding every turning to the right or left. In about two hours the path comes out of the woods on the great naked Feldberg having passed the line at which trees can

Night accommodation may be had in the

Adler (Eagle) at Todtnauberg; in the Todtnauer Viehhütte (Châlets); and better still in a new inn near the top of the Feldberg. The taking of a guide is recommended to any one wishing to make this excursion, as when once in the forest, it is not easy to find the road if missed.

#### 24. Freiburg (Stat.) to Neustadt, &c. The Höllenthal.

Postwagen every day twice. Private carriages for the Hoellenthal, six florins.

The road leaves Freiburg by the Schwaben Thor, and passes along the middle of the fertile valley of the Dreisam. It is better under any circumstances to avail oneself of carriage accommodation, at least as far as to Himmelreich, which is reached in about an hour and a half. After leaving Freiburg the villages of Ebnet and Zarten are passed, and the post station Burg is reached, where the road to St Märgen branches off to the left. Shortly after changing horses the road enters, to the right, the narrower part of the valley, whose luxuriant vegetation, compared with the rocky nature of the pass shortly to be reached, has obtained for it the name of *Himmelreich* (Heaven). On a hill to the left are the ruins of Castle Wisneck.

The valley becomes narrower, and its sides steeper and more rocky as you enter the *Höllenthal* or Hell (Hölle) Pass. On a high peak to the left, almost overhanging the road, are seen the ruins of the Robber Castle of Falkenstein. The road, which has in many parts here been cut in the solid rock, was constructed by the Austrian Government, in 1770, for the passage of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette on her way to be married to Louis XVI. The Höllenthal is also celebrated for the masterly retreat of Moreau, in 1796.

The rocks approach each other more and more, and at the same time increase in height, and turning a corner the actual gorge of the pass is seen. In five minutes another corner is turned, the rocks recede, or give place to trees, and the valley resumes its former character.

From here may be best made the ascent to the Feldberg. See next route.

After passing a small chapel and the Stern (Star) Inn, the road ascends by a considerable number of windings the end of the valley. A footpath con-

ducts the passenger in less time to the summit, and the view is worth the fatigue.

After about half an hour a small road-side Inn, Röss (The Horse), with very tolerable refreshments, is reached. The road lying here along the high table-land affords little variety, or interest.

On reaching the inn called Zum Schwarzen Bären (the Black Bear) the road divides; that to the right leading to Lenzkirch and Schaffhausen, that to the left reaching in about an hour and a half, through meadow-land, the town of

*Neustadt*, an industrious little town, where in the inns or billiard rooms one may hear several of the languages of Europe spoken.

The road sinks here into the bed of the valley, but only to rise again steeply to the Röthenbacher Schanze. A road leads to the left to the remains of the monastery of Friedenweiler (suppressed 1805) now used as a brewery.

From this height the tourist has an extensive view over the flat country called the Baar—no longer belonging to the Black Forest.

In about two hours Röthenbach is reached, then Löffingen, the post house of Unadingen, Döggingen, and at last the traveller arrives at Hüfingen. In the Schloss are some small collections of curiosities, Roman and German.

From this point, passing Allmendshofen, **Donaueschingen (Stat.)** is reached in about half an hour.

INNS.—Post; Schlütze.

There are some collections in the palace of the Prince of Fürstenberg, and in his garden the exceedingly tasteless well-like erection, in which are what are called the springs of the Danube. Beyond this there is nothing of any interest.

Post omnibus to Schaffhausen, with some views on the road. This is perhaps the best route by which to leave Donaueschingen.

## 25. Ascent of the Feldberg, 4,675 feet high.

Having followed the last route as far as the Old Post-house, and made an early dinner there, follow the road as far as the Stern (taking a man, if required, to carry baggage, but as guide he is not needed).

Immediately on passing the Stern, to the right, a path leads across a meadow to the wood, on entering which take the right-hand road, mounting

steeply for about half an hour to open ground with saw mills and farm buildings. In five minutes, by the side of a wood, at a roadside cross, take the path to the left: in ten minutes more to the right, down to a saw mill; next, in another ten minutes, through a gate, and then to the left, a somewhat untrodden path to the Gaspelhof, after which follow the cart-road leading along open ground, often between heaps of burning charcoal, for about an hour, *not* descending. Then a deep valley opens in front, and the road, turning to the right, passes a short distance above a long low cattle shed; in about five minutes a wood is reached, and a sign post at its entrance points the road *Zum Feldberg*.

On emerging from this wood the path descends to Rinken (two or three cottages), after passing the last it crosses a cart-road and enters another wood, leading up a very steep ascent to the Baldenweger Viehhütte.

Before leaving the wood, notice a view down a valley on the right; and from this point the rough road must be followed till the grassy summit of the Feldberg is reached, in about half an hour. But the pedestrian must not imagine that the top of this mountain is a small point, easily distinguishable. He will not even be able at first to see the tower which marks the highest ground, but must go on ascending, leaving if he will the rough road, and keeping on till he strikes a footpath cut in the turf. This will lead him on the right to the tower, on the left to the inn, where he will find good refreshment and a comfortable lodging. From the tower to the inn is nearly half a hour's walk, the inn lying on that part of the Feldberg called the Seebuck, south-east of the highest point. If the weather be favourable the view from the summit of the *Feldberg Tower* is one of the finest which can be conceived. From the Lake of Constance and the mountains beyond, the eye takes in the whole chain of Alps, with the foreground of the Jura, and to the right the giant Mont Blanc, standing alone. The chief points of the Black Forest are, of course, all distinguishable, and to the north-west Strasburg and its cathedral.

Another route, and one often chosen by pedestrians from Freiburg to the Feldberg, is to follow the valley as far as Kirchzarten; then, by a lateral valley to the right as far as

here to the left, up the Zastler Thal, to the point where, past the Schweizer Hof, the brook whose course has been all along parallel, divides at a saw mill. Take here the left road to Rinken, and thence as in the last route. It is better to save time by taking a carriage, at all events to Kirchzarten.

The descent from the Feldberg may be made in various directions.

1. By the Feldsee, along the torrent, through the Bärenthal to the Titisee.

2. By Neu and Altglasshütte and Aha to Schluchsee.

3. By Seebuck, Menschenschwand, and the valley of the Alb, to St. Blasien.

4. By the Wehrthal, described below.

5. By Todtnau and the Wiesenthal, also described below.

## 26. From the Feldberg through the Wehra valley to Brennet (on the Baden rail), or vice versa.

Einspänner from Todtmoos to Brennet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  marks, not always to be had. **Brennet (Stat.)** is 17 miles from Bâle. Taking from the summit of the Feldberg the path leading to Todtnau, and following the valley of the Wiese, we meet there a carriage road to St. Blasien, &c. This must be followed through Schlechttau to Geschwänd. Here the road divides, and the left hand branch must be followed to Präg; then to the right, mounting stiffly till the Hochkopf is passed, and the descent commences into the *Wehra Valley*, passing Rütli, and reaching in about an hour Todtnau.

The finer part of this valley, equalling if not surpassing the Hoellenthal in grandeur, lies between Todtmoos and Wehra or Wehr. Huge masses of rock almost bar the way, and in some places the road has been fairly constructed in the bed of the torrent, which is crossed shortly before entering *Wehr*, surmounted by the ruins of its castle; and descending into the plains **Brennet** station is soon reached.

From Wehra may be visited the curious stalactite Caverns called the *Haselhöhle*. The road leads about two miles up a lateral valley to *Hasel*. The village schoolmaster there has the key, and will show the caves for 30 kreuzers, bringing pine torches to light them up.

The first cave is very lofty, and rests only upon its side walls, though from precaution some additional props have been erected.

The cave to the left is some 30 feet higher; to the right is a bridge, up some steps, under which flows a torrent. Proceeding onwards instead of coming to this torrent, the visitor enters, by 23 steps, the most interesting Cave of all, only the approach is more difficult, owing to the lowness of the passage, which has caused some excavations to be made. Another cavern, yet further on, contains a small lake which prevents further progress. The whole country round seems to be, so to say, honey-combed, as several smaller caves are known to exist. The torrent flowing through the caverns is supposed to continue its course underground to the Rhine.

## 27. The Wiesenthal from the Baden rail at Schopfheim to Todtnau, and the Feldberg.

From **Schopfheim (Stat.)** (14 miles from Bâle), a small town of 1,300 inhabitants, in daily communication, by omnibus, with Wehra (see last route); the Werrathal may be ascended by those who prefer it, as being more picturesque than the Wiesenthal by taking the rail to Zell-im-Wald, 5 miles. At Eichen, is an intermittent lake, sometimes covering several acres, at other times making place for crops.

From Schopfheim the rail ascends the valley, to **Fahnau (Stat.)** and **Hausen (Stat.)**, birth-place of the poet Hebel; then to *Zell-im-Wald*, a small but busy manufacturing town, full of the noise of wheels and rattling of machinery.

From this point the valley rapidly changes, and assumes more of the genuine Black Forest character. In two or more miles Atzenbach is reached; then Mambach, where the river is crossed; and re-crossed at Weinbach; and in a short time Schönaun is reached, an ancient town, more than once in trouble through its turbulence.

Schönaun is the nearest point for ascending the *Belchen* (4,410 feet), either by Schönenberg or by Altern, the latter mostly carriage road.

The road passes on by Schönenbuchen, an old place of pilgrimage, where is shown in the cemetery-chapel, a rock upon which St Peter is said to

have knelt. About half an hour further is Utzenfeld. The road branches to the left through the Münster Thal to Stauffen and the Baden railway to **Krozingen (Stat.)** or Krotzingen.

The road to the right leads to Todtnau, which is reached in an hour.

*Todtnau* owes its existence in so cold and inhospitable a spot to the silver mines which were formerly worked here. Now the chief occupation is brush making.

From this point there are three routes to the summit of the *Feldberg*, which may also be used for the descent.

1. By Brandenburg and Fahl (waterfall).
2. By a good footpath to Laubisfelsen, past a waterfall to the village of Todtnauberg, then to the right.
3. The new Oberried road as far as the monument, and then to the left, as mentioned above.

## 28. Freiburg (Stat.) to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

The route from Freiburg through the Hoellenthal is the same as that to Neustadt, as far as the Bear Inn (Zum schwarzen Bären). Here the road turns to the right, and reaches in about a quarter of an hour the *Titisee*, a small lake some 2½ miles long and 1 mile wide; the stream emerging from it is called the Gutach. At the other extremity is the *Bruderhalde*, whence the path along the Bärenthal winds through rocks and trees to the Feldberg.

By a solitary house called See Hof, the road again commences to ascend by a fine winding road, with occasional glimpses of the lake below, as far as Saig. (From this point a private carriage will probably turn more to the right, taking a wild but shorter road to Schluchsee and avoiding Lenzkirch.) The road passes down the steep descent called Mühlingersteige into the Falkauer Thal, under the ruins of the Castle Urach, and again rising to the cemetery chapel, soon brings the traveller to

**LENZKIRCH** (Inn—Post). Population, 600.

Any one having time may visit the straw hat manufactory of Messrs. Tritschler, Faller, Forderer, and Co., and see Leghorn hats made in the Black Forest, by Italian workpeople. The landlord can also occasionally procure a good bottle of Italian wine. By spending a short time here

much of the neighbourhood may be explored, and at a moderate cost; an einspänner for half a day costing only 3½ marks.

Leaving Lenzkirch by the road to Thengen, the traveller must follow it as far as (6 miles) Dresselbach, whence a carriage-road bears to the right to the village of **Schluchsee** (Inns—Stern; Schiff). There is a footpath nearer from Unterlenzkirch.

The village of *Schluchsee* affords very scanty accommodation, but the country round is fine, the air invigorating, the lake, though small, beautiful, and good trout or pike fishing may be had. Consequently in the summer it not unfrequently happens that every house and bed is full.

Pedestrians proceeding to St. Blasien should cross the lake; the boatman will put them into the right path, and they will have a grand walk.

The carriage-road skirts the edge of the lake under trees for about a mile, and then rounds the extremity at Sebruck, at the egress of the Schwarzbach from the lake.

Here opens the valley of the *Schwarzbach*, a narrow valley through porphyry and granite rocks, along which a road passes which can be traversed in a carriage. At Ober and Unter Leinegg the side valley of the Fohrenbach is passed; which equals that of the Schwarzbach in beauty. The road leads on to Berau, beyond which the Schwarzbach falls into the Schlucht, which shortly afterwards enters the Rhine plain.

Those who cannot afford time for passing through the whole Schwarzbach valley, are advised, at least, to penetrate the gorge between Häusern and the Schlucht as far as circumstances will allow.

By Eisenbrech and Blasiwald the road rises high above the Schwarzbach valley, affording at times beautiful views into the wild depths below. After passing Häusern is seen to the left a village on still higher ground. This is *Häuschenswand*, the highest inhabited spot (3,315 feet) of the Grand Duchy of Baden. To the right turns our road, and descends rapidly till the huge dome of the Church of St. Blasien announces the speedy end of the day's journey.

## St. Blasien.

*Inn.*—Hotel St. Blasien, the ancient guest-house of the Abbey. Krone.

POPULATION, 1,000.

The *Abbey of St. Blasien*, founded A.D. 940, was one of the finest in Germany. It was governed by a Prince-Abbot, and owned extensive domains in the Black Forest. Having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt only some twenty years before coming into the possession of Baden, and being suppressed. Many of the monks fled on this occasion into Austria, where the Emperor gave them a new monastery. The government of Baden removed such of the ornaments of the Church, organs, &c., as could well bear it, to Carlsruhe, and stripped the copper off the dome to coin into money. The repairs, however, which this last piece of Vandalism necessitated have, it is said, cost more than the sum coined.

The Palace of the Prince-Abbot, the cells and buildings belonging to the Abbey, are now a cotton manufactory, a factory for fire-arms, and dwelling-houses, nearly the whole population residing within the walls.

The Alb river affords good trout fishing.

#### From St. Blasien down the Alb valley to Albrück (on the Baden line).

Einspöner, 10 marks. Omnibus in the season.

The first mile from St. Blasien is the same road as that by which we entered it; then turning to the right the road follows the course of the river; after some three or four miles the iron works, Kutterau, are reached; further on (the road still passing through meadow land), Immenleich; after which the valley narrows somewhat. Two miles more, and Niedermühle is passed; the road rises more and more above the bed of the river, and the sides of the latter become more and more rocky. As the road proceeds further, this wild character becomes more pronounced; the river is at times 150 to 200 feet perpendicularly beneath the road, forcing its way between or over huge masses of rock, and yet the sound is but faintly perceived. There is one point in particular, where, on the right hand side, instead of the precipice, a projecting bastion of rock, covered with foliage, affords such a magnificent *View* both up and down the valley, as is unequalled by anything of the same kind in the whole Black Forest.

The road after this gradually descends to the river at Tiefenstein; it then quits the

stream once more, passing through five tunnels cut in the rock, and affording from time to time views almost equal to those lately seen. A sixth tunnel, and another view, and the road becomes less interesting. The hills on the opposite side of the Rhine come in sight, and we seem to be descending into the plain, when one more tunnel, and one last view into the deep, come upon us. After this the road turns to the left through the wood, and without anything else to call for notice, reaches, in about an hour, **Albrück (Stat.)**, at which good refreshments may be had, and the rail taken for Constance or Bâle, *via* Waldshut. From this, towards Constance, the line passes **Oberlauchringen**; from which a branch runs up to **Stühlingen** and **Weizen**, in the direction of Donaueschingen.

#### 30. Mullheim (Stat.) to Badenweiler, &c.

On the Baden Railway **Mullheim** is reached in about an hour from Freiburg. There are usually to be found omnibuses and carriages for Badenweiler. As the distance is nearly all uphill, a pedestrian who follows the footpath will not require more time than a carriage in reaching

#### Badenweiler. POPULATION, 2,100.

*Inns*.—Römer Bad; Stadt Carlsruhe.

Refreshments may also be had at the *Conversations Haus*, and during the season lodgings in most of the houses, by giving notice beforehand, as the place is usually very full. This little village, with its *Spa*, lies in one of the loveliest situations in the Black Forest, rather more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The air is exquisitely pure, and is indeed more efficacious than the exceedingly weak mineral springs; while walks and drives in every direction offer the distractions and inducements so needful for convalescents or weak nerves.

This place was known to the Romans, under the name of *Aquæ*. In 1784 *Roman Baths* were discovered here, and have been thoroughly excavated and covered in. They are amongst the most perfect remains of their kind in Europe. The entire length of the building is about 200 feet, the breadth about 70. In many of the divisions the marble slabs lining the walls remain perfectly fixed in their places, and the whole of the chambers are distinctly recognisable. According to an inscription on a Roman altar still standing at the entrance,

the whole was consecrated to Diana Abonoba—i.e. Diana of the Black Forest.

The bathing population meet in the Cursaal and the pleasant grounds surrounding, where a band of music plays several times a day during the season; and, in fact, for those who do not care for the gaieties and fashionable life of Baden Baden, this is a far pleasanter residence, being at least as pretty, close to much finer scenery, and quite free from the heavy oppressiveness of the air so often felt in Baden.

In the midst of the grounds lying behind the Cursaal, upon the summit of a steep hill, rise the ruins of the old *Castle of Badenweiler*. The Romans had built a fort here, for the security of the Baths. The present building was destroyed in 1688. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising the Rhine plain, the Vosges, and some of the chief points of the Black Forest.

*Environs of Badenweiler*.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Badenweiler are some very pretty walks. Just opposite the old Castle at the edge of the wood, is an open space, to be reached in about twenty minutes, called Sophiensruhe, and ascending the hill through the wood, a spot is reached in about a quarter of an hour called the *Alte Mann* (old man), a mass of rocks made easily accessible by steps and bridges. The view is similar to that from Sophiensruhe, with the addition of the wood as immediate foreground.

Another short walk is by the Schweighof to the ruin of the Castle of Neuenfels, also affording a fine view, and returning by Oberweiler, the upper Town, above the Baths, where in the homely Inn, *Zum Wilden Mann*, are four water-colour drawings, said to have been made by the Emperor Napoleon III., in payment of his bill, he having spent nineteen weeks here under the name of St. Léon, before his unsuccessful attempt at Strassburg.

### 31. Badenweiler to Burgeln, Ascent of the Blauen.

There is a road easily found from Badenweiler to Burgeln, with signposts all the way; or guides and mules may be had in abundance, in Badenweiler at fixed prices.

The road most recommended, however, combines the ascent of the *Blauen* (3,662 feet), the nearest

to the Rhine, and the furthest south of the principal Black Forest heights, on the western side. To the summit a donkey costs 1 fl. 20 kr. and a carriage road is also fairly practicable. A footpath is somewhat shorter than the latter, and the ascent requires about two hours. The view is similar to that from the Schauinsland, but hardly so fine. It comprises four distinct ranges of mountains—the Black Forest, the Vosges, the Jura, and above the latter, in clear weather, a fine view of the Alps.

In an hour and a half, bearing somewhat to the right, the *Schloss Burgeln* is reached.

There is here very good accommodation for a few travellers, though not for the night for a large number.

The building is a former Priory of the Abbey of St. Blasien, in a beautiful situation, lying on the southern declivity of the Blauen, with a similar view, though, of course, not so extensive as that from the summit.

In the long corridors and rooms still hang the pictures of the former benefactors of the Abbey, and over the door those of the various priories, &c. dependencies of St. Blasien, of the Abbot of which, it was said, that when on state occasions he visited Vienna, being under Austrian protection, he slept every night on property belonging to his Abbey. The Chapel is still used for Divine Service, and part of the house is reserved as a residence for the Clergy.

The road round the foot of the Blauen may be taken to return to Badenweiler; or if the whole has been a day's excursion from Friburg, the traveller may proceed (in two hours) to *Schliengen* (Stat.) to meet the train.

### 32. Badenweiler, Ascent of the Belchen, Descent by the Sulzthal.

The summit of the *Belchen* the second in height of the Black Forest group, standing more alone than that of the Blauen, offers a beautiful panorama. Though in point of extent it must yield the palm to the view from the Feldberg, it surpasses it in variety, there being better views into the valleys lying immediately under the mountain, especially into the Münsterthal and Wiesenthal.

The road from Badenweiler may be found, even without a guide; but, for precaution's sake, and to carry any baggage or wraps, it is perhaps better to



take one (1 fl. 12 kr.) The carriage-road leading eastwards from Badenweiler is first followed for about a mile and a half to the Schweighof. Then follow the road along the side of the Klemmbach to the keeper's house in Sirnitz (1½ stunden). [The curious may turn here to the right to visit on the eastern side of the Köhlgarten, the legendary Nonnattweiler See, with its floating island.]

In half an hour from Sirnitz, by a carriage-road on the left, is reached the Sattel, whence by a descent the Halden is reached. From this point the tourist must proceed, not northward to Mulden, but eastwards, leaving the Belchen on his left, passing through the forest to an open space, with a land-mark; here, crossing the road from Münsterthal to Neuenweg, mount the hill to a small meadowland. From this point turning to the left, make for the rock called Hochkelch; then along the ridge joining the Hochkelch to the Belchen, 1½ mile, passing the boundary-stone in twenty-five minutes, on the rounded top of the Belchen, the highest point of which is marked by a cross 4410 feet high.

The magnificent Münsterthal, with St. Trudport, lie to the north, the Wiesenthal to the south of the spectator. The Rhoetan Alps, and the whole chain westwards, with few exceptions, may be made out on a clear day.

To descend, the pedestrian must first turn northwards, taking the path which leads in half an hour to the Krinne, a public house on the old road between the Münsterthal and Wiesenthal: from this point following the brook to the left (2 miles) to Mulden; thence southwards to Münsterhalde

and Rammenbach, by Bad Sulzburg to Sulzburg (7 miles). Here a carriage may be obtained, or the walk continued to (1 hour) Heltersheim, the station for Badenweiler or Freiburg.

### 33. Descent from the Belchen, through the Münsterthal.

From the summit, as in the last descent, as far as Krinne. Leaving this to the right, follow a rough, stony road, which passes in front of a silver mine, in about 3 miles to Neumuhl, whence a carriage (einspänner), 2½ marks may be had to **Krozingen (Stat.)**.

Or, from the Krinne, in a north-easterly direction, to the new road from Staufen into the Wiesenthal, between the parishes of Wieden and St. Trudport. This is an ancient Abbey, founded, it is said, by an Irishman in the twelfth century. Though many times near a dissolution, it nevertheless, lasted till it fell under the sceptre of Baden. The last Abbot died, after having been ejected in 1810.

About a mile below this the lower Münsterthal is reached, and the road passes by Kropbach, and Grunern to Staufen, lying under the ruins of the Castle of Staufen. Beyond this point to the Baden Railway at **Krozingen (Stat.)** (1 stunde), there is nothing of any interest. Trains to Freiburg in about thirty-five to forty minutes.

By following the road between Trudport and Wieden, in the contrary direction, the tourist may reach Schönau in the Wiesenthal, and make for the Feldberg by Todtnau; or for **Zell-im-Wald (Stat.)**, on the branch rail from Bâle; which is reached *via* Schopfheim and Lörrach.

## HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, PASSES, LAKES, AND PLACES IN THE BLACK FOREST.

(Those marked \* are Railway Stations.)

	Feet		Feet
Achern * .....	570	Höllenthal, Old Post House .....	2050
Aeule, Glass Works, near St. Blasien .....	3,300	Hoellenthal Rössli .....	2,800
Allerheiligen .....	2,020	Hornisgrinde .....	3,280
Altglashütte, near Lenzkirch .....	3,076	Kandel .....	3,900
Antoni, St., near Todtmoos .....	3,250	Kappel, near Neustadt .....	3,120
Baden, Town * .....	600	Kniebis .....	2,980
Baden Old Castle .....	1,530	Krinne, public-house on the Belchen .....	3,495
Baden Mercurius .....	2,060	Lenzkirch .....	2,547
Badenweiler .....	1,860	Märgen, St. ....	2,820
Badenweiler Old Castle .....	1,470	Menschenschwander Viehhütte (Feldberg) ..	3,935
Bärhalde .....	4,100	Mummelsee .....	3,149
Belchen .....	4,410	Neustadt .....	2,570
Blasien, St. ....	2,450	Nonnattweiler .....	2,780
Blauen .....	3,662	Peter, St. ....	2,265
Briegle Rain, Watershed between Rhine and Danube .....	3,449	Peterthal .....	1,240
Birgeln .....	2,078	Pforzheim* .....	770
Donaueschingen * .....	2,140	Prechthal, near Gutach .....	2,060
Eberstein Schloss, near Gernsbach .....	930	Rippoldsau .....	1,738
Ebneth, near Freiburg .....	1,010	Roskopf, near Freiburg .....	2,320
Eichner See, near Wehr .....	1,508	Schaunsland, near Freiburg .....	4,000
Feldberg .....	4,675	Schluchsee .....	2,820
Freiburg * .....	920	Titisee .....	2,610
Furtwangen .....	2,700	Todtmoos .....	2,515
Grafenhausen, highest point of red sandstone	3,025	Todtnau .....	2,550
Halde, near Hofgrund .....	3,590	Trudprto, St. ....	2,450
Herrnweise .....	2,316	Triberg * .....	2,130
Himmelreich, near Freiburg .....	1,217	Triberg, above the Waterfall .....	2,790
Hochkopf, near Todtmoos .....	3,975	Villingen * .....	2,220
Hächenschwand, near St. Blasien .....	3,200	Waldkirch .....	910
Hohengeroldseck .....	1,620	Waldshut * .....	1,050
		Wolfach * .....	830

A LIST OF RARE PLANTS OF THE BLACK FOREST, &C., WITH THEIR HABITATS  
AND TIME OF FLOWERING.

<i>Achillea nobilis</i> .....	Feldberg .....	July
<i>Actæa spicata</i> .....	Wagensteig .....	May
<i>Aconitum Lycoctonum</i> .....	Bl. Fdbg., Bel., Simonsw. ....	August
——— <i>napellus</i> .....	Feldberg, Bel., Schausinsland .....	July
<i>Agrimonium odoratum</i> .....	Saasbach, Simonswald .....	
<i>Alchemilla alpina</i> .....	Feldberg .....	
<i>Anemone hepatica</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, near Freiburg .....	

<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, Müllheim .....	April
<i>Arabis Turrita</i> .....	Hirschsprung, in Hoellenthal .....	May
<i>Aronia rotundifolia</i> .....	Hirschsprung, Kaiserstuhl .....	May
<i>Aspidium aculeatum</i> .....	Belchen, Hoellenthal, Triburg .....	September
—— <i>lofchitis</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
—— <i>oreopteris</i> .....	Feldberg, Schauinsl. Kandel .....	August
—— <i>spinulosum</i> .....	Feldberg, Schauinsl. Kandel .....	August
<i>Asplenium adiantum nigr.</i> .....	Badenweiler, Freiburg, &c. ....	September
—— <i>germanicum</i> .....	Belchen, Simonswald, &c. ....	September
—— <i>septentrionale</i> .....	Freiburg, &c., &c. ....	August
—— <i>viride</i> .....	Feldberg, Hoellenthal .....	August
<i>Bartsia alpina</i> .....	Feldberg, Hoellenthal .....	July
<i>Bellidiastrum Michellii</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> .....	Belchen, Blauen, Schauinsl., &c. ....	July
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	June
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> .....	Feldberg, Kandel .....	July
<i>Campanula pusilla</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
—— <i>scheuchzerii</i> .....	Feldberg, Belchen .....	August
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> .....	Hoellenthal, Waldkirch, &c. ....	June
<i>Carduus deflexus</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
<i>Carduus personatus</i> .....	Feldberg, Belchen, St. Blasien .....	August
<i>Carex davalliana</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Fdbg., Schauinsl., &c. ....	May
—— <i>digitata</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Rosskopf, &c. ....	May
—— <i>dioca</i> .....	Moorgrounds between Triberg and Furtwangen. ....	May
—— <i>filiformis</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Lenzkirch, &c. ....	May
—— <i>frigida</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Feldberg .....	July
—— <i>limosa</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Feldsee, Titisee, &c. ....	June
—— <i>montana</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Schöenberg, Müllheim .....	May
—— <i>pauciflora</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Rosskopf, Feldberg, &c. ....	June
—— <i>polyrhiza</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Schöenberg, Schluchsee .....	May
—— <i>pulcaris</i> .....	Moorgrounds on Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel .....	June
<i>Caucalis daucoides</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl .....	July
<i>Centaurea montana</i> .....	Belchen, Bl., Fdbg., Schauinsl., &c. ....	July
<i>Cephalanthera grandiflora</i> .....	Roskopf, Schöenberg, &c. ....	May
—— <i>rubra</i> .....	Müllheim, Schöenberg, &c. ....	June
<i>Circea alpina</i> .....	Bel., Fdbg., Bl., Schauinsl. ....	July
—— <i>intermedia</i> .....	Kniebis, Günterstal .....	July
<i>Cirsium acule</i> .....	Schöenberg .....	August
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i> .....	Schöenberg, Kaiserstuhl .....	July
<i>Chrysanthemum corymbosum</i> .....	Badenweiler, &c. ....	July
<i>Cœloglossum viride</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, Schöenberg .....	May
<i>Comarum palustre</i> .....	Moorgrounds .....	June
<i>Crepis blattarioides</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
<i>Cynoglossum sylvaticum</i> .....	Merkur, near Baden Baden, &c. ....	June
<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i> .....	Near Günterstal .....	May
—— <i>pinnata</i> .....	Schöenberg, &c. ....	May
<i>Dianthus superbus</i> .....	Oberweiler, &c. ....	August

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> .....	Belchen, Bl., Kandel, &c.....	July
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> .....	Moorlands.....	August
——— <i>longifolia</i> .....	Moorgrounds, Mummelsee, &c. ....	August
——— <i>obovata</i> .....	Moorgrounds, Lenzkirch.....	August
<i>Elisanthe noctiflora</i> .....	near Müllheim, Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ...	August
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> .....	Belchen, towards Münsterthal .....	May
<i>Epilobium alpinum</i> .....	Feldberg, &c. ....	August
<i>Epilobium alsinæfolium</i> .....	Feldberg, Belchen .....	August
——— <i>trigonum</i> .....	Feldberg .....	
<i>Eriphorum vaginatum</i> .....	Moorgrounds, Schluchsee, &c. ....	May
——— <i>alpinum</i> .....	Moorgrounds, Schluchsee, Triberg, &c. ....	May
<i>Euphrasia lutea</i> .....	Feldberg, Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl .....	September
<i>Festuca alpina</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg .....	June
——— <i>glauca</i> .....	Belchen, Kaisertuhl .....	June
<i>Fragaria collina</i> .....	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl .....	May
——— <i>elatior</i> .....	Schlossberg, near Freiburg .....	May
<i>Galium saxatile</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland .....	July
<i>Gentiana campestris</i> .....	Feldberg, Schluchsee.....	July
——— <i>ciliata</i> .....	Feldberg, Schönberg, Oberweiler.....	September
——— <i>germanica</i> .....	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.....	September
——— <i>lutea</i> .....	Feleberg, Münsterthal .....	July
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> .....	Feldberg, Belchen, and Kandel .....	June
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i> .....	Fdbg., Bel., Bl., Schau., Kandel .....	July
——— <i>supinum</i> .....	Feldberg .....	July
<i>Goodyera repens</i> .....	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl .....	June
<i>Herninium monorchis</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg .....	June
<i>Hieracium Smithii</i> .....	Hirschsprung in Höellenthal .....	June
——— <i>prenanthoides</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
<i>Homogyne alpina</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
<i>Hypericum montanum</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg, &c. ....	July
——— <i>hirsutum</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg, &c. ....	July
<i>Isöetes echinospora</i> .....	Titisee, Feldsee, Schluchsee .....	August
——— <i>lacustris</i> .....	Titisee, Schlussee .....	August
<i>Juncus filiformis</i> .....	Belchen by Titi and Feld Sees, &c. ....	July
——— <i>squarrosus</i> .....	Moorlands.....	July
<i>Lactuca virosa</i> .....	Staufen, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	August
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i> .....	Müllheim, Kaisertuhl, &c. ....	July
——— <i>tuberosus</i> .....	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.....	July
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i> .....	Neustadt, near Titisee, &c.....	June
——— <i>martagon</i> .....	Feldburg, Schönberg, &c. ....	June
<i>Listera cordata</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg .....	June
<i>Littospermum purpurea cœruleum</i> .....	Müllheim, Schönberg, &c. ....	June
<i>Littorella lacustris</i> .....	Feldsee, Titisee .....	June
<i>Lunaria rediviva</i> .....	Höellenthal, Feldberg, &c.....	June
<i>Luzula spadicca</i> .....	Belchen .....	June
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> .....	Bühlerthal.....	June
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> .....	Feldsee, Höellenthal, &c. ....	July

<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, &c. ....	August
— <i>clavatum</i> .....	Feldsee, Schauinsland, &c. ....	July
— <i>inundatum</i> .....	Moorlands .....	August
— <i>selago</i> .....	Bel., Bl., Fdbg., Schauinsland, &c. ....	July
<i>Malva moschata</i> .....	near Freiburg, Simonswald, &c. ....	July
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i> .....	Bel., Bl., Fdbg., Schauinsland .....	July
<i>Meum mutellina</i> .....	Feldburg .....	July
<i>Myosotis coespitosa</i> .....	Titisee, Schutterthal, &c. ....	June
— <i>sylvatica</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel .....	June
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i> .....	Titisee, Schluchsee .....	
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> .....	Badenweiler, Freiberg, &c. ....	May
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> .....	St. Ottilien, near Freiburg .....	April
<i>Neslia paniculata</i> .....	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	June
<i>Nuphar spennerianum</i> .....	Titisee, Feldsee, Schluchsee .....	July
<i>Nuphar pumilum</i> .....	Feldsee, Schluchsee .....	July
<i>Ophioglossum vulgare</i> .....	Badenweiler, Schöenberg, &c. ....	July
<i>Ophrys aranifera</i> .....	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	June
— <i>apifera</i> .....	Oberweiler, Schöenberg, &c. ....	June
— <i>cordata</i> .....	Murgthal .....	May
<i>Orchis coriophora</i> .....	Badenweiler, Höllenthal, &c. ....	May
— <i>fusca</i> .....	Schöenberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c., &c. ....	May
— <i>globosa</i> .....	Sides of Feldberg .....	June
— <i>militaris</i> .....	Müllheim, Schöenberg, &c., &c. ....	May
— <i>mascula</i> .....	Belchen, Höllenthal, &c. ....	May
— <i>pallens</i> .....	Wagensteig .....	May
— <i>ustulata</i> .....	Badenweiler, Schöenberg, &c. ....	May
<i>Oxycoccus palustris</i> .....	Moorlands .....	June
<i>Passerina annua</i> .....	Schöenberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	July
<i>Polygala calcarca</i> .....	Schöenberg .....	June
<i>Polypodium alpestre</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland, &c. ....	July
<i>Potentilla aurea</i> .....	Feldberg, St. Blasien .....	July
<i>Primula auricula</i> .....	Höllenthal, Feldberg .....	May
<i>Pyrola uniflora</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
— <i>chlorantha</i> .....	Bühlerthal .....	June
<i>Ranunculus anconitifolius</i> .....	Belchen, Bl., Fdbg., Schauinsland .....	June
<i>Ranunculus montanus</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> .....	Blauen, Höllenthal, Feldberg, &c. ....	May
<i>Rosa gallica</i> .....	Kaiserstuhl .....	June
<i>Rosa alpina</i> .....	Feldberg, Bl., Belchen, Höllenthal .....	June
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i> .....	Feldburg .....	June
<i>Rumex arifolius</i> .....	Bl., Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel, &c. ....	August
— <i>alpinus</i> .....	Feldberg, Belchen, Schauinsland .....	August
<i>Sagina saxatilis</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland .....	July
<i>Salix grandifolia</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
— <i>arbuscula</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
<i>Saxifraga aizoon</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Höllenthal .....	June
— <i>stellaris</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland .....	July
<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June

<i>Sedum annuum</i> .....	Belchen, sides of Feldberg .....	June
—— <i>dasyphyllum</i> .....	Höllenthal .....	July
—— <i>purpurescens</i> .....	Belchen, Oberried, &c. ....	August
—— <i>villosum</i> .....	Feldberg, Neustadt, St. Blasien .....	July
<i>Selaginella spinulosa</i> .....	Feldsee moor .....	September
<i>Silene rupestris</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg, &c. ....	July
<i>Soldanella alpina</i> .....	Feldberg .....	May
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .....	Müllheim, sides of Feldberg, &c. ....	May
—— <i>chamemespilus</i> .....	Feldberg .....	June
<i>Sparaganium natans</i> .....	Feldsee, Titisee .....	July
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i> .....	Feldberg, Herzogenhorn .....	June
<i>Swertia perennis</i> .....	Feldberg .....	August
<i>Thysellium palustre</i> .....	Titisee Moor, and near Lenzkirch .....	August
<i>Trifolium spadicum</i> .....	near Neustadt, Triberg, &c. ....	July
—— <i>alpestre</i> .....	Schoenberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ....	July
<i>Trollius europæus</i> .....	Höllenthal, Todtnau, &c. ....	June
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> .....	Moorlands .....	June
<i>Veronica saxatilis</i> .....	Belchen, Feldberg .....	July

## ROUTE 58.

### BOHEMIA,

a kingdom of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; the capital of which is **Prague**. [For parts of Upper and Lower Austria and other German-speaking provinces of the Empire, see **BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Switzer land and the Tyrol.**]

**PRAGUE** (Stat.), or *Prag* in the German, *Praha* in the Bohemian (or Czech) language.

**HOTELS.**—Black Horse Hotel (Schwarzes Ross), situated in the main street, Graben, first-class hotel.

Hotel d'Angleterre (Englischer Hof), first-class for families and gentlemen.

Hotel Blue Star (Blauen Stern), first-class hotel, beautifully situated, highly recommended in every respect.

Hotel Golden Angel, near the Railway Station.

Hotel Stadt Wein; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

**Restaurants.**—Steinitz; Wenzely; Binder.

**Cafés.**—Anger's Café Central; Wlen; Prag.

Good café at Railway Terminus.

*Galignani's Messenger*, at Laurentz's Casino.

**SCOTCH FREE CHURCH.**—Scottish Mission Hall, Postgasse, 7.

**Commissionaires.**—These are useful and cost 4s. a day.

**POST OFFICE.**—Schillinggasse

**BAGGAGE.**—Examination on the Austrian and Saxon frontier, at Bodenach. Tobacco is liable to seizure. Austrian paper money should be cashed to save a heavy discount on leaving.

**BOHEMIAN GLASS.**—Can be obtained at the Blue Star (as above); where the Treaty of 1866 was signed.

**CONVEYANCES.**—There are four termini. Droskies attend on all the trains. Rail to Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin (opened 1860), Breslau, Cracow, Brunn, Vienna, Teplitz, Pressburg, Pesth, to Furth, &c.

**POPULATION**, 189,950, of whom 3-7ths are Germans, and 10,000 Jews, mostly in the Judenstadt.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, or the Czech kingdom, in Austria, is finely placed on both of the hilly slopes of the Moldau, and is conspicuous for its fifty or sixty spires and towers, and the number of its public buildings. It is about ten miles in circuit, and shut in by the remains of walls and gates round the old town, and by the interior fortifications erected since 1848.

It consists of five principal divisions, the Altstadt, Judenstadt, and Neustadt, on the Eastern right bank of the Moldau, and the Kleinseite and Hradschin (pronounced "Radshin") on the left bank. The Hradschin is the site of the Schloss or Palace, the Cathedral, and other buildings,

including some of the best private houses. The University, Mint, Altstädter Rathhaus, are in Altstadt or Old Town. The General and Military Hospitals, Neustädter Rathhaus, Custom House, and Museum, are in Neustadt. The Jews live in Judenstadt or Josepstadt, as it has been called since the emancipation charter of 1848. The Arsenal, Post Office, and Blind Asylum are in Kleinseite or Little Prague, which lies between the Schlossberg and Laurenzberg. *Wyssehrad* on a hill within the walls, near the Neustadt, has a magistrate of its own, and has been fortified since 1848. Here was the palace of Libussa, first Duchess of Prague, surrounded by churches, of which the Uralte Collegiate Church of St. Paul remains.

The suburb of *Carolinenthal*, near the railway station, where the viaduct crosses the Moldau, consists of new buildings, factories, and barracks, near the Military Hospital.

The suburb of Smichow is on the left bank, near the Weir.

The old town of Altstadt contains many dark, close streets and alleys, and is surrounded by the better streets of the Neustadt, the division between them being marked by the Graben or Kolowratstrasse, and an old Gothic tower called the *Pulver Thurm* of the 15th century. Near the latter is *Königshof*, an old palace, now turned into a barrack.

Some of the most frequented thoroughfares are the Zeltnergasse and Grosse Ring, or Altstädter Ring, which contains a decayed fountain, and is surrounded by the old Rathhaus, the Teynkirche, &c. Among the best points of view are the Hradschin Palace, Strahow Convent, and the Rossthor near the *Rossmarkt* (horse market), or St. Wenzelsplatz, which is half a mile long, and terminated by statues of St. Wenceslas (on horseback), and St. John Nepomuck, the patron Saint of Prague, whose festival is observed on the 16th of May. Another open space is the Vieh Markt (Cattle Market), or *Carlsplatz*, the largest in the city; and having around it the New Rathhaus, the Military Hospital, General and Friendly Hospitals, and other institutions.

The *Judenstadt* contains nearly 300 houses, in which all the Jews, nearly 10,000, herd together. In their Rathhaus, and nine synagogues,

one of which, the *Altneuschule*, a gloomy pile with narrow windows, is said to have been founded by early fugitives from Palestine. It contains a flag given by Ferdinand III. to the Jews for their share in the defence of the city against the Swedes, 1648. The ancient Jewish Cemetery is crowded with statues and mouldering grave-stones, one being that of the learned Rabbi Löwi, who instructed Rudolph II. in the Cabala.

**BRIDGES.**—*Carlsbrücke* (Charles's Bridge) joining the Old Town with Kleinseite, was begun 1358, by Charles IV., and finished by Vladislav II. in 1507; it is 1,700 feet long by 35 feet broad, and has 16 arches, terminated at each end by brick towers which figured in the defence of Prague against the Swedes, 1648; against the Prussians, 1744; and also in the barricade work of June, 1848. The bridge is adorned by thirty groups of statues of Saints and others, including St. Francis (added 1855), and St. John Nepomuck (done, 1683), who figures so often in Prague legends. A mark on the bridge shows where he was thrown into the river by order of the Emperor Wenceslas, for refusing to reveal the Empress's confession. The story goes that his body reappeared with his head crowned with five stars. He was canonized, 1728. A statue of the founder, Charles IV., at the Altstadt end of the bridge, was executed at Nuremberg. At the Kleinseite end is Max's bronze of *Rasietzky*, cast 1858, out of 100 guns taken from the King of Sardinia. He is standing on a buckler carried by soldiers of the different Austrian nationalities.

The *Kaiser Franzensbrück* (Emperor Francis' Bridge) above this, is a suspension bridge, 1,560 feet long, resting on an island of the Moldau, built 1841. Between the two is the *Franzensquai*, a fine point of view, taking in the islands of the river, the Kleinseite, Hradschin, &c. Here stands a fountain, with J. Max's equestrian bronze *Statue of Francis I.*, adorned with figures and bas-reliefs. The Exhibition Building is near this spot.

The Emperor's Burg or *Schloss*, or the *Hradschin*, by which name it is usually known, is a large, finely-decorated pile, begun by Charles IV., 1333, and finished, after many alterations, by Maria Theresa, on the model of the Louvre. Here Charles X. of France and his family were lodged in 1830; and it was the residence of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand

(uncle of the reigning emperor), from his abdication to his death, 1848-76. The forecourt is adorned with statues and columns, and a fine staircase. It contains 440 rooms, among which the most remarkable is the Huldigungs-saal or Hall of Vladislav, where the Landtag (or Diet) meets. It is a vast room in the Gothic style, like Westminster Hall, unsupported by pillars, and leads into the Spanish and German room, and a small room, with portraits of Bohemian kings. In the third storey is the memorable Landstube, or *Council Chamber*, from the windows of which, 23rd May, 1618, Slawata and Martinitz, the Emperor's Ministers, with Fabricius the Secretary of State were thrown by the Count of Thurn and other Bohemian nobles—a deed which was the first occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Their portraits are seen in this room, and below the windows two pyramids mark the spot where they fell, safely, on a dung heap, and so escaped.

The Imperial apartments have been newly fitted up and adorned with frescoes of Bohemian history. In front of them is a bronze equestrian statue of *St. George*, erected 1873, at a fountain.

To view the inside of the Burg, apply to the Burg Inspector, 3, Schlosshof.

There are two principal *Town Halls* (Rathhaus) The *Altstädter Rathhaus* is a modern erection, rebuilt 1838-48, except the Counsel Room, Chapel, and Clock Tower, which dates from 1470-4. Part of it is used as the Main Guard. After the battle of the Weisse Burg, 1621, which decided the pretensions of the Elector Palatine, and the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia, twenty-seven of the principal leaders were executed in front of this building, and eleven others by Wallenstein, in 1633.

The *Neustädter Rathhaus* has been also rebuilt except the tower, and is now used as a Law Court. Here an event, which served as a precedent to that above mentioned, occurred in 1419, when Ziska delivered the Hussite prisoners after pitching the municipal authorities out of the window, and began the Hussite War.

Several private palaces are near the Burg on the Hradschin, among which are the *Archbishop's Palace*; *Sternberg Palace*; and *Czerni Palace*, a handsome but neglected building, near the Capuchin convent, now used as a barrack. It has a good painted ceiling above the staircase, "The War of

the Giants." The *Schwarzenberg Palace* is another deserving of notice; also the *Waldstein Palace*, on Waldstein Platz, an immense building, erected by Wallenstein, when Duke of Friedland, and restored 1854. It contains several rooms as he left them, with portraits of himself and his wife (1629), his oratory near the chapel, and the stuffed charger, which he rode at the battle of Lutzen; also the grotto in the garden. The *Clam Gallas Palace* is a handsome building in the Italian style. The *Schlick Palace* is modern. Others are the *Ledebour*, and *Lobkowitz Palaces*, and the *Kinsky Palace*, near the *Teyn kirche*. At the Palace of the General Command in Zeltner-gasse the Princess Windischgratz was shot by accident in 1848; for which her husband, who was Commander-in-Chief, took the city by storm from the insurgents. Prince Lobkowitz's splendid Palace, just mentioned, is opposite the Italian Orphan Asylum in Waeltschegasse, in the Kleinseite. There are about 70 palaces of the nobility, forty-six Roman Catholic Churches, and two Protestant, besides fifteen convents—many of which are disused.

*Churches*.—The *Dom* or *Cathedral* of St. Veitus, on the Hradschin, is a fine Gothic structure, begun about 1343, by Mathias of Arras, on the site of a church of the 10th century, and enlarged by Peter Arler (1385), the architect of the Moldau Bridge, but left unfinished at the West end. It suffered grievously in 1757, in the Seven Years' War. The tower, 330 feet high, commands a rich panorama; over the entrance is Mayer's fresco of the Adoration of Christ (1631) with portraits of Ferdinand I and II. It contains twelve chapels with many paintings and tombs of emperors, princes, prelates, etc. St. Adalbert's Chapel, at the entrance, is an eight-sided building. The high altar is flanked by statues of St. Veitus and others, and has fine paintings; the middle one by Mabuse, the two side paintings by Malino.

In the Nave is a handsome marble *Mausoleum* of the Bohemian kings, built 1589, by A. Colin, of Mechlin, for the Emperor Randolph II., who is buried here (1612) with his predecessors, from Charles IV. (1378), and also the Archduchess Maria of Parma. Their medallion portraits are on the tombs. A so-called *portrait of Christ*, on a gold ground in the Byzantine style, by Thomas of



Modena (1368), hangs on a pillar surrounded by six Bohemian patron saints. In the Sigismund Kapelle is another Byzantine work, a large metal branched *candlestick*, remarkable for its peculiar ornaments, and said to have been modelled from that in Solomon's Temple. Here is the *Silver Tomb* of St. John of Nepomuk, with his tongue which refused to tell the secrets of confession; carefully preserved in crystal, and exhibited on 16th May. The *St. Wenzelskapelle* is richly inlaid, and contains several frescoes of early martyrs, as Theodor of Prague, and Thomas of Modena; also a Madonna by Holbein; a statue of St. Wenzel, by P. Vischer, with his coat of mail, helmet, and sword; and a painting by Cranach of his assassination (921).

There are other monuments here of Baron Lobkowitz, Field-Marshal Schlick, Archbishop John Oczko von Wlaschitz, and several other prelates; besides the ancient tombs of Ottokar I and II., and several members of the Przemyslides family, and twenty-one busts of celebrated men. The large painting on the front side of the Cathedral was painted 1729, by Schnorr, at the canonization of St. John of Nepomuk, and restored 1757. The large Mosaic picture of the Last Judgment on the Dreifaltigkeit Kapelle (Trinity Chapel), close to the tower, was the gift of Karl IV., 1371, and was restored 1837 by Hofmaler Gurk. The Empress Anna has made another gift, viz., a marble statue of St. Ludmilla, first Duchess of Bohemia, by E. Maz, a Bohemian sculptor.

The *Loretto kirche*, on the Hradschin, near the Capuchin convent, is a copy of the Santa Casa at Loretto, and was built 1626 by Benigna von Lobkowitz, a Bohemian lady. It has a rich treasury of pious gifts, one of which, a tabernacle adorned with 6,666 diamonds, was nearly stolen a few years ago.

*St. Georgs kirche*, in the Altstadt, of the fifteenth century, contains portraits of Abbesses, graves of some of the early Dukes of Bohemia, and also that of St. Ludmilla, the first Duchess. It is opened only at her festival.

The *Teyn kirche* in the Altstadt, on the Thein, in the Gross Ring, was built in the fifteenth century, on the site of one of the ninth century, and

has gone through many alterations. It was the Cathedral of the Ultraquist Bishops, among the Hussites. Here Johannes Rokyczana, the friend and father confessor of King George von Podiebrad, officiated, and here the king was crowned 1458. He built the two slender towers, and put up his statue, which was replaced by one of the Virgin, after the battle of the Weisseberg. It contains a beautiful picture by Karl Skreta; a monument (1603) of Rudolph's astronomer, the celebrated Tycho de Brahe; also modern statues of the Slavonian Apostles, Cyrillus and Methudius, the gift of the Emperor Ferdinand, and the work of Max in Rome; besides a marble statue of Duke Bretislav, by the same artist. There is an ancient Font, restored 1846. In front of the Church is a column to the Virgin.

The *Kreuzherren* or Church of St. Francis, is an Italian cross, with several beautiful statues and paintings by Willmann, called the Silesian Raphael, and by Bohemian artists.

*St. Jakob's kirche* (St. James) has the fine tomb of Count Wratislaw, the Bohemian Chancellor, and the grave of Sigmund Batory, of Siebenbürgen.

At the *Egidi kirche* (St. Giles) are fresco paintings by Rainer, and at *St. Galli kirche* is an altar-piece by the same artist, with the grave of Skreta, the painter, close to it. John Huss once preached here.

At *St. Stephen's kirche* are paintings by Skreta. The Church of *St. Ignatius*, near the Military Hospital, has a handsome portal, and the statue of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits.

*Emaus kirche* (St. Jerome), in Neustadt, built by Karl IV., and rebuilt 1635, after the Hussite war, belongs to the Benedictines of South Slavonia.

*Karlshop kirche* is in the Byzantine style, with a richly-gilt cupola.

*Maria-Schnee-kirche*, belonging to the Franciscans, is the highest in Prague.

*St. Nicolaus kirche* (St. Nicholas), at Kleinseite, near the Radetzky monument, is a handsome Italian church, built by the Jesuits, 1628-1772, with a fine portico and cupola, and adorned with

statues, gilding, marble reliefs, and paintings by Skreta, Solemina, and other artists. Two steep paths lead hence up to the Hradschin.

The *Malteser kirche*, at Kleinseite, is a very remarkable ancient building, fortified 1256, with ditches and walls, and protected by a gilt iron chain round it. It belonged to a grand priory of the Knights of Malta.

*Thomas kirche*, at Kleinseite, has paintings by Rubens and Skreta, and a ceiling by Rainer.

The *Strahov Præmonstratensian Monastery*, stands on a fine point of view, and is an extensive and richly-endowed institution, faced by a large portico. Its *Library* is a splendid room, containing an autograph of Tycho Brahe; portraits of Ziska, the blind Hussite leader; of the Emperor Max., Pope Julius II., and A. Durer, with his picture of the Rosenkranzfest, or Christ crowned by the Angels. The church has the tomb of St. Norbert, founder of the order; and also that of General Pappenheim, who fell at Lützen, 1632.

The *University*, founded by Charles IV., 1348, is at the *Collegium Clementinum*, an immense pile, entered by three gates, and comprising two churches (St. Clement's and St. Saviour's), two chapels, and other buildings within its walls. It faces the Schloss, and was built 1556 by the Jesuits, who held it till they were banished 1773, by Joseph II. Halinel's statue of the founder, Charles IV., was erected 1858, five centuries after. The great Hall contains portraits of emperors, archbishops, &c. About fifty professors and 2,000 students are attached to the University; one of the former being Vambéry, the oriental traveller. It has a library of 130,000 volumes and 400 manuscripts; collections of various sorts, physical and artistic; with a Botanic Garden and Observatory. The Observatory is a Belvedere covered with copper, built 1636, by Ferdinand I. and used by Tycho Brahe. The great room has some frescoes in it.

The *Picture Gallery* at the Sternberg Palace, on the Hradschin Platz, is open Sundays and fête days, and consists of 350 works in seven rooms. They are chiefly Flemish and Italian artists, with some Bohemian, especially an early master, Theodore, of Prague, whose Adoration (1375) is here.

The *National Museum* of pictures, Bohemian MSS. and antiquities, &c., is in the old *Nostitz Palace* in Kleinseite. Open Tuesday and Friday. Among the 400 paintings are Wilson's Windsor Castle, and several by Rubens and Vandyke. It contains some statuary and plaster casts; also a Library of works relating to Bohemian history; collections of coins, arms, maps, and plans; natural productions, and industrial models, designs, and copies of monuments, inscriptions, &c.; and a collection of national MSS. and records, among which is a MS. of Copernicus, and autographs of Huss and Ziska.

*Bohemian Theatre*, 540, Rittergasse, in Alstadt, is open daily, beginning about seven. In winter at four, on Sundays and Thursdays, in the Bohemian dialect.

*German Theatre*, in the German language, *Arena*, or *Neustadler* near the Ross Thor, for German and Bohemian performances.

*Volksfeste*, or Festivals.—The festival of Corpus Christi; the Johannisfest, kept for eight days following 16th June; Easter Monday, or Emausfest; the Malfest kept in the park of Bubentsch, on 1st May; and the Fidlowska and the Strohsack, (the shoemakers' and tailors' festivals) on Tuesdays and Wednesdays after Easter.

*Objects of Notice in the Environs*.—The Baumgarten, formerly the Royal Thiergarten, a charming spot, now the property of the Bohemian States, near the Kaisermühle, built by Rudolph II. On the other side of the Moldau is the *Schloss von Troja*, a large building in a beautiful park, containing fresco paintings and a valuable collection of pictures.

The *Stern*, outside the Strahof Thor, is a Schloss built like a star, by King George von Podiebrad, for a country seat, now used as an artillery magazine. Here a festival is held on the Sunday after St. Margaret's day. It is a much frequented spot in summer. The *Königsitz* (King's Seat) marks where Frederick the Great frequently seated himself during the siege of Prague, 1757, as an inscription on the stone below relates.

Outside the Augesder Thor is the English Park of Count Clam Gallas, and near it Bertramk, a spot where Mozart composed the overture.

*Giovanni*. The *Ziskaberg*, near the rail in the Carolinenthal suburb, and the *Weisseberg*, where the memorable battle of 1620 was fought, also deserve a visit.

About three miles distant on the Königsaal road is the *Klein Kuchel* mineral spring, at the foot of a hill. A visit may be also paid to *Carlssteinburg*, about fifteen miles from Prague, a sort of fortified Treasurehouse or Magazine between three rocks, shaped like a long triangle, built 1348, for Charles IV., by Matthias von Arras, to hold the crown insignia of royalty, and the most important records. Three or four chapels are also built here in honour of some valuable relics. The pile has been lately restored.

Prague dates from the beginning of the eighth century. It sustained various sieges by the German Emperors before it came to the House of Hapsburg. Ottakar II. walled it round and converted the *Hradschin* into a strong fortress. In the Hussite wars of the fifteenth century most of the churches and convents suffered. The revolt of 1547, against Ferdinand I., was followed by the *Blutigen Landtage* (or Bloody Assize); and another followed the decisive battle of the *Weisse Berg*, 1620, when James I.'s son in law, the Elector Palatine, elected King of Bohemia, was defeated by his Imperial rival. It was besieged, 1648, by the Swedes; taken in the War of the Succession by the Bavarians and French, 1741; besieged again, 1742, and again when taken by Frederick the Great, 1744, and again in 1757, when 900 houses were destroyed and many churches damaged. In 1838, meetings were held, the Liberals assembled at the *Wenzelsbad*, and it became the scene of a barricade fight, ending with its capture by Prince von Windischgratz, whose wife was killed by a chance shot, while sitting at a window at the head quarters, in *Zeltnergasse*. Since that period great intrenchments and fortifications have been in progress. The latest important event was the Treaty between Prussia and Austria, concluded here after the war of 1866. It was signed by Barons Brenner and Werther, on 25th August, at the *Blue Star*, as above mentioned. By this, Austria consented to be excluded from Germany for the future.

## ROUTE 58A.

### Prague to Dresden (Österreichische

Staats-Eisenbahn.)

10 kils.=6 English miles.

Prague to	kils.	Aussig (buffet)	kils.
Kralup .....	27	[Branch to Teplitz.]	107
[Branches to Kladno and Jungbunzlau.]		Bodenbach (Tunnels)	151
Berkowitz-Melnik ...	48	468 and 905 feet)...	186
Raudnitz .....	67	Krippen .....	151
Theresienstadt (buffet) .....	78	Königstein .....	158
Lobositz .....	85	Pirna .....	176
		Dresden .....	194

Most of this route may be done by water, down the Elbe.

Both routes follow the valley of the Elbe, except from Prague to Melnik, where the Moldau ends. Hence the trip by water, when it can be done, gives the best views; but the quickest plan is to go by rail down to **Aussig (Stat.)**, and take the boat through Saxon Switzerland. By rail to Dresden, the whole way from Prague, six to nine hours. Steamer to Aussig, six to eight hours.

The line leaves **Prague** by the *Ziskaberg*, and crosses the islands of the Moldau, on a viaduct on 87 arches, 1,476 yards long.

**Bubenz and Rostock** are stations much resorted to by the inhabitants of Prague. The line widens down the Moldau, with the *Georgsberg* in view.

**Kralup (Stat.)** Here a branch turns off to the *Kladno* coal mines at *Weltrup*. Another, 10 miles long, opened 1873, turns off the opposite way to *Klomin*, and *Neratowitz*, on the Elbe. Near Kralup is a tunnel of 1,157 feet, with the Schloss and park of Count Chotek, on the Moldau. The rail hereabouts was much damaged by the great *Spring rains* which inflicted wide-spread injury, by flooding the lands bordering on the Elbe, Moldau, &c. Four towns and 45 villages were inundated, and more than 200 persons were drowned.

#### Berkowitz-Melnik (Stat.)

POPULATION, 1,500.

Melnik, near this, is a small town, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite the junction of the Moldau, among hills covered with vineyards. Charles IV. planted the

Burgundian vines here, 1348. The Church, Rathhaus, and Schloss are all ancient.

*Descending the Elbe* the following places are on the right and left.

**Horin** (on the left), the Schloss and fine park of Prince Lobkowitz, whose family tombs are in the Capuchin Monastery. On **Georgenberg**, an isolated basalt cone (137 feet high), over the Moldau, stands a church on the site of an ancient temple of the heathen Czechs, which attracts many pilgrims on St. George's day.

The Elbe makes a large bend here at **Wegstätt** (on the right), towards

**Raudnitz (Stat.)** on the left.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A picturesque little town which gives the title of duke to its owners, the Princes of Lobkowitz. Their family castle, built 1615, has a library of 40,000 volumes, and a collection of old family portraits, arms, and archives. Rienzi, the Roman tribune, was confined here by Charles IV., in 1350.

**Leitmeritz** (on the right).

POPULATION, 4,000.

A cathedral town, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the next station (Theresienstadt), rising in terraces over the river, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has a *Dom*, built 1054, with paintings by Skreta and L. Cranach, and five other churches; with an old Rathhaus, and large foundry.

**Theresienstadt (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 1,300.

A fortified post, begun by Maria Theresa, and finished by her son, Joseph II. The Eger, crossed by a bridge, here joins the Elbe and flows through the outworks, which by means of floodgates can be placed under water. Here are three barracks. The peaks of the Mittelgebirge Hills are in view.

**Lobositz (Stat.)** (on the left), near a pleasant little town on a plain, at the foot of the hills. Chicory is made here. On 1st October, 1756, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, under Marshal Braun. There is a road hence through the Paschkopole pass, to **Teplitz** (see Route 52); or the rail to it may be taken at Aussig, further on. Towards Dresden the valley of the Elbe begins to be shut in by picturesque heights.

**Gross-Czernosek** (on the right) and its vineyards, producing the Czernoseker wine, known all the way down the valley. A tower crowns the heights.

**Klein Czernosek** (on the left), opposite, is charmingly situated between groups of trees at the foot of Dobral Hill.

**Freschkowitz** (to the left), among vineyards, on the slope of a hill.

**Schreckenstein** (on the right) has a castle battered by the Hussites, 1420, on a steep rock, 290 feet high, which commanded the passage of the Elbe. It is divided into two parts by a fissure, and belongs to Prince Lobkowitz.

**Aussig (Stat.)** (on the left).

INNS.—Krone; Englischer Hof; Railway.

A small bustling town, in a pretty spot, at the junction of the Biela and Elbe, the birth place of Raphael Mengs, the modern painter. Here the *Steamer* can be taken for the descent of the river, through *Saxon Switzerland*, past **Tetschen** and its cliffs, **Hernskretschken** the last Bohemian place, **Schandau** and **Königstein** to **Dresden** (See Route 31b).

A branch rail turns off to **Teplitz**, reaching it in three quarters of an hour. (See below.)

## ROUTE 59.

### Prague to Teplitz.

1. By rail to Aussig, as in Route 58.

2. By rail, *viâ* **Brux**, as under:—

10 kils. = 6 English miles.

	Kils.		Kils.
Prague to		Chlumcan .....	94
Hlubocép .....	5	Laun .....	97
Dusník .....	17	Obornitz .....	120
Litovík .....	22	[Branches Billin and	
Herrendorf or Herr-		Dux].	
dorf .....	28	Brüx .....	126
Noutonec .....	33	[Branch to Komo-	
Kolec .....	42	tau].	
Schlan .....	56	Ratschitz .....	132
Zlonitz .....	66	Preschen .....	138
Klobuk .....	72	Dux .....	142
Peruc .....	79	Teplitz .....	152

### TEPLITZ or TÖPLITZ (Stat.)

INNS.—Post; Schwarzes Ross; Deutsches Haus; König von Preussen; Hotel de Russie; Stadt London; Neptune.

POPULATION, 6,860.

A fashionable watering place in the valley of the Biela, 690 feet above the sea, between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge ranges, on the Spolbach. Its 400 houses are nearly all lodging houses, and are occupied by about 20,000 visitors in succession during the season, July and August. The Alkalo-saline have been known since A.D. 762, and the springs have come into great repute of late years through the periodical visits of the late Frederick Wilhelm III. of Prussia.

They are warm and hot, between 77° and 116°; and are taken, by bathers only, for stiff joints, rheumatism, gout, &c. The Public Baths comprise hospitals for Prussian, Saxon, and Austrian soldiers, hospitals for the poor, the Jews, and others.

The springs are in three groups, distinguished as the Stadt (Town), the Vorstadt (Suburb), and those of the village of Schöna, which now forms part of the town, and has the coolest springs. Among the town springs are the Urspring (Hauptquelle), the Fürstenbad and the Herrenbad. The Vorstadt springs, are the Sandbad, the Stein, and the Stephansbad. Those at Schöna are the Schlangenbad and the Schwefelbad springs; with the Neubad, a large building erected by Prince Clary. They are taken before 10, at 20, 30, to 55 kr. each. Band plays at eleven to one. At the Schlossgarten are a theatre and principal restaurant. The Schiesshaus is near the Obelisk, erected 1841, to King Frederick William, the great benefactor to the baths, with this inscription:—"Honori et Memoriam Frederici Gulielmi III., Regis Borussiae grata Teplitz." The King usually occupied Prince Clary's Schloss or the Herrenhaus. The Goldene Kreuz was built, 1813, by the Emperor Alexander. Carriages and omnibuses run to various points of notice.

*Walks and Excursions.*—To the Schlackenburg, built of tiles and scoria, with a camera obscura, and Mont de Ligne tower; *Schlossberg* with the ruins of the old fort of the Counts Kinsky, commanding a fine view; and to Mariaschein pilgrimage church, built 1705.

*CARRIAGES.*—More distant visits may be paid to the following:—The Graupen tin mine, under the Wilhelmshöhe and the ruins of Graupen Castle, now called *Rosenburg*, from the numerous rose bushes. It has a fine view over Teplitz.

The *Mileschauerberg* or *Donnersberg*, 2,760 feet high, 9 miles from Teplitz, should be ascended, for its view to Prague, and of the highest peaks of the Mittelgebirge. An omnibus runs daily, *At Dux Schloss* are beautiful paintings, relics of Wallenstein, and library of rare works; Casanova died here, when librarian. *At Osseggy* is a Cistercian convent, with a library, picture gallery, and curiosities of natural history.

**Arbesau**, on the Dresden road, 9 miles from Teplitz, is the *battlefield of Kulm*, where on 29th and 30th August, 1813, 40,000 French, under Vandamme, were defeated by the Allies, led by King Frederick William III., of Prussia, in person, and 10,000 French were taken prisoners. The Russian Guards under Ostarmann fought at Priesten; the Prussians under Kleist, at the heights at Nollendorf; the Austrian dragoons were led by Archduke John. Three national memorials commemorate this joint victory. A Gothic Obelisk of cast iron at Arbesau, has this inscription: "Die gefallenen Helden ehrt dankbar König und Vaterland. Sie ruhen in Frieden. Kulm, 30 Aug. 1813." (Both King and Country thankfully honour the fallen heroes. May they rest in peace).

The Austrian monument to Count Colloredo, who on the 17th of September, 1813, defeated the French for the second time at *Arbesau*, is a pyramid 54 feet high, near the Prussian trophy. Under the bust of the Count is this inscription "Hieronymus Graf Colloredo-Mannsfeld, K. K. General Feldzeug Meister, born 30th March, 1775, died 23rd July, 1822. Formidable to his enemies—dear to his friends. Arbesau, 17th, September, 1813. The Austrian army dedicates this to one of its leaders on the field of fame, too early snatched away from country and friends."

A third monument in honour of the Russians was erected, 1837, at *Priesten*. It is a bronze Victory writing the date, 29th August, 1813. A Latin inscription tells that the Emperor Ferdinand put it up at the request of the Emperor Francis, and that it was performed in the presence of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. The road towards Dresden goes up a hill, with a splendid view over Bohemia at the chapel on the Nollenberg.

**Peterswalde** is a village on the border. The Saxon Custom House is at Hollendorf. Hence it is about 24 miles to

**Dresden.** (See Route, 31),

## ROUTE 60.

### Prague to Carlsbad, Franzensbad Marienbad, and Eger.

By rail (10 kils.=6 English miles).

	kils.		kils.
1. Prague to		Dassnitz .....	220
Hostiwic .....	17	Tirschnitz .....	234
Lana .....	44	[Branch to Franzensbad	
Luzna .....	64	239]	
Satka .....	84	Eger .....	240
Saaz .....	105	Franzensbad .....	246
Komotau .....	127	[Mariensbad .....	271]
Klösterle .....	146	Asch (Custom ho.) .....	267
Carlsbad .....	187	Hof .....	303
Neusattel .....	201		
[Branch to Elbogen]			

2. By rail, *via* Schlan, Lubenz, &c.

Prague to		Lubenz .....	90
Strzedokluk .....	17	Buchau .....	105
Schlan .....	32	Carlsbad .....	120

Ger. miles.

3. Carlsbad, by road to		Einsiedel .....	3½
Petschau .....	24	Marienbad .....	5

Eger and Franzensbad are accessible by rail on the Saxon side of the border, by the Leipsic and Hof Rail, as follows:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Reichenbach to		Voitersreuth .....	98
Herlasgrün .....	11	Franzensbad .....	106
Treuen .....	19	Eger .....	112
Lengenfeld .....	22	Franzensbad to	
Auerbach .....	28	Asch .....	21
Falkenstein .....	33	Selb .....	29
Oelsnitz .....	58	Rehau .....	40
Adorf .....	71	Oberkotzau .....	48
Elster .....	74	Hof .....	57
Brambach .....	88		

**Prague**, as in Route 58. Leaving it by the Strahow Gate, we pass the chapel on the Weisse Berg, commemorating the swift defeat of Frederick the Elector Palatine, nick-named the Winter König, on 8th November, 1620, by Maximilian of Bavaria and Tilly. The battle was over in one hour.

The rail *via* Schlan to Carlsbad passes **Strzedokluk**; the road crosses that to Pilsen, &c.

**Schlan (Stat.)**, now on the Prague and Teplitz line (see Route 59).

*Jan.*—Post.

An old walled town where Moreau died, 1813, of the mortal wounds received at the battle of Dresden. At the foot of Ziegenberg is the Petersburg Schloss, belonging to Count Czernin, in the Italian style.

**Lubenz (Stat.)** The road from Teplitz to Carlsbad joins. About 12 miles from Lubenz is Schönhof Schloss, a beautiful resort for the visitors at Carlsbad.

**Buchau (Stat.)** Three miles off is the Schloss of Gishübel, with an acid well resembling the Gellnau springs.

Beyond Buchau is a porphyry rock, surmounted by the ruins of Engelhaus Castle.

At Bergwirthshaus you get a view of Carlsbad, with the winding road leading down to it.

**CARLSBAD (Stat.)**, or **KARLSBAD**, in Austria.

**Hotels.**—Anger's Hotel (with Rhein Hotel), clean and comfortable; charges moderate. Proprietor speaks English; recommended.

Hotel Victoria and King of England, kept by Emil Teller, English and French spoken.

Hotel de Hanover, well situated, comfortable, and moderate charges.

Königsville, quite new beautifully situated.

Carl Oertl's Private Hotel, English House, first class and highly recommended; on the Schlossplatz.

Weisinger's Hotel National (Gartenzelle); Hotel de Russie; Zum Goldenen Schild.

**ENGLISH SERVICE**, in the English Church, at eleven and four.

**BOOKSELLER.**—Hans Feller.

**BANKERS, MONEY CHANGERS.**—Benedict Bros.; Schwalb; Lederer.

**MEDICAL MEN.**—Several resident who speak English.

**LODGINGS** everywhere: the most expensive on the Wiese and Markt-platz, varying according to the season, 5 to 10 fl. a week; suite of apartments, 20 to 30 fl.; a floor, with kitchen, 40 to 50 fl. Service in proportion. A visitor's tax is payable.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Carriages: half a day, 6 fl.; a day, 10 fl. Asses: half a day, 1 fl.; drawing a chair, 1 fl. 65 krs.; the guide, 16 krs. Rail to Eger, Franzensbad, &c.; diligence to

(6 hours), and Schwarzenberg and to Komotau (8 hours), for the rail to Teplitz, Prague, and Dresden.

*England to Carlsbad.*—The nearest way is *via* Frankfurt, Oberkotzau, and Eger. Baggage is examined, and passports are asked for, at **Asch (Stat.)** on the Austrian frontier. Rail from Eger. A fast and easy route, for which through tickets are issued (£8) is *via* Leipsic and Eger; it takes 72 hours, including a night at Leipsic. Another way is by Mayence, Darmstadt, and Nuremberg.

POPULATION, 10,000.

**Carlsbad**, so called from the Emperor Charles IV., who discovered the waters in 1347, when stag hunting, lies in a deep basin on the Tepel, surrounded with fine forests, and about 1,170 feet above the sea. It consists of hotels, cafés, shops, and lodging-houses, for the visitors who come here from April to September, to the number of 16,000 to 18,000. A group of public buildings has been erected by the town, including baths, a museum, library, concert rooms, theatre, and restaurant.

At the height of the season the place is so crowded that it is desirable to telegraph beforehand for lodgings and private carriages.

Its nine springs are hot and alkaline, varying from 117° to 167°, and rise out of a compact stone called *Sprudelschale*; the hottest and best being the *Sprudel*, in a jet 4 to 6 feet high. They are useful in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, liver complaints, gravel, stone, constipation, &c. The course is 6 weeks (from 5 or 6 to 8 a.m. daily), under the advice of a medical man, who orders the number of cups and watches the effects. Other springs are *Hygelaquelle*, *Mühlbrunnen*, *Newbrunnen*, *Marktbrunnen*, and *Schlossbrunnen*, the coolest of all. The *Sprudel* is obstructed by deposits which occasionally choke the issue of the waters. The *Vier Uhr* (or Four-hour) *Promenade*, is a walk along the Tepel, on the *Alte Wiese*, near the new church. Here petrifications, and light pastry called *Carlsbadener Oblaten* are sold.

The *Bernhardshospital Church* has an altar-piece by da Vinci. A statue of Charles IV. faces the town house; there is also an obelisk to Lord

Findlater. A stone bridge crosses the Tepel. Here a Congress was held, 1819.

The *Panorama*, near Baron von Lutzow's house, near the Dreikreuzberg Inn, takes in a fine view of the Tepel valley, and the Erzgebirge hills. *König Otto's Höhe*, 1,900 feet high, has a granite pillar to Otho, the late King of Greece, who visited Carlsbad in 1856. The *Hirschprung* and *Wiener-Sitz* are also good points of view. Petrifications of animals and plants are found at *Schlackenwalde*, &c.

### Elbogen (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Weisses Ross; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

An old walled town, so named from being on a rocky projection, round which the Eger winds in a kind of *elbow*. Its ancient Castle serves as a prison. A Chain-bridge crosses the river. It has a large porcelain factory, and a *Rathhaus* containing a piece of meteoric iron, called the *Verwünschte* (or Bewitched) *Burggraf*.

**Dassnitz (Stat.)**, not far from **Falkenau (Stat.)**, on the Eger, a small town near the Schloss of Count Nostitz; from which a branch rail of 13 miles goes off *via Davidsthal, Hartenberg*, etc., to *Gratznitz*.

**EGER (Stat.)**, called *Cheb* and *Ohrè* in Bohemian.

*INNS.*—Welzel; Goldene Sonne; Zwei Erzherzoge.

POPULATION, 12,000.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Carlsbad and Marienbad.

An old town on a rock, by the Eger, at the foot of the Fichtelgebirge Hills, which was fortified till 1809, and is memorable for the assassination of *Wallenstein*, 24th Feb., 1634, by order of his sovereign, the Emperor Ferdinand. The party was led by Devereux, an Irishman, who struck him down in his nightshirt at the *Rathhaus*. They show the halberd with which the deed was done; also *Wallenstein's sword*, and other relics, with pictures of the event and his portrait. His adherents were killed while at supper in the old imperial Schloss, or Burg, which has a tower built by *Frederick Barbarossa*, and a double chapel in the Romanesque-Gothic styles, built 1183-1296. (See *Schiller's Wallenstein*, or Coleridge's version of it.)

Wallenstein was accused of having conspired against the Emperor, but his innocence has been proved by recent documents, and compensation made to the family. The Martin and Ehrhardt Chapels of the twelfth century have some carvings.

About three English miles from Eger is the Egerbrunnen, close to

### FRANZENSBAD (Stat.), or FRANZENSBRUNN.

HOTELS.—Kaiser von Oesterreich; Post.

POPULATION, 1,200.

There are fifty private houses, and a large bath-house in this watering-place, which was founded by the Emperor Francis I., to whom a bronze statue, by Schwanthaler, was erected by Count Münch-Bellinghausen. It is a pretty, well-built town, and is, after Carlsbad, Marienbad, and Teplitz, the most important spa in Bohemia. Its cold springs are chalybeate and saline, with carbonic acid. About 200,000 bottles of the original Franzensquelle, or Egerbrunnen, are sent away yearly. The Louisenquelle is for bathing only.

**MARIENBAD (Stat.)**; (15 miles by rail from Franzensbad, six hours from Carlsbad, by diligence across country, but accessible by rail.)

INNS.—Kinger, the first and largest, on the Kurort.

Stadt Wiemar; Neptune; Bellevue.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH CHURCH SERVICES.

This is a modern watering-place, in a healthy and inviting spot, well provided with Hotels, and noted for its cold mineral *springs*, which are used by about 5,000 visitors in the season. It numbers 80 to 100 houses, on the slope of a hill, in the valley near the source of the Tepel, about 1,900 feet above the sea. It has a handsome Cursaal with a colonnade, and a new church, built 1854. Living is good and cheap.

The waters are like the Carlsbad, but are used in cases where these would be too exciting on account of the heat, and are both drunk and bathed in. The Kreuzbrunnen, Ferdinandsbrunnen, and Waldbrunnen are the principal sources. There are also mud, gas, and vapour baths, and a milk cure.

Excursions may be made to Friedrich-Wilhelms Ruhe and Hirtenruhe, both fine points of view; also to Richardshöhe, the Podhorn, and to Königswart, a seat of Prince Metternich's.

On the line from Carlsbad to Komotau and Teplitz,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the latter, is **Mireschowitz**; to the left of which are the villages of

**Seidlitz, Saldschütz, and Püllna**, all celebrated for their Epsom-salt springs; the last being near **Brüx (Stat.)**, on the Prague and Teplitz line (see Route 59). Inn—Löwe.

These aperient waters rise through holes dug in the marl, from which they obtain their purgative property; and from these the bottles are filled.

The *Saldschütz* waters are the strongest; the *Seidlitz*, giving name to the well-known aperient powders, are the weakest, and are taken mostly by women and children. They are not much used on the spot, but are largely exported and imitated. Brüxer Sprudel is a useful ferruginous and alkaline spring, 180 yards deep.

Brüx is now in railway communication (opened 1873) with Bilin, Komotau, **Schlan** (page 231), Saas, and Prague, and with Dux and Liptitz, Teplitz and Bodenbach, towards Dresden.

About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  English miles towards Teplitz is

**Bilin (Stat.)** See Route 59.

INNS.—Schwarzes Ross; Weissner Löwe.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A town charmingly situated in the Bielathal, at the beginning of the Mittlegebirge, or Bohemian central range of hills. Here are bitter salt springs (Sauerbrunnen), of a purgative quality, which rise close to each other, and are noted for their abundance of carbonate of soda and alkaline qualities. About 200,000 bottles are exported to Teplitz, &c., and are used in the preparation of soda. The *Schloss* of Prince Lobkowitz contains 20,000 specimens of minerals, and an armoury, and has a splendid view of the Erzgebirge hills. The connection opened with Aussig, 1874, shortens the line between Vienna and Dresden.

In the neighbourhood are the Borzen and the Schladniger Berg, large porphyry rocks of curious forms; and further off are the Castles of Rotherhaus and Eisenberg.



## ROUTE 61.

### Prague to Pilsen and Nuremberg.

By Rail as under:—10 kils.=6 English miles.

#### 1. PRAQUE TO FURTH (Böhmische Westbahn).

	English miles.		English miles.
Prague to			
Beraun.....	23½	[Branches to Budweis	
Horowitz.....	35	and Komotau.]	
Rokitzan.....	53½	Staß ..... 84	
[Branch to Radnitz, 7]		Taus.....104½	
Chrast.....	60½	Furth.....118½	
Pilsen (buffet) .....	67½		

#### 2. FURTH TO SCHWANDORF AND NUREMBERG (Bayerische Ostbahn).

	Kils.		Kils.
Furth to			
Cham.....	20	Bodenwüßr .....	47
Roding.....	31	Schwandorf .....	68
Schwandorf to	Kils.		Kils.
Irrenlohe .....	72	Herzbrück .....	133
Amberg.....	94	Lauf-l-P. ....	144
Sulzbach.....	106	Röthenbach.....	150
Neukirchen.....	116	Nuremberg.....	161
Hartmannsdorf .....	124		

Prague, as in Route 58.

**Karlstein (Stat.)** is near the old *Castle* of Charles IV., on a steep marble rock, with a tower 121 feet high, and 15 feet thick, one of the most remarkable fortresses in Bohemia. It was built 1348 by Matthias von Arras, and suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War. In the *Kreuzkapelle* the Bohemian *Crown* was kept, within four iron doors and nineteen locks. The walls of the chapel are richly inlaid and adorned with paintings by Theodore of Prague, and other old artists. St. Catherine's Chapel has a picture of Charles IV. and his wife kneeling before the *Madonna* and *Infant Christ*.

#### Beraun (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Schwarzer Adler. POPULATION, 2,800.

An old town on the river Beraun, with a stone bridge, built 1841; the mediæval *Veronas*, among iron and coal mines. About 8 miles from here is St.

wan unter dem Felsen (an old Benedictine convent) in a wild and beautiful valley. Here a Branch Rail of 26 miles from *Rakonitz*, is continued *viâ Mütin* and *Zdic* to *Protevin* and *Budweis*.

About 9 miles up the river, in the heart of some romantic scenery, is the very old *Schloss Pürglitz*, often mentioned in history in the times of the Ottokar kings; and still one of the finest mediæval relics in Bohemia. Good wood carvings in the chapel.

**Horowitz (Stat.)** Here is a castle which was the birthplace of King George von Podiebrad.

**PILSEN (Stat.)**, where the line to Budweis joins.

*INNS.*—Kaiser; Goldner Adler (Golden Eagle).

POPULATION, 14,300.

An old town at the junction of the Radbuse with the Mies, once fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken by Mansfeld, 1618. Here is the old Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, built 1292, with a rathhaus of the same date; also Ziska's House; and the house which Wallenstein occupied before going to Eger, where he was assassinated; several of his followers were executed in the Market-place. Its beer is the best in Bohemia. Hern and iron goods, and alum are made.

**Lochotin** is a bathing-place, 1 mile distant. A line, opened 1873, to **Komotau** (see Route 59), 63 miles long, goes by way of **Tremosna**, **Plass** (where a branch is projected towards Carlsbad), **Kriegern**, **Podersam**, and **Priesen**, which is on the line from Prague to Komotau. From hence there is a communication with **Aussig (Stat.)** Pilsen to **Neuern** (for Deggendorf and Munich), about 40 miles long, passes **Prestitz**, **Klattau**, &c., through the *Böhmer Wald*.

**Kubitzén.** The two places of this name, called Bohemian and German Kubitzén, under the Bohemian hills (*Böhmerwald*), mark the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria; and are near

**Furth-im-Wald (Stat.)**, on the Bavarian side, a small town, on the Cham, in a hilly part of the Upper Palatinate, not to be confounded with Furth, near Nuremberg.

**Cham (Stat.)**, is on the edge of the picturesque *Bayrische Wald*, or *Bavarian Forest*. See Route 41 for the remainder of this line to

**Nuremberg.**

## ROUTE 62.

## Prague to Budweis, Vienna, and Linz.

By rail—(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

	Kils.		Kils.
Prague to		Budweis .....	167
Hosiwar .....	9	Junction of lines:—	
Beneschau .....	50	(1) from Pilsen to	
Tabor .....	103	Vienna;	
Wessely .....	129	(2) from Komotau	
[Branch to Vienna—		and Rakonitz to	
Wittingau .....	150	Zdic, Milin, Pro-	
Gmünd (on line		tivin, and Budweis]	
from Pilsen to		Umlowitz .....	207
Vienna) .....	184	Summerau .....	230
Eggenburg .....	269	Gaisbach .....	266
Vienna .....	348]	[Branch to Linz on	
		the Danube, Route	
		51.]	
		St. Valentin (on the	
		Munich line) .....	287
		Vienna .....	454

Prague, as in Route 58.

Tabor (Stat.), the Bohemian *Chomov*.

Inn—Traube.

POPULATION, 4,800; many Jews.

A town on the Luschnitz in a beautiful country under Mount Tabor; on the top, of which was a *Castle*, founded by Koten in 774, destroyed 1268, and rebuilt 1420, and fortified with a double wall by *Ziska*, the leader of the Hussites, some of whom were called Taborites. It has a Gothic Cathedral, an Augustine Convent, and an old Rathhaus containing *Ziska's* mail shirt. His house is close by, marked by a bust; and walking-sticks are sold here with his head carved on them. Linen and woollen weaving is carried on.

## BUDWEIS (Stat.)

INNS.—Goldene Glocke; Goldene Sonne; Drei Hahnen (Three Cocks).

POPULATION, 15,000.

Diligences to Prague; rail to Linz, Pilsen, Vienna.

A cathedral town at the source of the Moldau, with a Dom built 1237, and seven Churches. It stands in a hilly country, abounding with fish-ponds, and belonging for the most part to Prince Schwarzenberg, several of whose country seats are within a few miles. One seat, *Kramau*, is an old castle with a draw-bridge round it, and contains about 200 courts and rooms, with a tilt-yard.

Another seat, *Frauenberg*, up the Moldau adjoins a modern building in the Gothic style. Boar hunts take place in the true baronial fashion. At Gratzen are glass works. Pearls are found in the lakes. Rails come in from Pilsen, Prague, Komotau, Linz.

*Hohenfurt* is an old abbey near the Teufelsmauer (Devil's Wall) and the Böhmer Wald. *Bergstadt* has a government cannon foundry.

At *Trocnow*, *Ziska*, or *Zizka* (the famous leader of the Hussites), was born, about 1360, under an oak near his father's seat. He fought at Agincourt as an English volunteer before he led his countrymen against the Emperor Sigismund.

The Rail from Budweis to Linz was first opened in 1832 as a horse rail. It follows the road down to **Linz (Stat.)**, on the Danube, before reaching which it makes a junction with **St. Valentin**, on the Vienna line, opened 1873. A connection with **Wessely (Stat.)**, on the Vienna and Prague line, made in 1874, opens up a direct line between Linz and Dresden.

## ROUTE 63.

## Prague to Vienna, via Iglau and Znaim.

(10 kils.=6 English miles.)

Prague to	Kils.		Kils.
Böhmisch Brod .....	34	Iglau .....	120
Kolin (on Dresden		Trebitsch .....	148
line) .....	64	M. Budwitz .....	171
[Branch to Pardu-		Znaim .....	209
bitz, &c.]		[Branch to Gruss-	
Kuttenberg .....	75	bach.]	
Caslau .....	85	Zellenborf .....	236
Deutschbrod .....	149	Stockerau .....	284
[Branch to Pardu-		Vienna .....	310
bitz.]			

Prague, as in Route 58. Hence to

Kolin (Stat.) See Route 64.

**Czaslau** or **Caslau (Stat.)**, on the direct Vienna and Dresden line, opened throughout 1872.

An ancient town, having a fine old church with the highest tower in Bohemia, in which *Ziska*, the blind Hussite leader, was buried, 1424, with his mace hanging over his grave. He died while besieging *Pribislaw Castle* too closely. When the Emperor Ferdinand I. saw the tomb, 1564, he went off in a panic. "Phui, phui, mala bestia," he ex-

claimed in Court Latin, "*quæ mortua etiam post centum annos terret vivos.*" (Fy, fy, the wicked beast still frightens the living, though he is a hundred years dead). Ferdinand II. desecrated the grave in pure spite. In the neighbourhood of *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 17th May, 1742.

### Deutschbrod (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Goldner Löwe.

A town in the deep valley of the Sazawa, where Ziska defeated the Emperor Sigismund, 18th January, 1422, in a pitched battle.

### Iglau (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Goldner Stern; Goldner Löwe; Drei Fürsten (Three Princes).

POPULATION, 20,600.

A large town on the Thaya or Iglau, one of the oldest in Moravia, and a seat of the cloth trade. It was occupied by the Prussians 13th July, 1866, on their advance towards Vienna. St. John's Church, built 1050, has a good altar-piece. There are several woollen, glass, and paper manufactories; with lead and silver works near it. Two granite columns mark the Moravian boundary, and the spot where Ferdinand I. took the oath to the Bohemian States, 1527, before he was allowed to cross it.

### Znaïm (Stat.)

*Inns.*—Weisses Ross; Drei Kronen.

POPULATION, 6,000.

A town on the Thaya, where Archduke Charles concluded the armistice after the battle of Wagram. In 1866 it was the Prussian headquarters 26th July. Near this is Nicholsburg, where the preliminaries of peace were signed with Austria.

The *Hauptkirche* of St. Nicholas has a Chancel shaped like a globe, and the old *Burg*, or Castle, now a military prison, has a round Chapel of the twelfth century. Kloster Bruck, one mile to the south, was formerly a Premonstratensian canonry, and has been converted into a tobacco manufactory. Much fruit is sold here.

Our rail proceeds by way of *Zellendorf*, &c.; but the post road turns off here past *Hollabrunn*, near the small town of Schönggrabern, which has a fine Church, built by the Knights Templars. At *Mallebern* are the Schloss and garden of Count von Schönborn. Further on is

**Stockeran (Stat.)**, a pleasant little town on the Danube; from whence a short suburban rail goes to Vienna, passing Spillern, Korneuburg, Enzersdorf, and Florisdorf.

**Vienna.** See Route 64.

## ROUTE 64.

### Prague to Brünn and Vienna.

By rail in about 12 hours. The stations are as under (10 kils. = 6 English miles):—

Prague to	Kils.		Kils.
Böhmisch Brod.....	38	Adamsthal (6 tunnels)	238
Pecok .....	47	Brünn .....	251
Kolin .....	62	[ <i>Branches to Segen-</i>	
Elbe Teinitz .....	73	Gottes, Olmütz,	
Pardubitz .....	105	Cracow, Pesth;	
[ <i>Branches to Kö-</i>		and loop to Vi-	
niggrätz, Reich-		enna, ( <i>via</i> Kanitz,	
enberg, &c.]		Grussbaeh, &c.]	
Chotzen (tunnel 815		Branowitz .....	277
feet) .....	139	Saitz .....	292
[ <i>Branch to Tynst</i>		Lundenburg Junction	311
( <i>for Königgrätz</i> )	24	[ <i>Branch to Olmütz,</i>	
Nachod .....	60	Cracow.]	
Braunau .....	100]	Hohenau .....	330
Brandels .....	143	Dürnkrot .....	344
Wildenschwert .....	154	Gänsersdorf .....	363
Böhm Trübau .....	164	[ <i>Branch to Pres-</i>	
[ <i>Branch to Olmütz</i>		burg and Pesth.]	
and Cracow.]		Wagram .....	376
Zwittau .....	80	Florisdorf .....	389
Brünn .....	196	Vienna .....	395
Lettowitz .....	206		
Skalitz .....	215		
Blansko (4 tunnels)	231		

**Prague**, as in Route 58.

**Böhmisch Brod (Stat.)**, in Bohemia, near the spot where the Hussites were finally defeated, 1434, and their leaders killed.

### Kolin (Stat.)

*Inn.*—Post.

POPULATION, 8,000.

A town on the Elbe, occupied by Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, at his defeat by the Austrians, under Daun, which obliged him to retreat from Bohemia. A pillar near the town marks the spot. His head-quarters were at the Sun (Sonne) Inn. The Order of Maria Theresa, was instituted by the Empress for this victory.

**Elbeteinitz (Stat.)**, on the Elbe.

**Pardubitz (Stat.)**, a pretty town on the Elbe, with a ruined castle.

A branch from Pardubitz to Lößau passes **Königgrätz (Stat.)**, a strong frontier post on the Elbe, the scene of the great German battle of the 3rd of July, 1866. See Routes 36 and 37.

From Königgrätz, a line goes round, *viâ Brandeis and Grulich*, to the foot of the Carpathians, which have been pierced by a Tunnel, connecting Gellersberg and **Windenschwert (Stat.)**

**Chotzen (Stat.)**, near a short tunnel, on the Stiller Adlerfluss. Here a line is open to **Tynist, Nachod** (see Route 36), and **Braunau**, towards Breslau and the Russian lines.

**Brandeis (Stat.)**, near an old castle.

**Böhmisch Träbau (Stat.)** (or Bohemian Trübau). Here the line from Olmütz falls in, passing through the Prince of Liechtenstein's extensive property at Littau, Müglitz, &c.

A tunnel of 1,600 feet, at Greifendorf, on the main line, leads to

**Zwittau (Stat.)**, or Zwittawa.

POPULATION, 3,700.

An old walled cathedral town, with some cloth and linen manufactures, on the river Zwittawa.

**Brüßau (Stat.)**, another manufacturing place.

**Lettowitz (Stat.)**, near an old abbey church, and the seat of Count Kalnoky.

**Raitz**, near **Blanskö (Stat.)**, in Zwittenthal, belongs to the Prince of Salm, who has a seat here, built 1763, which contains the monument to Nicholas Salm, who defeated Francis I., at Pavia, and delivered Vienna, 1529. It was placed by Ferdinand I. in the old Dorothea Church. Blanskö Castle was blown up by the Swedes.

Hence to Brünn is the most picturesque part of the line, which runs through a rocky valley by several tunnels.

**Adamsthal (Stat.)** The village belongs to the Prince of Liechtenstein, and has some long caves and old castles.

**BRÜNN (Stat.)**, or *Brno*, in Slavonian, meaning a Ferry.

INNS.—Drei Fürsten (Three Princes); Neuhauser; Werner.

Rail to Prague, Vienna, &c.

POPULATION, 73,771.

An old fortified town, the capital of Moravia, and the principal seat of the woollen, linen, and leather trade, on a hill side, at the junction of the Schwarza and Zwittawa. It has many tall factory chimneys, and large spreading suburbs outside the glacis, now turned into a promenade. On the top of the *Spießberg*, above the town (850 feet high) is the citadel and state prison, in which Baron von Trenck, General Mack, and Silvio Pellico were confined, the last from 1822-30 (See S. Pellico's *Il mie Prigione*). St. Peter's old *Cathedral* of the 15th century is on the Franzenberg, near the pillar to Emperor Francis I., erected 1815. *St. Jacob's Kirche* (St. James), a handsome Gothic building of the 14th century, has the tomb (1683) General of Souches (Radwit), who defended the town against the Swedes under Torstensson. The clock tower was added 1845. At the Capuchin Church is an altar-piece, by Sandrart, and the tomb of Von Trenck. The Jesuits' College, a very extensive building, with seven courts, now a barrack. At the *Landschaftliche Haus*, where the Estates meet, is the plough with which Joseph II. ploughed some furrows, to encourage agriculture.

The Rathaus is a Gothic building of the 16th century. It was Napoleon's head-quarters before the battle of Austerlitz.

The Dietrichstein and Kaunitz family Palaces are here.

*Augustinerkirche*, or Königin Kloster, at Alt Brünn, in the suburbs, is a splendid building of 1323, founded by Queen Elizabeth, for Cistercian nuns, and enlarged by Joseph II. for the Augustines. It has a good statue of the Virgin, by Cranach, and a library of 14,000 volumes. Some fine frescoes in the Obrowitz Church, a suppressed house of the Premonstratensians.

The *Mährische* (Moravian) *National Museum*, has collections of natural objects, antiques, besides a library, and cabinet of coins and seals.

On the post road to Olmütz is the Zderad Säule, a memorial pillar, dating from 1090, where a Count Zderad was assassinated.

**Austerlitz**, 14 miles from Brünn, near Poseritz, on this route, is the site of the great battle of the 2nd of December, 1805, in which Napoleon defeated the two Emperors, Alexander and Francis. The Germans say he had 80,000 men against 20,000

Austrians and 64,000 Russians, under Kutosov. The French say, 70,000 French against 90,000 Austrians and Russians, and speak of a lake in which 22,000 Russians were drowned; though in the whole neighbourhood there is scarcely a pond large enough to hold 200 men. This is something like Count Palikao's "quarries" at Metz. At Raigern the Austrians were cut up by the reserve under Davoust, after Austerlitz. Here is one of the oldest Benedictine houses in Austria, founded 1030.

**Branowitz (Stat.)**, on the Schwarza, near the Polan Mountains, where several ruined *Castles* of the Moravian nobility are to be seen, marked by curious battlements and turrets. Such are Boskowitz, and Daubrawitz; Eichorn, built 1059, where Gustavus IV. is buried and Pernstein, near Tischnowitz, which has a fine old tenth-century church.

**Saltz (Stat.)**, near the seat of the Prince of Liechtenstein. Here the Little Carpathian Mountains are visible.

The Prague and Vienna lines meet at

**Lundenberg (Stat.)** (population, 1,500), a pretty little place on the Thaya. About four miles off is *Eisgrab Castle*, the fine seat of Prince Liechtenstein, the owner of a territory in this quarter extending over some hundred square miles. It is watered by the Thaya, and has a beautiful Kiosk, a Menagerie, and Hasenberg, an old mediæval fortress. The Thaya marks the boundary of Moravia. At *Rostel* is an ancient church, in which Cyril and Methodius first preached Christianity.

**Hohenau (Stat.)**, near the river March, which runs along the borders of Hungary, and the *Marchfeld*, or plain, on which Ottakar, King of Bohemia, defeated the Hungarians, 1260, and was defeated and killed, 1278, by the Emperor Rudolph I., founder of the Hapsburg line.

**Dürnkrot (Stat.)**, on the Drosing, near *Zedenspiegen* and its old church and castle.

**Gänserndorf (Stat.)**, where the line to Pressburg turns off. It passes Marchegg, and near Salmhof, the old seat of Nicholas von Salm, the conqueror of Pavia. To the left of Gänserndorf is **Wagram**, or Deutsch Wagram, where Napoleon, with 180,000 men and 584 guns, defeated the Archduke Charles with only 100,000 men and 410 guns — so say the Germans.

**Florisdorf (Stat.)**, on the Danube. Here the Austrian army was entrenched with 400,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, after the defeat at Sadowa, 1866. A line branches off to **Zedlersee** and **Stockeran** (Route 63). St. Stephen's spire and Leopoldsborg Hill come into view; and our railcrosses the Danube to **Vienna**, the "Emperor's City," (as the Germans call it), near the site of the Exhibition of 1873.

### VIENNA (Stat.)

**HOTELS.**—Grand Hotel, in the most fashionable and much frequented part of the town, 9 Kärnthnering; Table d'hôte. Also an excellent Restaurant.

Hotel Imperial (formerly the Palace of the Duke of Wurtemberg). Beautiful first-class hotel, kept by J. Frohner.

Hotel Metropole, vast first-class hotel, beautifully situated. Recommended to English and American travellers.

Goldenes Lamm, Leopoldstadt, a large first-class hotel, in an open and healthy situation, near the Danube Canal.

Hotel Wandl, first-class hotel, situated in the centre of the town, deservedly recommended.

Hotel la Cour d'Autriche, clean and comfortable, centrally situated.

Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth, central and quiet situation, comfortable and charges moderate.

Hotel de France, newly opened. Friedrich Steininger, proprietor.

Hotel Munsch.

Hotel Hammerand, Florianigasse, 8; Hotel Erzherzog Karl (Archduke Charles); Hotel Tegetthoff; Hotel Kumer. Several are new Hotels on an immense scale.

As a rule there are no tables d'hôte at the hotels. Good dinner at 2½ fl. or 4s. to 5s.: or about one-third less for bachelors dining at the restaurant attached to hotels frequented by citizens. Excellent sturgeon, caught in the Danube, can be had cooked in various ways. Hungarian, Burgundy, Ofner, Adelsberger, and Vossliuer wines are cheap and good.

**COFFEE HOUSES.**—The first coffee-house in Europe is said to have been established at Vienna, 1684, by a certain Kollschitzky, a Polish spy in

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quarters of the Turks, who received permission to open it as a recompense for his services. The coffee-houses in the city are not very showy. Most of them have a billiard-table, smoking-room, and an ordinary supply of newspapers. A cup of coffee, without milk, costs 8kr. A cup with milk is called a mixture. The most noted coffee-house is Daum's in the Kohlmarkt; Ozech, in the Graben; Café de l'Europe, in Stephanplatz.

**CLUB-HOUSE (ENGLISH).**—Information from the Secretary, 7, Tuchlauben Stadt; or at Arch-Duke Charles Hotel. There is another club, the "Scientific," in which are to be found almost all the periodicals and literary news, inland and foreign. Access to it can easily be obtained. Access to the aristocratic and mercantile Club-houses can be obtained by means of the banker, to whom recommended.

**BEER-HOUSES.**—These are well worthy of a visit. There are 700 in the city and its suburbs. They are much frequented by foreigners.

**PASSPORTS.**—Formerly the police were very strict throughout Austria. By a late regulation when a traveller has passed the Austrian frontier, he will never be asked for his passport again, till he leaves the frontier.

**LUGGAGE.**—The inspection of luggage takes place immediately upon arrival, and the traveller must be cautious not to carry upon his person, or to smuggle, anything that pays duty.

**OMNIBUSES (Gesellschaftswagen).**—To and from the railway stations (the majority of which are a little distance from the city), 15 krs.; for every package carried outside, 1 kr.; if it exceed 25 lbs. the charge is 3 krs. Omnibuses ply from one end of Vienna to the other, through the leading thoroughfares, according to distance; within the Lines, 12 ks.

Omnibuses may also be made use of in order to reach a distant suburb, such as the Hedzinger. To go to Neubau, or to Schottenfell, the coachman receives a small allowance, from 3 to 6 krs. On Sunday and on holidays the prices of the omnibuses are raised 1 kr.

**CABS.**—One horse, first 15 min., 50 krs.; every quarter after, 20 kr. Two horses (fiacre)—First half-hour, 1 fl.; every 30 min. beyond, 50 krs. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. one half more. From station,

one horse, 1 fl. Luggage, 30 krs. each article. Fiacre, by the course, 1 fl.

**STADTWAGEN.**—For four persons, with two horses—inside the Lines, 4 fl. half a day; outside, 3 fl., and 1 fl. trinkgeld. For the day, 8 fl., and 2 fl. trinkgeld.

**TRAMWAYS** make the circuit of the Ring-strasse, in connection with other lines; charge, 10 krs. (2d.) to 20 krs., in very comfortable carriages.

**POST-OFFICE.**—Alte Post Gasse, (open 9 to 9). Letters received till 6 p.m. Postage, 10 kr. for 15 gr. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) to England. In Vienna, and all over the empire, 5 krs. A letter can be insured for a small sum.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE.**—Central Renngasse, 50, Leopoldstadt; and Hotel National.

**ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.**—Right Hon. Sir H. Elliot, G.C.B.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE.**—At the Embassy, 28, Herrngasse.

**IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—At the Evangelical Chapel.

**MONEY.**—Since the convention of 1st November 1858, accounts are kept in florins and kreuzers. 1 florin = 100 krs., = 1s. 11d., or 2s. nearly. Few silver coins except florins are seen. The currency is in paper, and very convenient. Florin notes are 1s. 10d. They are for 10 kreuzers, and 1, 5, 10, 100, and 1,000 florins, and they pass current in all the Austrian dominions.

**MONEY CHANGERS.**—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**Gold Coins.**—8 and 4 florins = 15s. 10d. and 7s. 11d. **Silver.**—The 2 florin piece = 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; florin = 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; quarter florin = 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. **Copper.**—The 1 Kreuzer piece =  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. When leaving Austria, change your paper away for silver or gold.

**COMMISSIONER OR GUIDE** may be had for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. to 2 fl. a day.

**SIGHTS.**—*Sunday*—Musical Mass at the Court Chapel. Cabinet of Minerals, 9 to 1; Schatzkammer at 10, by ticket; Josephine Academy; collection of Pictures and Academy of Plastic Arts; Polytechnic Institute; Deaf and Dumb Institute, 10 to 12.

*Monday.*—Coins and Cabinet of Antiquities at 10, at the Palace.



**Tuesday.**—Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities. Ambras Collection, and Gallery of Paintings, at 9, at the Belvedere. Armoury, at the Arsenal; also, **Thursday and Friday.** Tickets at the Hotels.

**Wednesday.**—Cabinet of Minerals, 9 to 1. Technical Collection in Polytechnic Institute at 10.

**Thursday.**—Cabinet of Natural History, at 10, at the Palace; Blind Institute, public examination at 10.

**Friday.**—Mint and Cabinet of Curiosities at the Palace at 10; Ambras Collection and Gallery of Paintings, at 9; Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquity, as above; Schatzkammer at 10.

**Saturday.**—Schatzkammer and Minerals at the Palace.

**Every day.**—Imperial Library and Printing-office, Polytechnic Institute, Esterhazy, and other private collections.

**CONVEYANCES.**—Rail to Salzburg and Munich; Pressburg and Buda Pest; Oderberg and Limberg; Brunn, Prague, and Dresden; Bruck and Stockerau; Neustadt and Laibach, and Trieste. Diligences; Steamers on the Danube.—See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**FESTIVALS.**—Easter at St. Stephen. Corpus Christi, Thursday after Trinity, when the Emperor and his family join in the procession to church. Military festival at the Invalidenhause on Lepsic day, 18th October. The Sunday nearest 13th July, at the Brigittenau.

**POPULATION**, (1875) 1,020,770, including the country parts, and 20,000 soldiers. of whom 12,000 are Protestants; and 12,000 Jews and Greeks.

**Vienna**, the Roman *Vindobona*, called *Wien* in German, *Vienne* in French, and popularly "Kaiserstadt," or the Emperor's town, is the Capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and of the Archduchy of Lower Austria (or the country below the Ems), standing in a wide plain, near the Danube (or Donau), where a branch of it, called the Danube Canal, is joined by the little river Wien, from which it derives its name. The Donau Canal is a loop which leaves the Danube at Mussdorf, 3 miles above Vienna, and joins it again below the city. It was made 1698-1700. The best view of Vienna and the surrounding country is obtained from St. Stephen's spire and the Belvedere, which takes in a prospect including the islands of the Danube, the fields of

Wagram and Aspern; the Kahlenburg mountains on the west; and the swelling hills and Noric Alps to the south, covered with country seats, castles, and churches. The climate is changeable and somewhat foggy—hence the proverb "*Vienna aut ventosa aut venenosa*" (Vienna is either windy or sickly).

The old city (*Altstadt*) is in the centre of the capital, on a space about 3 miles round, and occupying about one-tenth of the whole area. Here the Cathedral, Palace, the best houses and shops are placed. Outside this was an open ring, 900 to 1,500 feet wide, called the *Bastei* and *Glacis*, from the ramparts, 40 to 50 feet high, which hemmed in the town till they were razed, 1858. The site usually called *Ring Strasse*, traversed by a tram-rail, is now laid out and partly built over, with handsome new streets, hotels, public structures, monuments, and gardens, which rival those of Paris, and will in time cover the greater part of this once open space, and make it continuous with the suburbs beyond.

The *Suburbs* number 34 in all, of which two are on the Leopoldstadt Island, including the Brigittenau, to the north of the Danube Canal, towards the Prater, are, in general, well built, with broad and regular streets, containing about 30 churches and convents. Next to Leopoldstadt, the best suburbs are Jägerzeile, Landstrasse, Rennwegg, Alt Wieden, Neu Wieden, Schottenfeld, Neubau, Mariahilf, Josephstadt, Alservorstadt, and Rossau. They are surrounded on the country side by the *Lines*, a wall about 12 feet high and 18 miles long, made 1704, when the city was threatened by the Hungarians, and now serving as the bounds where the city dues on provisions coming from the country are levied. The old city walls had twelve Gates (Thoren) corresponding to twelve in the outer walls or *Linien*; of these the sites of a few remain, as the *Burghor*, or Palace Gate, modelled after the Propylæa at Athens, consisting of five arches on twelve Doric columns, built 1824, by Von Nobile, inscribed with the Emperor Francis's motto, "*Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum*." The *Francis Joseph Thor* is near the Douane and Post-office; the Carolinen Thor, near the Stadt Park; and the Schotten (Scottish) Thor, near the Parade Platz.

Including the suburbs, Vienna contains about 100,000 houses, 130 palaces, public and private, 60 churches and chapels, 15 convents, 5 theatres, and 20 *Platzen* or open places. It is divided into nine sections, *Altstadt* being the first. The houses in the old town are high brick buildings of five or six stories, in narrow irregular streets. Here, and in the city generally, the people live in flats, or part of flats, so much so that the total population averages upwards of fifty to a "house" so called. They are numbered right on, from street to street, beginning first with the old town, and carrying the numbers all through the suburbs. Even numbers are on one side of the street, odd on the other. Streets running from the *Altstadt* are distinguished by square tablets, those running round it by round tablets. The house *Zur Weintraube*, in the *Graben*, is seven stories high. The *Freihaus auf der Wieden*, belonging to the *Starhemberg* family, contains 6 courts, 300 suites of rooms, and 2,000 inhabitants. Another, called the *Bürgerhospital*, has 10 courts, 212 suites, and 1,200 inhabitants, and yields a rent of 100,000 florins. The *Trattnerhof*, in the *Graben*, contains 400 persons, who pay a rent of 50,000 fl. Another large building in the *Altstadt*, is the *Schottenhof*, belonging to German monks, but originally granted to the Scotch Benedictines by the Emperor Frederick I., in 1158, and now a very wealthy endowment. The *Mölkhofer*, opposite this, belonging to the Abbey of *Mölk*, is almost as large.

The most *Striking Buildings*, after the Cathedral and the Imperial Palace, (here called the *Burg*, or *Hofburg*), are as follows.—The *Belvedere*, Palace of Archduke Charles (or Albert) on the *Bastei*, on the east side of the *Burg*, in *Josephsplatz*. Palace of Archduke Francis of Modena, now the Ministry of Trade; a fine building. The *Batthyany* and *Kinsky* Palaces in *Herrengasse*, Prince *Esterhazy's*, in *Wallnerstrasse*. Count *Diétrichstein's* and Count *Esterhazy's*, in *Krugerstrasse*. Count *Harrach's* at *Freiung*. The *Lobkowitz*, *Schwarzenburg*, *Stahrenberg*, *Kautz*, and *Auersberg* Palaces. Palaces of Counts *Schönborn*, *Czernin*, and *Fries*. Palace or *Majorsatshaus* of Prince *Liechtenstein*; the front in *Schenkenstrasse*, 220 feet long, one of the handsomest buildings in Vienna, built by *Martinelli*,

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and lately restored. Palace of the Archbishop, in *Bischofsgasse*. The *Deutsche-Haus*, belonging to the Teutonic order, in *Singerstrasse*. *Trautson* Palace, built by F. Von *Erlach*, 1711, in the Corinthian style, on an arched basement. National Bank and the *Landstände* Palace in *Herrengasse*. Also, Palace of the Minister for *Landessteuer*. Palace of the Minister of Finance, in *Johannissgasse*. The Bohemian Chancery Office; a fine building, by Von *Erlach*. Palace of the Minister of War (or *Hofkriegsraths Gebäude*), built 1775, in *Am Hof*, as the square in front of it is called; which is of historical interest from the murder of Count *Latour*, Minister of War in 1848, who was hung on a gas-lamp. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in *Ballplatz*. University Library, in *Dominkanerplatz*. The University, in *Backerstrasse*. Palace of the Duke of *Coburg-Cohary*, at the *Carolinerthor*. The Arsenal. Polytechnic Institute. General Hospital. The Imperial Stables or *Mews*, facing the palace, 600 feet long, with stabling for 400 horses. The *Invalidenhaus* ("Soldiers' Hospital"), facing the *Stubenthor*, in *Landstrasse*, was built 1750, and remodelled by Joseph II., in 1784. It gives accommodation to 64 officers and 550 men, and contains a large room, with busts of Austrian generals by *Klieber*, and pictures of the battles of *Aspern* and *Leipsic*, by *Krafft*. All the heads are portraits. The Medical and Surgical *Josephs-Akademie*, in *Währingerstrasse*. The new Criminal *Gerichtshaus* (Courts of Law), in the *Alservorstadt*. Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards at *St. Ulrich's* Convent (dissolved since 1848). The Mint, in *Landstrasse*. Palace of Baron *Ponthou*, on the *Althau Grunde*. Summer Palace of Prince *Metternich*, on the *Rennweg*: Savings Bank, by *Pichl*.

The city is now supplied with *Water* from new works, constructed in 1870-3, by *Gabrielli* (the contractor for the Docks at *Chatham*), at a cost of 20 millions of florins. The water is brought from the springs at *Kaiserbrunn* and *Stixenstein*, in the *Hollenthal*, or *Styrian Alps*, 50 to 60 miles distant, to the *Rosenhügel*, *Schmelz* and *Wienerberg* reservoirs in the city, and to a fountain facing the *Schwarzenberg* Palace, in the *Ringstrasse*, where there is a fine jet 180 feet high. It passes through a tunnel of 10,200 feet in the *Hollenthal*, and along viaducts at *Baden*, *Müdling*, and *Liesing*.

**Squares and Monuments.**—Of the twenty open places ten are of large size. One of the most extensive is New Parade, before the Palace, about 1,000 feet long. In the centre of the Altstadt is the Grabenplatz, 540 feet by 100 feet. The Hohe-Markt contains a marble temple. The Stephansplatz, near the Cathedral, is the starting point for Omnibuses. The Am Hof is 450 feet by 300 feet. The Freyung is near the Schottenhof, and has a fountain by Schwanthaler, representing the four chief rivers of the Austrian dominions at the feet of Austria. R. Donner's Fountain is in the Neumarkt.

**Monuments.**—In Josephsplatz, at the Palace, is the colossal equestrian statue of the Emperor Joseph II., 33 feet 8 inch high, by Zauner, 1806. The black granite pedestal bears this inscription—"Josepho II. Aug. qui Saluti Publicae vixit non diu sed totus, Franciscus Rom. et Austri. Imp. ex fratre nepos alteri parenti posuit, 1806." On the long sides are two bas-reliefs of Agriculture and Commerce. At the corners are bas-reliefs of the most remarkable events of his reign. In Frazenplatz, or the Hofgarten is the statue of Maria Theresa's husband, the Emperor Francis I., supported by statues of Justice, Strength, Religion, and Peace. The eight-sided pedestal is ornamented with bas-reliefs; on the front side are the well-known words from the Emperor's will: "Amorem meum populus meus," and on the back of it the dedication, by Ferdinand I. The statues of Prince Eugene and Archduke Charles, are in the Outer Burgplatz; that of Prince Schwarzenburg, stands in Schwarzenburgplatz.

The *Dreifaltigkeitssäule*, or Pillar to the Holy Trinity, on the Graben, is 70 feet high, and was erected by Vischer von Erlach, for Leopold I., in 1693, as an ex-voto for deliverance from the plague. The angels are admired. It stands between two fountains.

The "Stock im Eisen" (Iron Stump), at the house No. 1,079, between Stephanskirche and Kärnthnerstrasse—one of the sights of Vienna—is a trunk of a tree, bound with iron clamps, and covered so thickly with nails from top to bottom that little wood is to be seen. Every journeyman locksmith coming to Vienna drives a nail into this tree, which stood in the ancient Wiener Wald, and is now adopted as the city crest,

The chief *Promenades* are in the Kärnthner, Graben, and Prater streets; the Volksgarten, near the Palace; the Bastei and Stadt Park, round the old town; and the Prater. The Volksgarten was given up to the town by the Emperor Francis, 1824. Here Struss's band used to play. It contains a *Temple of Theseus*, built by Von Nobile, containing Canova's statue of Theseus and the Centaurs, which had been ordered by Napoleon for the Corso at Milan.

**New Buildings**, in the Ring Strasse, &c.

Several public structures are in progress on the Ring Strasse (page 240). For instance the *New Houses of Parliament*, a fine Greek pile by Von Hansen, is on one side of Paradeplatz. On the other side will be the New University. The *New Rathhaus*, opposite these, is a gothic structure (to replace the old one in Wipplinger Strasse) by F. Schmidt; begun 1872 and to be finished by 1882. It covers a space 505 feet by 407 feet, about 5 acres; and will have a spire 351 feet high. A *New Museum* will stand between the Burg and Imperial Stables, flanked by the Hofgarten and Volksgarten. In the Schottenring (out of Ring Strasse) is the *New Exchange*, a large pile, 906 feet by 299 feet, by Von Hansen, with double portico. The temporary one faces it. An old Exchange and Bank (disused) near the Harrach Palace, was built 1860. For the present the House of Lords meet in the *Ständerhaus*, built in the Corinthian style, by Pichl; and the Deputies meet at the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, in Schottenring. The Custom House (Zollgebäude) is a rectangular pile, above one-fifth of a mile long, erected 1847; and is near the Aspern Bridge, at the end of Ring Strasse, towards the Prater, which has some statues on it.

**Bridges.**—The Aspern Bridge (as above). *Francis Bridge* (Franzensbrücke), near the steamboat Quay, was built by Baron Von Pakassy, 1803. *Ferdinand Bridge* (Ferdinandsbrücke) by Kudriafsky, built 1819, on ten iron arches. The *Sophia Bridge* is a suspension bridge, 268 feet long, by the same, built 1825, over to the Prater. *Charles Bridge* (Karlsbrücke), also a suspension bridge, by Behsel, in 1819. All these cross the Donau Canal. Many small ones cross the Wien, a brook which rises in the Wiener Walde, and joins the Donau Canal below Radetzky Bridge.

Vienna was the old capital of Pannonia, and was annexed to Germany by Charlemagne. In 1484 it was taken by Matthias, King of Hungary, who resided here till his death. It has been the residence of the Emperors from the time of Max. I. In 1529 it was besieged by the Turks, under Solyman II., and relieved by Charles V. It sustained another and more celebrated siege in 1683, from Kara Mustapha, and was saved by Duke Charles of Lotharingia, and Sobieski, King of Poland, when 60,000 defeated 200,000 Turks. The plague of 1678 carried off 100,000 men.

In 1619 the city was nearly captured by Count Thurn and the Protestants of Bohemia. It was occupied by Napoleon after the battle of Austerlitz (near Brunn), 5th December, 1805; and again in 1809, in which year several battles took place near the city, as those of Aspern and Esslingen, with Archduke Charles, 21st and 22nd May, and those of Enzersdorf and Wagram, 3rd to 6th July, 1809.

The Congress of Vienna, which remodelled the face of Europe after the war, was held here, 3rd November, 1814, to 9th June, 1815.

In 1848 the insurrection of 13th to 15th March occurred, and on the 30th and 31st October the city was occupied by the military, after an obstinate fight with the people, led by the students and Bem.

**Churches, Chapels, and Convents.**—*St. Ruprecht's* and *St. Mary Stiegen*, are two of the oldest foundations among the parish churches. Leopold Church, by Oepel, dates from 1017; Dorstheia and Garrison Churches are of the same century. The *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, in Stephansplatz, in the Altstadt, is a splendid Gothic stone cross, now in course of restoration, by F. Schmidt. It was begun 1144, and finished about 1258, when the Riesen thor and Heidenthürme were added. It is 342 feet long by 222 feet through the transept, and 86 feet high, and has four towers, one being the great spire on the south side, 453 feet high, which overlooks city and country, and was rebuilt 1846. The corresponding one on the north side is unfinished. The two Heldenthürme, or Heathens' Towers, at the front are 202 feet high. Between these is the principal door (one of five entrances), or Riesen thor (Giant's door), which has a stone Christ, and beautiful carvings of the Death of Joseph and

Conversion of St. Paul. Here also are a tomb of Celtes, the poet (died 1508), and the pulpit from which John Capistran preached, 1541, the crusade against the Turks, who had invaded Hungary. The choir and nave, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, rest on eighteen marble pillars, adorned with above one hundred niched statues. There are nearly forty altars and chapels, richly ornamented. The high altar has a painting by T. Bock; at the others are works by Bock, Sandrart, Altamonti, Rottmayer, Hempel, and other artists, ancient and modern. The roof is richly carved. The stained windows are 32 feet high.

Some of the objects of notice are as follows:—A beautiful crucifix in St. Catherine's Chapel. The font and stalls, by Lerch (1451). Good carvings by Qechsel and Pilgram (1512). Another beautiful work, by Lerch (1513)—viz., the *Tomb of Ferdinand IV.*, in red and white Salzburg marble, adorned with thirty-two coats of arms. Tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy, in the Kreuz-Kapelle; also of the Emperor Rudolph IV. and his wife, with a good fresco by Ender (1852). A large Organ with thirty-two stops. The Fürstengruft (Princes' Vault) in the crypt, where, from 1365 till 1576, thirty members of the Austrian family were buried. Since that period only the bowels have been kept here, in copper or silver urns. The hearts are at the Augustine Church; the bodies in that of the Capuchins.

The celebrated St. Stephen's Tower, or *Stephans-thurm*, about 440 feet high, and one of the loftiest in Europe, supports a bracketed spire, at the top of which is a crucifix 6 feet high, and a gilt double eagle. It is entered through a small house close by, No. 873. A stone staircase of 700 steps takes you up to the clock, and a second of 20 steps to the balcony, overlooking a splendid prospect of the city and its environs. The bell, weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons, was cast by Joseph I. out of 180 cannon taken from the Turks at the last siege of Vienna. The clapper weighs 300 lbs. The hands of the clock are 6 feet long. Near the Trinity church are the Trinity Votive Column, with its fountains, and the famous Stock im Elsen, or Iron Tree, mentioned above.

The *Hofparrkirche der Augustiner* (i.e., the Augustine Church, or parish church of the Court), is close to the Palace, and has been resto-

1848, when it was half-burnt by fire in the bombardment of the city. It has three aisles; a fine high altar of Tyrolese marble; altar pieces by T. Bock and Spielberg; and frescoes by Maulbertsch. The Maria Loretto Chapel, built 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the Imperial family. In the Todten Kapelle are Zauner's tombs of the Emperor Leopold II. and Field-Marshal Daun (1766). The *Monument* to the *Archduchess, Christina*, wife of Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, is a beautiful work, by Canova (1805), done at a cost of 20,000 ducats. It is the well-known design in which two groups of mourning figures are seen entering the funeral vault.

The *Capuzinerkirche* (Capuchins') contains the *Imperial Chapel and Vault*, built by the Emperor Matthias, who is buried here (1619), with his wife Anna. The Chapel contains an altar-piece by G. Matthäi, and is richly ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones. The vault contains 65 sarcophagi, mostly in copper, in a double row, behind a trelliswork of iron. That of Margaret of Spain, daughter of King Philip IV., first wife of Leopold I., is of solid silver. Maria Theresa enlarged the vault 1753; the latest addition was made 1824, by the Emperor Francis II., who was buried here 1835. Here also is the sarcophagus of his grandson, the son of Napoleon, the young Duke of Reichstadt, with this inscription:—"Æternæ Memoræ Jos. Car. Francisci Ducis Reichstadtensis, Napoleonis, Galliæ Imperatoris, et Mar. Ludovicæ Arch. Austri. filii, nati Parisiis 20 Mart. MDCCCXI., in cunabulis Regis Rom., nomine salutati, ætate omnibus ingenii corporisque dotibus florentem, procera statura vultu juveniliter decoro singulari sermonis comitate, militaribus studiis et laboribus mire intentum, phthisis tentavit tristissima mors rapuit in suburbano, Augustorum ad Pulchrum Fontem prope Vindobonam, 22 Julii, 1832." It is to the effect that he was saluted King of Rome in his cradle; that he was a young man in the flower of his age, of beauty and talents, and that, spite of his fine shape, amiable manners, sweet disposition, and his inclination to study and military duties, he was carried off by consumption at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, 22nd July, 1832. The vault is opened on All Souls' Day, 2nd Nov., but strangers are allowed to visit it at other times,

by permission, leaving a small contribution for the poor.

The *Kirche zu Maria Stiegen* (St. Mary of the Grève), in Passauegasse, not far from the Danube, is the second oldest in Vienna (next to *St. Ruprecht's*, founded 740), and a good monument of Gothic architecture; finished 1154 (on the site of one founded 822), and restored 1820. It was given up to the Redemptionists of the order of St. Francis Liguori, who were suppressed in 1848, when the convent buildings were secularised. The Church is dedicated to the use of the Slavonians, the service being performed in Bohemian. It contains beautiful altars, and glass paintings by Mohn, from designs by Schnorr. The seven-sided tower is 200 feet high. The nave and choir are out of line. Here is Donner's *Fountain*, erected 1739, with figures of the four contributory rivers to the Danube—the Enns, Traun, &c., within the Arch-duchy of Austria.

The *Pfarrkirche zu St. Peter* (St. Peter's parish church), in Petersplatz, built 1702, on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It contains Rottmayer's fresco in the cupola; and other paintings on the high altar, &c., by Altomonte; and the tomb of the historian, Wolfgang Lazius.

The *Pfarrkirche zu St. Michael* (Michaelskirche), in the Bernardine Convent, in Michaelsplatz, was built 1221, and afterwards altered. At the entrance are good statues by Mathielli; a statue of the Virgin at the high altar; stained windows by Schnorr; and some old tombs, with the graves of Metastasio, the poet, and of the celebrated "Weisse Frau" (White Woman), wife of Hans von Liechtenstein.

The *Schotten Kirche* (Scottish Church) at Freitung, was part of the old Abbey for Scotch Benedictines, built 1158—1418, which stands close by. It has an altar-piece by Sandrart, and the tomb of the brave Count Rudiger von Stahremberg, who defended the city against the Turks at the last siege. Near this is Schwanthaler's *Fountain* (1846), with four statues of the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

The *Minoriten Kirche*, in Minoritenplatz, is appropriated to service in Italian. It was rebuilt after 1395, and has a good front, an altar-piece by Unterberger, and a large Mosaic copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," done by Raffaelli, 1816.

The *Kirche zu St. Johann* (St. John) in Kärnthner Strasse was built 1200, by the Knights of Malta. Preaching in the Hungarian language. At the *New St. John's*, in Leopoldstadt, by Rösner (1845), are frescoes by Kupllweiser and Führich.

The *Universitäts Kirche* (University Church), originally belonging to the Jesuits, in the *Universitäts Platz*, is of the seventeenth century, and has paintings by the Jesuit Pozzo.

The *Pfarrkirche der Dominikaner* (Dominican-Parish Church), was built by the Templars, and altered 1861. One monument is the Empress Claudia, wife of Leopold I.

The *Kirche zu St. Salvator* (St. Saviour's), or *Rathhaus Kirche* in *Salvatorgasse*, has some good statues at the door. The preaching is in Polish.

The *Garrison Church*, of the 17th Century, is near the War Office, in *Hof Square*, opposite the *Mariensäule*, or monument to the Virgin.

The *Maria Frost Church*, in *Mariabühl* suburb, was built 1721, on the site of the Grand Vizier's tent, at the siege of 1683.

The *Allerchenfeld Church* is a modern brick building, by Müller, 1853, in the Italian style, with two towers, and is ornamented with frescoes by Führich and other artists.

The *Heilands Kirche* of St. Saviour, near the *Schottenthor*, is a *Votive Church* built to commemorate the Emperor's escape from an assassin, 18th February, 1853, and is a modern Gothic, 300 feet long, with two spires.

At the *Kirche zu St. Anna*, in *Annagasse*, built 1415, the preaching on Sundays is in French.

The *Court Chapel* at the Palace, which the Emperor attends on Sunday, has an altar-piece by Fetti.

The *Church of the Sisters of Mercy* was built 1834, in the Lombard style.

Two *Protestant Chapels* at 1113 and 1114 *Dora-theagasse*, one for the Lutherans, the other for the Reformed Church, were opened 1783 and 1784. They have neither steeple nor bell, and the way to them is through a court. Service on Sundays about ten o'clock. A third chapel is in the *Hauptstrasse*, in the suburb of *Gumpendorf*.

There are three *Greek Churches*, two being the *Nicht Uniten Griechen* (Non-United or Schismatic Greek) as they are called; the other, the *Uniten Griechen* (United or Roman Catholic Greek.)

A handsome *Synagogue* for the German Jews in *Sietenstettergasse*, was built 1826. Another, near *Carl's Theatre*, built 1857, by Fürster, is in the Byzantine style.

The Church of *Karl Borromäus* (St. Charles Borromeo), in *Alte Wieden*, is one of the most striking churches in Vienna, built 1713-6, by *Vischer von Erlach* and *Martinelli*, for Charles VI. after the plague of 1713. Over the handsome six-column Corinthian portico is a fine bas-relief of the "Effects of the Plague, 1713." It has a painted dome by *Rottmayer*, and the tomb of the poet *Heinrich von Collin*. In front of it are two belfries, in the form of columns, 145 feet high, adorned with reliefs winding round in a spiral, like *Trajan's Column* at Rome.

**The Palace and its Collections.**—The old *Imperial Palace*, called the *Hofburg*, or simply the *Burg*, and the seat of the Austrian Court since the thirteenth century, is an irregular pile of different dates, on the south side of the *Aldstadt*, facing the *Burgthor* and the *Hofgarten* and *Volks-garten* in the *Bastel*. It contains three principal courts, called the *Frazensplatz*, *Schweizerhof* (from the old Swiss Guards), and *Amalienhof*. The largest one, the *Frazensplatz* (formerly *Burgplatz*), is the middle court of the three. On the east side is the most ancient part of the pile, built about 1210, by *Leopold VII.*, of *Babenburg*, and enlarged by *Rudolph II.*, and his successors. Here stands *Marchesi's* statue of *Francis I.* (1846), round which the guard-mounting takes place daily at 12:30; also statues of *Archduke Charles* (1860), and *Prince Eugene*. One side of the *Burgplatz* is occupied by the *Chancery*, built by *Von Erlach*, and adorned by colossal groups of the labours of *Hercules*, by *Matthioli*. An ancient gate leads into the *Schweizerhof* Court, containing the private apartments of the Emperor, the *Prachtzimmer* (State Room) and the *Rittersaal*, built 1805, by *Francis I.* An extension of the pile towards the east, and the *Augustine Church*, makes *Josephsplatz*, in which stands the equestrian statue

of Joseph II. (1806.) Near this is the Palace of Archduke Albert and the Fries Palace.

The Imperial *Riding School* is a fine building, by Vischer von Erlach, in the Burgring. Here also is the Coach House, with carriages of historical interest, one of which is Napoleon's Milan Coronation Carriage. In front of the Imperial Palace is the Burghor, a gate, built 1822, by Nobile, on twelve columns, in the middle of the Bastei.

The **Palace, or Burg**, contains five Collections, open to public view.

1st. The Jewel House, Treasury or *Schatzkammer*, in Schweizerhof Court. 2nd, the Library. 3rd, Cabinet of Natural History (Zoology and Botany). 4th, Cabinet of Minerals. 5th, Coins and Antiquities. All these are in the East wing, in and around Josephsplatz.

1. The *Schatzkammer* (Jewel House or Treasury), on the first floor of the Schweizerhof Court. Cards to view can be obtained personally; or by written application at the *Schatzmeisteramt*, on Monday or Tuesday. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock.

In this rich collection of jewels, and works in gold, silver, ivory, wood, &c., are—the coronation dress of the Emperor Charlemagne, formerly used at the coronation of the German Emperor. Relics which are exposed to view at the coronation: viz., the lance, a piece of the true Cross, nails from the Cross, &c. The Austrian coronation dress of Napoleon, as King of Italy; the silver cradle given to his son, the King of Rome. The crown of the Emperor and Empress, made for the coronation at Prague in 1867. Ornaments and jewels used at Imperial baptisms. An exceedingly large *Florentine Diamond*, weighing 133 carats, which belonged to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and was stolen by a soldier at the battle of Granson, sold at Bern for 5 gulden, and now valued at 15,000 ducats. The chain of the order of Maria Theresa, set with 548 brilliants. Order of the Golden Fleece, made for Francis I., and composed of 150 brilliants. Various Austrian orders, including that of the Iron Crown. A jacinth in the Imperial eagle, weighing 416 carats. A pure aquamarine of 492 carats. The golden shawl of Michael Feodorowitch, the Russian, weighing 643 ducats. Rare old watches, including several round ones,

called Nuremberg Eggs. A *Crucifix*, by Benvenuto Cellini. Vestments, worked in pearls, for the order of the Golden Fleece, splendidly embroidered. The celebrated *Tabula Solaris*, a Byzantine work of art. The sabre of Timur the Tartar. Wallenstein's horoscope or talisman. Besides many vases and goblets, clocks, and antique figures in ivory, crystal, wood, and metal, and equestrian statues of Leopold I., Joseph II., and Charles VI.

2. The *Hof Bibliothek*, or *Public Library*, open daily from nine till four, except Sundays and festivals, occupies the front of Josephsplatz, and was built 1722, for the Emperor Charles VI., by Vischer von Erlach. A staircase ornamented with Roman antiquities found in Austria, leads to the great room, 246 feet long, 54 broad. Here is the marble statue of Charles VI., who first opened it to public use, surrounded by twelve other emperors of the house of Hapsburg. The painted ceiling is by Daniel Gran. The walnut book cases are gilt and ornamented with medallions. The collection, first began by Frederick III., 1440, and increased by his successors, and by the libraries of Count Fugger and Prince Eugene, now contains upwards of 300,000 volumes, and 16,000 MSS., including 12,000 early printed books and 6,000 volumes of music.

Among the curiosities and relics are a roll with Mexican hieroglyphics, presented by Cortez to Charles V. Two works of Dioscorides, on parchment. A papyrus letter. The psalter of Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, with gold letters. The celebrated *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the fourth century. The only existing MS. of the 5th book of Livy, from which that book was first printed. A German illuminated Bible of the fourteenth century. The Prayer Book and several MSS. A piece of the Book of Genesis in silver letters, on parchment. Greek Testament of the thirteenth century, used by Erasmus for his translation, with a note in his handwriting. The MS. Life of Frederick I., and of Maximilian, with woodcuts by Hans Burgmair. Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the poet's own MS. of his work. A beautiful collection of oriental MSS., arranged by Von Hammer.

Among the early printed works (*Incunabeln*), of the fifteenth century, are copies of Apuleius,

Aulus Gellius, the Letters of St. Jerome, Cæsar's Commentaries, The Psalms (1457), a Latin Bible (1462), all printed on parchment, by Fust and Schöffer, at Mentz, &c., and the *Biblia Pauperum*, dating from 1430.

The collection of *Engravings and Woodcuts*, about 300,000 in number, from the collection of Prince Eugene, fills 940 volumes. Among them are 4 volumes of the earliest artists from Finiguerra to Marc Antonio; 2 volumes of Andrea Mantegna, and other old Italian masters; 3 volumes of Raphael; 8 of Caracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; 5 volumes of old German masters; 1 of Albrecht Dürer; 1 of Lucas von Leyden.

The Emperor's *Private Library*, in the Schweizerhof at the Burg, contains more than 40,000 volumes; about 800 portfolios, with engravings and designs (70,000 portraits); 3,400 maps and plans, on linen; and 180 handsomely bound atlases.

3. The *Naturalienkabinet* (Museum of Natural History), near the Library, on the left side of Josephsplatz, is opened on Thursdays, from nine till twelve, by giving previous notice to the porter; or, daily for the learned. The excellent exhibition in more than 20 rooms, is divided into regions of the earth, distinguished by colours: as gold for Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the South Sea Islands. The European specimens have no mark, but those of Austria have a black line.

The Brazilian Museum contains a collection made in Brazil, 1817-35, by the naturalists Natterer, Mikan, Pahl, and Schott.

4. The *Münz und Antikenkabinet* (coins and antiquities) in Josephsplatz. Seen by written application (on the previous day) on Monday and Friday, at 10. The portal is surmounted with colossal Egyptian figures, a sarcophagus, and several Roman milestones. In the entrance-room, are bronzes, helmets, a collection of lamps, Oriental Christian Byzantine carvings.

Rooms 1 and 2.—A rich collection of about 1,300 Greek vases and vessels, and some Roman ones; about 1,000 terra-cotta lamps, articles in ivory; glass and mosaic fragments; a Roman *Senatus Consultum*, forbidding Bacchanalian cere-

monies, of the year 567, of the city, (186 B.C.), on a brass plate.

Room 3.—Cases of medals and coins of the Middle Ages and of modern times, numbering about 45,000.

Room 4.—Ancient coins, about 25,000 Greek and 34,000 Roman. The whole collection amounts to 140,000 coins.

Room 5.—A collection of 1,200 antique stones; 600 modern cameos and intaglios; the celebrated *Apotheosis of Augustus*, the finest of all existing cameos, and the third in size (8½ inches), bought by Rudolph II. at the Crusades, for 12,000 ducats. B. Cellini's beautiful gold *Salt Cellar* and a gem with his Leda and the Swan. The large *Agate Cup*, 2½ inches in diameter, part of the dowry of Maria of Burgundy. A collar of 48 busts of the Hapsburg family, from Rudolph I. to Ferdinand II., carved out of shells, in relief, and set with 488 rubies. Also objects of antiquity made of precious metals, about 300 being of gold.

5. The *Mineralinen Cabinet* (Cabinet of Minerals). Entrance also Augustinergang. Open on Wednesday, and Saturday, by cards of admission, from 9 till 1. A very extensive collection, in three rooms, consisting of more than 100,000 specimens, arranged according to Mohs's system. Among them are petrified woods from Transylvania; the largest *Opal* in existence; tellurium and gold from Nagybanya, the richest mine in the Austrian dominions; an extraordinary collection of Aerolites, one of them weighing 71 lbs.; specimens of fossils; a bunch of flowers, composed of precious stones, made for Maria Theresa.

The **Belvedere Gallery.—Ambras Collection and Pictures.** The Belvedere, to the east of the city, on the slope of the Rennweg, is a palace of the Emperors, first built 1724, by Von Erlach, for Prince Eugene of Savoy, consisting of two buildings, an Upper and Lower Belvedere, divided by a garden between them in the French style, in which Bem encamped, 1848.

The Lower Belvedere contains the Ambras Collection, and some other antiquities. The Upper Belvedere contains the Vienna Gallery of Paintings.

*Ambras Collection* in the Lower Belvedere. Open Tuesday and Friday from 9 to 2, and 3 to 6



in summer; from 9 to 12 in winter. It takes its name from having been founded at Ambras, or Ambras, near Innsbruck, by the Archduke Ferdinand, husband of the beautiful Philippina Welser, of Nuremberg, and was transferred to Vienna, in 1806. There are 143 suits of armour of emperors, princes, and knights of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, with 1,200 portraits of men of the Middle Ages, besides stone carvings, old carved works, remarkable MSS., &c., distributed in seven rooms.

1st Room.—Helmet of Francis I., King of France; wedding armour of Archduke Ferdinand; shirt of mail of Albrecht of Bavaria, Margrave of Brandenburg; armour of the Emperor Max. I., with that of his gigantic lifeguardman, a native of Trent; armour of Maurice of Savoy (made of steel), of Charles V., and others.

2nd Room.—Arms taken from the Turks, including horsetail standard and quiver of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha; armour of Scanderbeg, Prince of Albania; battle-axe of Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico; banner of Fadinger, leader of the Peasant War, taken at Linz, 1526; armour of Maurice Prince of Orange.

3rd Room.—Armour and weapons used at tournaments; the most beautiful being those of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, with others belonging to the Visconti, Doria, Sforza families.

4th Room.—Gallery of old portraits, chiefly of the Hapsburg lines of the 15th and 16th centuries. Portraits of Rudolph von Hapsburg; Maximilian and his wife, Maria of Burgundy; Charles V. and his mother, Johanna; Charles V. as a boy; his sons, Philip II. of Spain, and Don John of Austria; Francis I.; Mary Stuart; Andrea Doria; Philippina Welser; 130 portraits of European Sovereigns, from Rudolph of Hapsburg, including Queen Ann of England; 900 small portraits of other distinguished persons; and the genealogical table of the Imperial house.

5th Room.—Contains old furniture, vases, musical instruments, clocks. Also, wood carvings, and among them the Rape of the Sabines, and a Battle-piece by Alex. Collin, of Mechlin. Playthings of the children of Francis I. of France and of Eleanor of Austria, &c.

6th Room.—Portrait of Charles V., by Titian, and of Charles XI., King of France, by Clouet Cross-bow inlaid with ivory, in which are figures carved by Albert Dürer, &c.

7th Room.—Collection of arms and dresses brought home by Captain Cook from the South Sea Islands, and bought in London.

Among the MSS. the collection contains the poem of Wolfram von Eschenbach (*Markgraf Wilhelm der Heilige von Oranse*), of the 13th century. The *Heldenbuch*, containing twenty-three old German poems (*Nibelungen, Gudrun, &c.*) on parchment, written altogether for the Emperor Max. The Emperor Maximilian's Work on Artillery, in three folio vols. The *Trinkbücher* von Ambras, with the handwriting of celebrated persons of the 16th century.

*Collection of Antiques*, on the ground floor of the Lower Belvedere. It consists of statues, busts, mosaics, reliefs, inscriptions, &c. of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian origin, many of them found on Austrian ground. Among them are Sappho; Mithras, found at Mala, in the Tyrol; Augustus; Septimius Severus; Jupiter Ammon; Antoninus Pius; bronze Hermes; Germanicus, found 1502, at Zollfeld, in Carinthia; Priestess of Isis; the *Fugger Sarcophagus*, brought from Ephesus, 1572; with reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons. Dying Amazon. Roman helmet, found at Marburg; a three-headed Sphinx; an Egyptian sarcophagus. Also papyrus rolls and mummies.

*The Upper Belvedere Picture Gallery.*—Open Tuesday and Friday from nine till twelve, and from three till five. From 1st October till 23rd April, it is open only from nine till two. Foreign artists are admitted at all times by applying to the director or Inspector. There is a fine view over Vienna from the balcony. Here are about 3,000 paintings in thirty-two rooms and cabinets, arranged in schools. A Marmor Saal, or room for marbles, stands in the middle of the first story. The rooms for the Italian and Dutch schools are on the right and left followed by the Spanish and French schools. Two rounds at the corner of the left wing are called the White and Green Cabinets. The second story contains the old German and Flemish schools to the right hand, and

the old German and modern German to the left. Every picture is marked with the name and date of the master. Catalogues are to be had in the building.

1st Room.—*Venetian School*.—P. Veronese's Holy Family, and Catharina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus. Tintoretto's portraits of Doge Nicola da Ponte and Admiral Veniero, the conqueror of Lepanto. P. Veronese's Christ and the Woman in the Press. Tintoretto's Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery. P. Vecchio's Gaston de Foix.

2nd Room.—Titian's *Ecce Homo*, a large painting, with portrait of Charles V., Sultan Soliman, Arentino, and himself. Titian's Callisto at the bath, Pope Paul III., Danâë, Holy Family, Woman taken in Adultery, and portraits of Frederick of Saxony, &c. Giorgione's Eastern Surveyors, in Oriental costume; Pordenone's St. Justina; P. Vecchio's Madonna, and St. Ursula.

3rd Room.—*Roman School*.—Raphael's Virgin with Jesus and St. John in a Meadow, or Madonna del Verde, dated 1506. Perugino's Madonna. Raphael's Flight into Egypt. Salvator Rosa's Battle Pieces. G. Romano's St. Margaret.

4th Room.—*Florentine School*.—Fra Bartolommeo's Madonna and Child; presentation in the Temple, dated 1516. A. del Sarto's Pietà or Mater Dolorosa. Allori's Judith. Lippi's Christ and the Woman of Samaria.

5th Room.—*Bologna School*.—Agost. Carracci's St. Francis; Annabile Carracci's Venus and Adonis; Guido's Magdalene, and his Presentation in the Temple; Guercini's Prodigal Son; F. Francia's Madonna, with St. Francis and St. Catherine.

6th Room.—*Bologna and Lombardy Schools*.—An. Carracci's Christ and the Woman of Samaria; Correggio's Christ crowned with Thorns, and his Io and Jupiter in the form of a Cloud. Parmegiano's Cupid and the Bow, and his portrait of Malatesta Baglione, the Florentine General. Murillo's St. John and the Lamb; A. Mantegna's Triumphs of Cæsar; and his St. Sebastian.

7th Room.—*Neapolitan and other Italian Schools*. Antonello di Messina's Angel holding the body of our Lord. P. Veronese's Marcus Curtius Leaping into the Gulf.

To the left of the Marmor Saal are the *Dutch Schools*:

1st Room.—Called Rembrandt's. Many portraits by him, including those of his Mother and himself. Hoogstraten's Portrait of an Old Man.

2nd Room.—Landscapes by Ruysdael, Moucheron, Cuyp, Poussin, and Backhuysen.

3rd Room, or Vandyke's—Vandyke's Madonna and Saints; his Infant Jesus crowning St. Rosalia; Francis of Moncada; St. Francis in a Trance. His portrait of Charles I. of England; Count Solm; a Jesuit; John of Montfort.

4th Room, or Rubens's—Among several fine works are his Ignatius Loyola Casting out the Evil Spirits from the Possessed; Francis Xavier Preaching to the Indians; St. Ambrose Preventing the Emperor Theodosius from entering the Church of Milan; Four Quarters of the World's Apotheosis of the Virgin; Scene from the Decameron. Also his own portrait; Wife of Titian; Archduchess Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII.

The "White Cabinet," adjoining this room, contains Fruit and Flower pieces. The "Green Cabinet" has several cabinet pictures; among them are G. Dow's Woman Doctor with a Flower Pot; Terburg's Woman Writing; Van der Weide's Landscape; B. Denner's Head of an Old Man and an Old Woman.

5th Room, chiefly Rubens's—Magdalen; Festival of Venus; Virgin and five Women; portrait of Helen Formann, his second wife; Philemon and Baucis; Max. I.; Philip the Good; Ferdinand III., in Hungarian dress.

6th Room, or Teniers's—Peasant Wedding; Interior of Archduke Leopold's Picture Gallery, at Brussels (1656), of which Teniers was superintendent. Ryckaert's Village Festival.

7th Room, or Velasquez's—Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain; of the Artist's own Family; several good Portraits of him and others. Jordaens's Twelfth Night King.

Second Story to the Right—*Old German and Flemish School*.

1st Room, of the earliest date—Mathäus Grünewald's Emperor Maximilian; his wife, Maria of Burgundy; his son Philip I.; and his grandsons. Charles V. and Ferdinand II. Albrecht Dürer's Emperor Maximilian; Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians by Sapor II., King of Persia, dated 1508; the Holy Trinity surrounded with Saints, Martyrs,

and Angels; Madonna and Child; Portrait of a Patrician of Nuremberg; Lucas Cranach's Portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and Frederick the Wise, of Saxony; and his Marriage of St. Catherine. Hans Holbein's Portraits of Jane Seymour; Erasmus; and others. Wohlgemuth's Altar-piece. Martin Schön's Crucifixion. Holbein's Charles the Bold.

2nd Room—*Old Flemish School*, including 36 paintings by the brothers Van Eyck, Engelbrecht, Quentin Matsys, Vander Goes, Schorell, &c.

3rd Room—Landscapes by Lucas Van Valkenberg, Pourbus, and others.

4th Room—Paintings by Sandrart, Rottenhammer, Rugendas, &c.

In the four rooms to the left are the *Modern German School*; including L. Schnorr's Faust and Mephistophiles; Hayez's F. Foscarini; P. Krafft's Departure and Return of Austrian Warriors; Gauermann's Landscapes; and several other excellent works, by Furich, Binder.

**Private Galleries.**—*Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein*, at the Summer Palace, at Rossau, past the Schottenthor; admittance daily, by applying to the Superintendent, morning and afternoon, except from 12 till 3, and on Sundays. It stands in a fine garden.

About 1,500 paintings, in 16 rooms, mostly by the great masters—including Correggio's Cupid Sleeping on the Breast of Venus; Giorgione's Portrait of a Woman; Rubens's Six Pictures of the History of Decius; and Portraits of the Two Sons; Vandyke's Portrait of Wallenstein; L. da Vinci's Christ and his Cross.

In the Upper rooms are many paintings of the old German and Dutch Schools; four portraits of Austrian Princes, by Dürer; Scenes from Hunting, Venison, Fruit, and two Sporting Dogs, by Snyders. The Prince also possesses a beautiful collection of engravings.

*Gallery of Prince Esterhazy*, in the Summer Palace, at Mariahilf, 42, Hauptstrasse, open Tuesdays and Thursdays in the morning and containing about 800 pictures, including fifty of the Spanish school, by Zurbaran, Velasquez, Murillo. Of these ten pictures are by Murillo, one being the Infant Jesus distributing Bread. Also Rembrandt's Christ before Pilate; L. da Vinci's Madonna; four

Landscapes, by Claude; Sir J. Reynold's Portrait of Admiral Hughes; Ch. Vernet's Philippe Egalité.

There is a gallery of Modern Sculpture, including Canova's bust of Napoleon, and works by Thorwaldsen, Schadow, and others. Also a collection of 50,000 engravings of celebrated masters; and about 2,000 original designs.

Other private collections are the *Harrach Gallery*, in Frelung Platz, 400 works; the *Czernin Gallery*, in Josephstadt, 300 Dutch and other masters; and the *Arthaber Gallery*, at Ober Döbling, about 100 modern masters. At *Count Schönborn's*, in Renn-gasse, is Rubens's Blinding of Samson by the Philistines.

The *Akademie der Bildenden Künste* (Academy of Fine Arts) in Annagasse, contains some casts and good pictures, and among them a Sleeping Venus, by Titian, paintings by Claude Lorraine, P. Potter, and Murillo.

The *Schönfeld Museum*, now Baron Dietrich's Museum, No. 673, obere Bäckerstr., contains above 50,000 copper and wood engravings, coins, pictures, books, and MSS., many of them first collected by the Emperor Rudolph at Prague. Here are a set of Chessmen, turned by Rudolph himself; Wallenstein's Crucifix in ebony, and Adam and Eve carved in wood, both by Dürer; the parabolical burning glass of Regiomontanus (who died 1476); a gold Death's Head, about the size of a nut, having inside a filagree skeleton; and an original "Biblia pauperum" of the 11th century, consisting entirely of designs on parchment.

The *Museum of the Josephinum*, founded 1784, by Joseph II., as a Medical School for Army Surgeons, at 221, Währingergasse, is a building in the Ionic style. Admittance every second Saturday, by a written permission. There is a Fountain in the Court. Here is a rich collection of 4,000 anatomical and pathological preparations, all kinds of surgical instruments, and especially the numerous and beautiful wax preparations, by Fontana, of every part of the body, contained in nine rooms.

**Institutions.**—The *Polytechnic Institute*, at Wieden, near Karlskirche, was founded 1815 by the Emperor Francis, and enlarged by the Emperor Ferdinand, for the encouragement of practical science, arts, and trades. It was built by

Von Schemmerl; and is divided into the Real (Practice) School and the Technical and Commercial divisions. Open on Saturday, from 8 till 1. About 45 professors and 1,000 students are attached to it. The collections include a Museum of native art and industry, and thousands of models of machines, and mathematical, mechanical, and astronomical instruments. It has a large laboratory, and workshops for different trades. There is a statue of J. Ressel, inventor of the screw steamer, 1827.

The *Austrian Museum of Arts and Trades* (Oesterreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie), in the Stubenring, is a brick quadrangle, by Ferstel. The *Geological Institute*, founded 1849, has a collection at the Lichtenstein Palace. The new Hall of the *Musical Society*, in Künstlergasse, was built 1870, by Von Hansen. Another Music Hall was built by Lösol, 1830.

The *Horticultural Society* is in the Park Ring, near the Stadt Park (or Town Park), the Caroline Bridge, and the Statue of Schubert.

At the *Veterinary Hospital* (Thierspital) in Landstrasse near the Central Cavalry School, is a Museum of Comparative Anatomy. The *Military Geographical Institute*, marked by a globe, is in Rathaus Strasse.

The *University*, founded 1237, by Frederick II., was enlarged 1365 by Rudolph IV. and reorganised by Maria Theresa, who took it out of the hands of the Jesuits, and erected the present building. It has about 150 professors and 2,500 students; a Library of 110,000 vols.; an Observatory, with Botanical Gardens in Rennwegg. The old University, near St. Stephen's, is given up to the Academy of Sciences, founded 1846. Several Colleges and Institutions, secular and ecclesiastical, for Catholics and Protestants, are affiliated to the University. At No. 156, Wieden, is Maria Theresa's *Ritterakademie* for the sons of Austrian nobles, established 1745.

The *Imperial Botanical Gardens*, 541 Rennwegg, contains a complete Austrian flora of all the indigenous plants.

The *Library and Collections* of Archduke Charles's Palace, now the seat of Archduke Albert, on the Bastel, were commenced by his father-in-law,

the Duke of Saxe Teschen, who erected the Palace, 1801-4. It is open Monday and Thursday, at one, and contains the Albertina Library of 40,000 vols., of which 6,000 relate to military science; also collections of designs (more than 15,000), including some by A. Dürer, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Holbein; about 15,000 woodcuts and 200,000 engravings in 200 portfolios, one being Raphael's own *Sketch of the Transfiguration*.

The *Imperial Printing Office* (Staatsdruckerle) in Singerstrasse, employs 800 men, and has a fine view over the city.

The Library of Prince Liechtenstein, 251 Herngasse, contains 40,000 vols. of classical literature, and a rich collection of engravings, &c.

The *New Arsenal* (Kaiserliches Zeughaus) behind the Belvedere and Gloggnitz station, is a vast pile, built 1849-55, (after the destruction of the old one 6th October, 1848) on a space about 2,000 feet by 650 feet. It contains forges and foundries for arms of all kinds, barracks for 10,000 men, a chapel, an armoury containing suits of armour and stands for 150,000 men; also the enormous chains which the Turks threw across the Danube, 1529, at Ofen, to interrupt the navigation of the river; it consists of 8,000 links, weighs 1,600 cts., every ring being 24 lbs. in weight. One gun taken at Belgrade is 24 feet long, and carried a 124 pound shot. The old Arsenal, by Mathiehl, is replaced by the Law Courts and Telegraph Office.

The *Bürgerliche Zeughaus* (Civic Arsenal), No. 332, am Hof, is open in the summer from 9 till 12 and from 3 till 6, and in the winter in the morning only. It contains 16,000 weapons, and 100 suits of armour of various dates; colours taken 1683 from the Turks; the skull of the Vizier Kara Mustapha, with his shirt and the silken cord with which he was strangled at Constantinople; Hofer's alpenstock; the Emperor Francis's sword, worn in 1813; the flag of Count Herberstein, Grand Prior of Malta; Landon's uniform; and a French flag taken by the Archduke Charles himself at Caldiero, 1805.

*Hospitals*.—The *Imperial General Hospital*, (Allgemeines Krankenhaus), No. 195, Alservorstadt, was founded, 1784, by Joseph II., and is an immense pile, with nine large courts, 181 wards and

3,000 beds. It comprises an Ophthalmic Institution; Lying-in Institution, to which any woman is admitted without any inquiry on payment of a small sum; and the *Narrenthurn* or Lunatic Asylum, a round building, five stories high, with twenty-eight apartments in each. *Invalidenhaus* (see above).

The *Foundling Hospital*, founded 1784, by Joseph II., has 150 beds for children and 72 for trained nurses.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution, also founded by the same Emperor.

The *Spital for Brothers of Mercy*, 229, Leopoldstadt, takes care of about 3,000 sick, yearly, without any distinction of country or religion, and for the most part gratis.

There is a *Bezirksspital* (district Hospital), on the Wieden, and that of the Grey Sisters, in Gumpendorf, close to their new church.

**Cemeteries.**—At the Währingen, Beethoven and Schubert are buried. At that of *St. Marx*, Mozart is buried. At the Natzleinsdorf, Gluck is buried. Radetzky and others are buried in a Walhalla on the Heldenburg, at Wetzdorf, near the Stockerau station, about twenty miles from Vienna.

**Theatres.**—There are several theatres in Vienna, some in the Altstadt and some in the suburbs; they begin about seven o'clock.

The *Hofburg* (Imperial) Theatre, close to the Palace, is devoted entirely to the German stage. The whole box 5 fl.; single places cannot be had. Parterre, 5 to 3 fl.

New *Opera House*, in Opernring, a handsome and extensive building, erected 1869; with frescoes by Schwind, &c. It will hold 3,000. Stalls, 3½ to 6 fl.

*Stadt and Residenz Theatres*, near the City Park. *Strampfer Theatre*, near the Post Office.

The *Theater an der Wein*, or Opera House, in the Wieden suburb, is the largest of all, and a handsome building, holding more than 3,000 persons. The stage has room for 500 persons and 100 horses.

*Carl Theater* in Leopoldstadt, No. 511, Prater Strasse, was built, 1388, by Kornhausel, and is the place for popular farces and pantomimes, in the Vienna dialect.

Theatre in *Josephstadt*, for farces, &c.

The *Kärnthner Theatre* at the Carthusian Gate is pulled down.

The "Elysium," in St. Annakeller, contains large underground rooms for dancing and refreshments. Other places of amusement are the Colosseum, &c.

The *Prater*, or "Hyde Park" of Vienna, at the end of the Jagerzeile, was laid out in its present form by Joseph II., 1766, and is four to five miles in extent. Five or six avenues of chestnut and other trees meet at the Praterstern (or Star), one of which is three miles long. It contains rides and drives for horses and carriages, a Thiergarten or Zoological Garden, begun 1863, and Swimming Ponds. The *Art Gallery* with its collections and pavilions, is a remnant of the Exhibition Building of 1873; which, as erected by Scott Russell, occupied a space of four square miles, and was 3,000 feet long, with a central dome, 250 feet high. The opening, by the Emperor was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Imperial German Prince, and many other great personages. A new Channel of the Danube, opened 1875, comes this way, past the Donaustadt quarter. One avenue leads to the Würstel Prater, where the jugglers and puppets (Würstel), swings, booths, beer-houses, &c., are found. On Easter Monday, and on the 1st May in the afternoon, the customary *Praterfahrt* takes place here, with a great display of carriages, horses, and costumes. In the Fourth Avenue are several cafés, and the Lusthaus, a pavillon on the south bank of the Danube, with a fine view.

The *Augarten* Grounds united to the Prater by Praterstrasse, and regularly laid out, were planted by Joseph II., and opened to the public in 1775. Over the middle walk is the dedication:—"Allen Menschen-gewidmeter Belustigungsort von ihrem Schätzer." May Day is kept here. A small Summer House which Joseph II. occupied is still shown. Connected with the Augarten is the *Brigittenau*, reached from a gate in the former.

**Environs of Vienna.** Excursions may be made to Herrnsal, and its Calvary and shrines, much visited during Lent. It stands opposite the Institution for the Daughters of Officers. Through Herrnsal to *Dornbach* and Neu Waldegg, in a large

**Park**, containing the tomb of the founder, Count Laszy, close to that of Count Browne, in a small covered chapel. Not far from Dornbach is the Gallizinberg, the seat of Prince Montleart, with a fine view of Vienna. **Währing**, another village, has a fine view from the Turkenschanze Hills, and the graves of *Beethoven* and *Schubert* in its cemetery. Near Ober Meidling, at

**Schönbrunn (Stat.)** is a country seat of the Emperor's, about 2 miles west of the city near the Southern rail, on the Wien. It is a large pile, begun by V. von Erlach, for Maximilian II., 1696, and finished by Maria Theresa, 1775. It contains the Empress's Cabinet; some beautiful paintings, and the room which Napoleon occupied in 1809 as his head quarters, and in which his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, died 22nd July, 1832 (see p. 232). It was occupied by the Prince of Wales, at his last visit. The Hof Kapelle has an altar piece by Paul Troger, and statues by Raphael Donner. The fine park, the style of the last century, contains thirty-two statues by Beyer, and his statue of Egeria, at the *Schönen Brunnen*, or Schönbrunn, i.e., "beautiful fountain," from which the place derives its name; also the Gloriette, an Obelisk 66 feet high, commanding a fine prospect over Vienna; a collection of palms and Oriental plants; and a large *Menagerie*, open daily to strangers, and to the inhabitants on Sunday.

**Hetzendorf** is close to another Imperial country seat, with a ceiling by Daniel Grahn, and a Chinese Cabinet.

**Hietzing**, a beautiful spot, surrounded by villas, near Schönbrunn Garden, with Dommay's prettily situated Casino, and Canova's monument to Baroness Pillensdorf in the Cemetery.

**Penzing (Stat.)**, another beautiful spot, with large silk factory, and the very old Church of St. James', with the tomb of President Von Rottman, by Finelli. St. Verit, to the south of Schönbrunn, is the country seat of the Archbishop of Vienna.

**Hütteldorf**. Here are the seats of the Princesses Von Liechtenstein and Paar, near the reservoir which supplies Vienna with drinking water. A little further is *Mariabrunn*, with the Royal Forest Academy, in a large botanical garden and nursery.

At *Haidersdorf* is a monument of Marshal Landon, with a Pilgrimage Church, where a grand festival is held on the feast of the Conception. *Haimbach* is another beautiful resort.

The *Kahlenberg*, or Josephsberg, to the north of the city, rises about 1,100 feet above the Danube, and is a fine point of view, overlooking Vienna, and the Marchfeld, or great plain, on the north side of the river. Here the Prince de Ligne is buried. At the Hotel is the room in which Mozart composed his "Zauberflöte." The Carthusian Church stands on the hill. At the foot of it is the small village of **Nussdorf (Stat.)**, on the Danube, from which a rail up to the **Kahlenberg (Stat.)** was opened 1874.

Another peak close at hand is the *Leopoldsberg*, 1,450 feet high, with a church on the site of the old Castle of the Babenbergs, enjoying a view which exceeds even that from the Kahlenberg.

**Laxenberg (Stat.)**, united by a branch rail with the Wien-Gloggnitzer rail, is a small market town on the Schwechat, near another Imperial country seat. The old Schloss dates from 1377. The new one, or *Blaue Haus*, which the Emperor occupies, was built in 1600, and was a favourite resort of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Franz I. Here the Shah was lodged at his visit 1873. It has a riding school, a theatre, and a Tournament ground. The splendid park contains the Temple of Diana, at a point where eight avenues meet; the Little Prater; the Fischerdörfchen; Lusthaus, in a wood of oaks; and a Lake, in which stands the *Franzensburg*, a complete imitation of a mediæval Ritterschloss, full of paintings, portraits, statues, furniture, arms, &c., and even a dungeon, with suitable instruments of torture.

**Mödling (Stat.)**, and the Brühl, or Briel, are pleasant Swiss-like spots, on the Wein-Gloggnitzer rail. On the way thither is the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, where one of the best views of Vienna is obtained.

**Brühl** is in a romantic valley, near the remains of the old fortress of Mödling, and the beautiful country seat of the Prince of Liechtenstein. On the *Stegenstein*, the highest of the surrounding spots, is a Doric building, or Husaren Temple, to the memory of the men who saved the prince's

life, Aspern. It has a most extensive view round Vienna. *Heiligenkreuz*, beyond this, is the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, 12 miles from Vienna, founded 1136, by Leopold the Holy. It contains the grave and the statue of Friedrich the Vallant, the last of the Babenberg line. The beautiful Helenenthal leads on to

### **Baden, or Baaden (Stat.)**

*Inns.*—Stadt Wien; Schwan; Adler; Romischer Kaiser; Hirsch; Casino; Redoute.

POPULATION, 5,000.

A station on the Wein-Gloggnitzer rail, 16 miles from Vienna, and a watering-place on the Schwächat, in the Wien Walde, at the foot of the Styrian Alps, which surround it on three sides. The warm springs, known to the Romans as the *Thermæ Pannoniæ*, are sulphurous and effervescing, at a temperature of 93° to 99°. The Josephsbad is the warmest; the Frauenbad, Carolinenbad, and the springs of Mariazeller and Peregrinenbad are the coolest. They are very efficacious for diseases of the skin and kidneys, rheumatism, gout, mineral poisons, general debility, &c. At the

Herzogsbad, as many as 150 gentlemen and ladies can bathe together, clothed in white bathing dresses and talking with their friends in the galleries.

**EXCURSIONS.**—To the Gutenbrunnen Schlossgarten; to Alexandrowit's Anlagen; to Helenenthal, under the *Weilburg*, a summer palace of the Archduke Charles, built by Kornhausel, 1823, with a front 660 feet long; to the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, and the picturesque ruins of *Rauhenstein*. Carriages for the day, 5 fl.; half day, 3 fl. 12 kr.: to Weilburg, 1 fl.

**Frohsdorf**, or Froschdorf, a residence of the Count de Chambord, is near **Wiener Neustadt (Stat.)**, on the line from Vienna to Gratz. Population, 18,000. At Wiener Neustadt, an alternative line from Vienna falls in, coming by way of Mödling and Münchendorf.

At **Lodbersdorf (Stat.)**, next to Wiener Neustadt, the Lower Austria South-west rail comes in from St. Pölten; and a branch of 23 miles goes off to Pfesting, Waldegg, and **Gutenstein**, in a fine valley under the Schneeberg, with some castle ruins.

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## CONTINENTAL HOTELS, &c.

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### AIGLE.

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### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

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**The Neubad Hotel.**—(New Bath attached to the Hotel also belongs to Mr. DREMEL; it has extensive accommodation, 1879).

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**E. GUIBERT, Proprietor.**

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**HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.**

First Class Hotel, facing St. Denis' Square, near the Railway Station, three minutes' walk from the Cathedral.

**HOTEL DU RHIN, PLACE ST. DENIS,** close to the Railway Stations, Amiens.—This Hotel is situated in the handsomest part of the Town, and is extensively patronised by the English Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry. It is particularly recommended for its extreme cleanliness, domestic comfort, and moderate charges.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE,**

17, RUE DES RABUISSONS, 17, by M. BRULE-GLENE.

**PERSONS** visiting or passing through Amiens will find this Hotel combines superior accommodation, with the most moderate scale of charges.

## AMSTERDAM.

**AMSTEL HOTEL.**

The largest Hotel in the Town. Patronised by the highest class of English Travellers. Strongly recommended to Families.

Every modern comfort, combined with moderate prices.

## ANNECY.

**GRAND HOTEL VERDUN.**

**THIS** First Class Family Hotel is situated in a charming position at the head of the Lake, and commands beautiful views and surroundings.

## ANTWERP.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

**THE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**, in the **PLACE VERTE**, next the Post-Office, known for many years as the **HOTEL DU PARC**, has been much enlarged and improved by the present Proprietor having built a splendid *Salle à Manger*, capable of dining upwards of 120 persons, and added many bed-rooms and sitting-rooms entirely new furnished, re-decorated it, and fitted it up with every English comfort, pledges himself to spare no exertions to render it one of the most popular Hotels on the Continent. Excellent Table d'Hôte. A choice selection of Wines. Hot and Cold Baths at any hour. Coach-house and Stabling. English and French Newspapers.

## ARCACHON.

### HOTEL LAVERGNE.

First-class Hotel, open all the Year.

256, BOULEVARD DE LA PLAGE.

### VILLA BUFFON.

(NEAR THE CASINO.)

Newly furnished and arranged for Families. Pension, from 10 francs per day.

Proprietress, **Mme. Vve. CHARRIER.**

## ARNHEIM, HOLLAND.

### GRAND HOTEL DU SOLEIL.

**THIS** magnificent well-known First class Establishment, situated in the most delightful part of the Town, near the Railway Station, with a beautiful view of the Rhine, is highly recommended to English and American Families, and Single Travellers. Sixty Rooms, splendid Saloons, Reading Room, Conversation Room, and large Dining Room, with spacious terrace and garden. Table d'Hôte at 5 o'clock. Omnibus at all Trains. Carriages for Hire. COOK'S Tickets taken. Moderate charges. **G. C. SMEENE, Proprietor.**

## ARONA.

### HOTEL D'ITALIE, AND DES POSTES.

**THIS** Hotel is not very large, but beautifully situated opposite the Lake and the Landing place, and near to the Railway Station. Travellers will find here, good and very clean Apartments and Rooms, and every comfort of a first-class hotel.

## ATHENS.

**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**, kept by **J. STAMBELOPOULO** and **J. LIVADA**.—First Class Hotel, opposite the Royal Palace. (French and English Cook and Service.) Newspapers, Baths, Smoking, Reading, and Sitting Rooms.

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## AVIGNON.

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### HOTEL D'EUROPE.

**H**IGHLY recommended to English Travellers on their journey to Nice, Italy, &c. First class, and moderate prices. The Proprietor and his Wife, having lived in England, are aware of the wants of English Travellers, and he assures them that their comfort shall be studied. Omnibus at all trains.

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### AXEN-FELS.

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AXEN-FELS (Lake of Lucerne, above Brunnen, 2,180 Swiss feet above the Sea).

**G**RAND HOTEL AND PENSION AXEN-FELS. This magnificent First class Establishment, provided with all the elegance and comfort to which English Families are accustomed, is highly recommended for its healthy position.

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### BADEN-BADEN.

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**H**OTEL DE COUR DE BADE—Badischer Hof (*not to be confounded with the Hotel de la Ville de Bade, opposite the Railway Station*).—A first-rate and large Establishment, with extensive Gardens, Warm, Mineral, and other Baths; enjoying a well-merited reputation for its great comfort and attention. It is patronised by the most distinguished families.

Manager, Mr. F. ZIEGLER.

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## HOTEL de HOLLANDE AND DEPENDENCE: AU BEAU SEJOUR.

**A.** ROESSLER, Proprietor.—This favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. The Hotel and Dependence consist of one hundred and sixty Sleeping Apartments, elegant sitting-rooms, and a garden for the use of visitors. Extensive and airy dining-room, and a comfortable public sitting-room, with piano and library. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly moderate prices, to merit the continued patronage of English and American visitors. English and American Newspapers. The Table d' Hôte and Wines of this Hotel are reputed of the best quality in Baden.

Breakfast, 1s. 2d. Table d' Hôte at One and at Five.

PENSION IN THE EARLY AND LATER PART OF THE SEASON.

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## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, one of the best situated in the town, with a garden, and facing the Trinkhall, and Conversation House. Elegantly furnished, excellent cooking and moderate charges. Pension in the early and later part of the season.

CARL ULRICH, Proprietor.

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**H**OTEL DE L'EUROPE, Mr. OTTO KAH, Proprietor.—This excellent Hotel is one of the best situated in Baden, opposite the Conversation House and Trinkhall, and combines every comfort of a first class Hotel with moderate charges. Good Cuisine and superior choice of Wines. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Reading-room, &c. Well-furnished apartments.

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## BAGNERES DE BIGORRE.

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# GRAND HOTEL DE PARIS.

**First Class Family Hotel.**

More than 100 Rooms and 10 Saloons. Beautifully situated full South, on the Promenade des Coustons.

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## BALE.

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### HOTEL DES TROIS ROIS, OR THREE KINGS.

Proprietor, C. FLUCK.

**L**ARGEST First Class Family Hotel at Bale, in the finest situation on the Banks of the Rhine, between the Swiss and German Railway Stations. Cool house throughout the Summer, with every desirable comfort. Omnibuses at the Station.

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### HOTEL SCHWEIZEROF.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, opposite the Swiss, French, and German Railway Stations.

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### HOTEL EULER.

First Class Hotel, opposite the Swiss, French, and German Railway Stations.

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## BARCELONA.

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### GRAND HOTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

**RAMBLA.**

**T**HIS First class Family Hotel, much frequented by English and Americans, is situated in the most fashionable quarter of the Town, in the centre of the Theatres and other places of amusements. Near the Post and Telegraph Offices.

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### BELLAGIO, ON THE LAKE OF COMO (ITALY).

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### HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

**O**NE of the largest and best managed Hotels to be found on the Italian Lakes. The Proprietors spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their visitors.

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### GRAND HOTEL BELLAGIO,

**O**NE of the finest Hotels in Europe, situated on one of the most beautiful parts of the Lake, and surrounded by a splendid Garden and Park.

**BERLIN.****THE KAISERHOF,**

**WILHELMSPLATZ-ZIETHENPLATZ.** The largest and most commodious first class Hotel in Berlin. Situated in an elegant, quiet, and magnificent part of the City. 300 comfortable and well-furnished Rooms and Saloons. Table d'Hôte at 4 o'clock. "Grand Restaurant à la Carte."

**GRAND HOTEL DE ROME**, under the Tilleuls, 39, corner of Charlotten Street. This great and beautiful Hotel, the largest and best situated of the capital, combines real English comfort with reasonable prices, and is kept in a very fashionable manner. Two hundred Rooms, Twenty-five Saloons, Three large Dining Rooms for more than 600 persons. Reading Rooms, supplied with all foreign Newspapers. Music Saloon, and Conversation Room, &c. Restaurant "à la Française." The prices are placed in every room. Cold and Warm Baths. Post Office; Telegraph, &c. Omnibuses at the Station.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, 2, Place Ander Bauacademie.**

**SITUATED** in the finest and most elegant part of the town, next to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres. Single Travellers and large Families can be accommodated with entire suites of apartments, consisting of splendid Saloons, Airy Bed Rooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, and Guides. *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.  
**R. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.**

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**

**THIS** well-known First Class Hotel, overlooking the residence of the Crown Prince, is situated in the most attractive part of the city, near the Imperial Palace, the principal promenades and public institutions, and recommends itself as much for its excellent position as for its interior comfort. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Charges strictly moderate.  
**O. J. KUERT, Proprietor.**

**BERNE.**

**BERNERHOF HOTEL.** This beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the Town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays, and in winter season.

**BEX.**

**Canton de Vaud BEX (Switzerland).**

**GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES.**  
**SALINE BATHS, HYDROTHERAPY, TURKISH BATHS, &c.**

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS (HOTEL ET PENSION)** Opposite the New English Church.—This favourite Hotel, thoroughly renovated and newly refurnished, with its new addition of 50 rooms, and a Bath Establishment with Salt Baths and two Salles des douches, Russian and Turkish Baths, and inhaling rooms, will now be open all the year.



**BIARRITZ.****BIARRITZ, WINTER SEASON.**

**H**OTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Mr. CHAMPAGNE, Proprietor.—The best situated, facing the Sea. 120 Rooms. Large Conversation Saloon. Smoking Room. Billiard Room and Bath Rooms. 80 Sunny Apartments.

**HOTEL DES PRINCES.**

**A** LARGE and beautiful Hotel, with a fine view of the Sea. This Hotel will be found most suitable for English families and Gentlemen. Excellent cooking.

**VILLA DES QUATRE SAISONS.**

Proprietor, M. CHAPNY.

*Sheltered and well situated, with Terrace overlooking the Sea.*

**BINGEN.****HOTEL DU CHEVAL BLANC.**

**V**ERY good First Class Hotel, in a charming position, overlooking the Rhine. Large Garden. Excellent cooking, choice Wines.

**BLOIS.****GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.**

Very comfortable Table d'Hôte and private Dinners.

Apartments for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois. Comfortable Carriages for visiting Chambord and the Environs.

**BOLOGNA.****GRAND HOTEL BRUN,**

J. F. FRANK, Proprietor.

**F**IRST-RATE accommodation for families and single gentlemen; magnificent dining room; conversation room, with pianoforte; reading room, supplied with the *Times* and other principal papers. Smoking room.

**BONN.****The GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.**

**T**HIS first-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, the English Nobility and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Terminus, and to the landing-places of the Rhine Steamboats. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMIDT, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to English Tourists. The Apartments are furnished and carpeted throughout in the best English style, and the charges are moderate. Apartments during the Winter at moderate prices. The *London Times* and *New York Herald* taken in during the whole year. Six excellent Pianos to be found in the different Sitting-rooms.

**BONN Continued.****GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.**

**T**HIS excellent Hotel, one of the best on the Continent, patronised by H.M. the King Leopold of Belgium, and by the Royal Family of England, is admirably situated on the banks of the Rhine, and commands the most beautiful view of the Seven Mountains.

**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE (Kaiserhoff),**

Proprietor, N. STAMM.

**T**HIS HOTEL is situated on the banks of the Rhine, in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and the landing place of the Steamboats. Large garden.

**BORDEAUX.****HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

New Proprietor, L. PETER.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, entirely renewed, beautifully situated opposite the landing-place, central for business. Large Saloon for Ladies. Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, and "Restaurant." The prettiest "Salle à Manger" of Bordeaux. Saloons. 90 Rooms, from 3 francs upwards. French, Belgian, and English Newspapers. Baths on all floors. All languages spoken. Arrangements for a protracted stay.

**HOTEL DU COMMERCE.**

**K**NOWN for more than 50 years as a First Class Hotel, and the "Rendezvous" of English Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid situation. Good Cooking and Choice Wines. Moderate charges.

The British Consul recommends this Hotel.

**BORDIGHERA.****HOTEL & PENSION WINDSOR.**  
**Newly Opened.**

Beautifully situated, full South, with a Garden, close to the Station. English comfort. Good attendance, and good cooking. Open the whole year.

**BORMIO.****BATHS OF BORMIO.**

VALTELLINE, ITALY.

Near the most Romantic Stelvio Road.

**O**LD Celebrated Mineral Springs. First Class Hotel, with every modern comfort. English Church.

Season from MAY to OCTOBER.

**BOTZEN.****HOTEL KAISERKRONE.**

Patronised by H.S.M. The Emperor of Austria.

**S**ITUATED in the best part of the Town, close to the Railway Station. English spoken. English papers taken in. Excellent attendance and moderate charges. Winter Pension.

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## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

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**FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 15 July to 15 September.**

COMMUNAL FETES IN SEPTEMBER.

Inauguration of the Statue to Frederic Sauvage, inventor of the application of  
"Screw" propelling power to Navigation.

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## GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

**H. M. PAY, Proprietor.**

The best situation of Boulogne, the nearest to the Steamers and Paris Railway  
Terminus.

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## HOTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.

**Mr. MUTTON, Proprietor.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, situated Rue de l'Ecu, and on the port facing  
the Railway Station and Steamers. Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock, exclusively for the residents  
of the Hotel. Hot and Cold Sea Baths and Vapour Baths in the house.

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## GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.

**First class Hotel. Highly Recommended.**

**SITUATED NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION & STEAMERS.**

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## BREMEN.

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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**—**LUSCHE-BAUR, Proprietor.** One of the best  
Hotels in the north of Germany, is situated on the Boulevards, close to the Station, Post-  
office, and Exchange. English and French Journals taken in.

**Omnibus to and from every Train. Highly recommended.**

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## BRUGES.

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**GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE**, near the Grande Place and the  
Railway Station. This first-class Establishment, the largest and oldest in the town, offers to  
Families well-furnished apartments and rooms, very good accommodation, excellent cooking, and  
good wines. An omnibus of the Hotel conveys passengers and luggage to and from the Station.  
The proprietor, **Mr. Vandenberghe**, in recommending his Hotel to the notice of travellers, begs  
they will not permit themselves to be misled by touters.

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## BRUNSWICK.

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## HOTEL DEUTSCHES HAUS

(HOTEL GERMAN HOUSE).

**First Class Hotel, very comfortable. Good Attendance.**

**BRUSSELS.**

# **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,**

**PLACE ROYALE, BRUSSELS,**  
**IN A FINE, OPEN, AND HEALTHY SITUATION,**  
**FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

Excellent accommodation and moderate charges, civility and attention, recommend this Hotel to the esteemed patronage of English and American visitors. Most of the rooms overlook the Place Royale and the Park. Families or Gentlemen can pre-engage rooms by letter or telegram.

**Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. Dinners at any Hour.**

**ENGLISH SPOKEN.**

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## **HOTEL MENGELLE**

**(RUE ROYALE).**

**THIS** large and beautiful First class Hotel is situated in the finest and most healthy part of the town, near to the Promenades most frequented, and is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

**Table d'Hôte at Six and Seven o'clock, FIVE francs.**

**Restaurant "à la carte" at any hour. Excellent "Cuisine" and Choice Wines.**  
**Smoking-room, Reading-room, Baths, and Carriages.**

**Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.**

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## **GRAND HOTEL DE SAXE,**

**77 and 79, RUE NEUVE.**

**A**DMIRABLY situated, near the Boulevards, Theatres, and two minutes' walk from the North Railway Stations. This Establishment, which has been considerably enlarged, possesses now a most splendid Dining-room, and offers to Families and Single Travellers spacious, comfortable, and airy apartments.

**TARIFFS IN EVERY ROOM.**

**Fixed Prices:—Plain Breakfast, 1 fr. 25 c. Two Chops or Steak, or ham and eggs 1 fr. 50 c. Table d'Hôte at 5 o'clock, 3 fr. 50 c. Table d'Hôte at Half-past Six, 5 fr. Private Dinners from 5 frs. Bed-rooms, including light, 4 frs. 25 c.; 3 frs. 75 c.; 6 frs. for the first night, and for the following night 3 frs. 50 c.; 3 frs.; 5 frs.; and 4 frs. Sitting Rooms from 3 frs. to 12 frs. Attendance 1 fr. per night.**

London "Times" and "Illustrated London News" taken in.  
 Travellers having only a few hours to spend in Brussels, between the departure of the Train, can have Refreshments or Dinners at any hour.

The Waterloo Coach leaves the Hotel at 8-30 o'clock every morning. Private Carriages for Waterloo, 20 frs., every expense included.

**KERVAND, Proprietor.**

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## **GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.**

**BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE.** Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate.

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**BRUSSELS Continued.**

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**L. MESSIAEN,****WINES AND SPIRITS.****THE ONLY HOUSE IN BELGIUM FOR MARTELL BRANDY.****English Beer; Great Choice of Tea.****70, RUE DE NAMUR. ENGLISH SPOKEN.**

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**OLD ENGLISH BANK.**

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**BIGWOOD & MORGAN,****8, RUE ROYALE, Opposite the Park.**

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**LACE MANUFACTORY****O. DE VERGNIES ET SOEURS.****28, RUE DES PAROISSIENS,****(Near the Cathedral of St. Gudule.)**

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**LACE MANUFACTORY****BOVAL DE BECK,****74, RUE ROYAL.**

**O**NE of the Oldest and Largest Houses in Brussels. Strangers are invited to visit the working rooms and witness the processes of Lace making. The house received Diplomas and Medals at several Exhibitions, and is recommended in full confidence.

**The Price of each Article is marked in plain figures.**

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**BUDAPEST.**

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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.****FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

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**CADENABBIA (Lake of Como).**

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**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.****FIRST-RATE HOTEL,****Situated on the western bank of the Lake, opposite Bellagio.**

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**CAEN.**

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**HOTEL DE FRANCE,****AVENUE DE LA GARE.****NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION AND THE LANDING PLACE.**

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CAEN Continued.

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**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.****First Class Hotel, best in the Town.**

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**GRAND HOTEL PLACE ROYALE,****In the Centre of the Town.****70 Rooms and Saloons. Table d'Hote.**

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**CALAIS.**

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**H**OTEL DESSEIN.—L. DESSEIN, the Proprietor, has the honour to inform his numerous patrons and travellers in general, that since the 1st of January, 1861, his establishment has been transferred to the HOTEL QUILLAC, which has been entirely newly done-up, and which has taken the name of "**HOTEL DESSEIN.**" The premises of the old Hotel Dessein having been purchased by the town of Calais, it ceases to be an hotel for travellers.

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**CANNES.**

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**THE****PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL**

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**PAVILLON HOTEL,****Situated in the West part of the town.**

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**HOTEL BEAU SITE,**

**S**ITUATED on the West end of Cannes, adjoining Lord Brougham's property, the finest part of the town.

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**HOTEL DE L'ESTEREL.**

**S**ITUATED in the West end of Cannes, commanding unsurpassed views of the Esterel.

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**GRAND HOTEL MONT FLEURY,**

**T**HIS New Hotel, containing 130 Rooms, Saloons, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms, is delightfully situated at the East of Cannes.

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**CANNSTADT.**

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**HOTEL HERMANN.**

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL and BATHS, for English and American Families and Gentlemen. 150 Rooms. Pension. Advantageous arrangements for a sojourn in Summer and Winter time. Open all the year. Beautiful Park and Garden.

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**CARLSBAD.**

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**ANGER'S HOTEL (Branch, RHEIN HOTEL).**

**T**HESE TWO FIRST CLASS HOTELS offer special comfort to English and American Travellers, who will find them most desirable residences. Charges moderate.

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**WIESINGER'S HOTEL NATIONAL.**

**O**N the "Neuen Gartenzeilstrasse." Open all the year. The Proprietor, **ANT. WIESINGER**, has left his Hotel, **Drei Fasanen**, on account of his increasing business in the above Hotel.

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**HOTEL DE HANOVRE.**

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the Town, opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices, near the Springs, Curhaus, and Promenades, offering every comfort to Visitors who come for the benefit of the Waters. Well-furnished Apartments for Families, with good attendance. *Cuisine*, and strictly moderate charges.

**C. R. ZORKENDORFER, Proprietor.**

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**CASTELLAMMARE.**

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**HOTEL QUISISANA.**

**NICOLA SOLDINI, Proprietor.**

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated in its own grounds on the Hill in front of the Royal Palace of Quisisana, overlooking Vesuvius and the Bay. Full South. First Class House, highly recommended to English and American families for its pure air.

(The Grand Hotel, Sorrento, belongs to the same Proprietor.)

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Lake of Como.

**CERNOBBIO.**

Lake of Como.

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**GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE.**

Charming House for a protracted stay.

**G**RAND and splendid First Class Hotel, with large Garden and Park on the shore of the Lake. Old residence of H. M. the Queen Caroline of England. Abode preferred by H. M. the Empress of Russia in 1868. Arrangements for Families. Pension from 8 fr.

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**CHALLES.**

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**CHALLES (Savoie).**

3 miles from Chambery.

**T**HE most sulphurous Spring known, strongly iodo-bromated, essentially purifying and strengthening. Cures Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, alteration and poverty of the Blood, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, &c.

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**CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.**

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**HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE D'OR ET DU PALAIS.****E. JAUNAUX, Proprietor and Manager.**

This Hotel, entirely re-furnished, has always been recommended for its great comfort.

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**CHAMBERY.**

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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

17, RUE D'ITALIE, 17.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, entirely re-furnished, patronised principally by Families and Tourists. Baths in the Hotel. English spoken.

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**HOTEL DE FRANCE.****LEON REYNAUD, Proprietor.**

In an open and airy situation, close to the Railway Station. Large and small apartments.

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**CHAMOUNIX.**

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**HOTEL AND PENSION DES ALPES.****J. KLOTZ, Proprietor.**

This Hotel has been entirely reorganized. It contains eighty well furnished rooms. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

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**CHAUMONT (near Neuchatel, Switzerland).**

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**HOTEL AND PENSION DE CHAUMONT,****PRES NEUCHATEL (SUISSE).**

Kept by C. RITZMANN, Proprietor of Hotel Suisse, Cannes.

B—Continental, 81.



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## CHRISTIANIA (NORWAY).

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**HOTEL SCANDINAVE.**—Fine newly-built Hotel, situated in the Car Johan's Gate, only two minutes' walk from the Railway and Steam-boat Stations. Cold and Warm Baths in the Hotel.

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## CHUR (Coire).

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## HOTEL STEINBOCK (CAPRICORNE).

Proprietors, HAUSER, KEIN, & Co.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, with One Hundred Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Best situation in town.

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## CLEVES.

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## BAINS DE CLEVES.

## HOTEL DES BAINS, AND HOTEL STIRUM.

BATH ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEVERAL CURES.

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## COBLENTZ.

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## GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, commanding a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves, in every respect, the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent Cooking.

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**HOTEL DU GEANT.**—Messrs. EISENMANN, Proprietors.—This well-known and favourite first class Hotel is delightfully situated opposite the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein. It is the nearest to the landing-place of the steamers, and commands a most beautiful view.

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## COLOGNE.

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## HOTEL DU NORD.

First Class Hotel, near the Cathedral, on the Rhine. 300 Rooms.

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# HOTEL DISCH.

**THIS** well-known FIRST CLASS HOTEL, is entirely refitted and newly refurnished.

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**COLOGNE Continued.**

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**THE HOTEL DE HOLLANDE**

**I**S delightfully situated opposite the starting and landing place of the Rhine Steamers, and, by the new thoroughfare, only three minutes from the Railway and Cathedral.

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**HOTEL ERNST.**

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**T**HIS well-known and highly recommended First Class Hotel, the nearest to the Central Station, has been entirely refitted and refurnished. Very comfortable Apartments and Single Rooms, with a full view of the Cathedral. Table d'Hôte. Dinners, Suppers, &c., at any hour.

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**CONSTANCE.**

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**HOTEL AND PENSION CONSTANZERHOF.****BATHS IN THE HOTEL.****SWIMMING BATHS ON THE LAKE BELONGING TO THE HOTEL.****PENSION.**

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**HOTEL DU BROCHET (Hecht Hotel).****FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

**S**ITUATED opposite the Harbour, and commanding a beautiful view over the Lake. Excellent Pension. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Spacious House, exceedingly clean, quiet, and newly refurnished with great comfort.

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**ISLAND HOTEL.**

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**F**ORMERLY a Dominican Convent, on the Lake of Constance near the Town, Harbour, and Station.

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**COPENHAGEN.**

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**HOTEL KONGEN OF DENMARK.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen.

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**CORDOVA.**

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**HOTEL SUIZO.**

**F**IRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, admirably situated, close to the Cathedral and Alameda. Table d'Hôte, French Cuisine, choice Wines. Tariff, from 10s. per

**CORFU.****HOTEL ST. GEORGE.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension, and prices very moderate.

A large addition to the Hotel just now finished, makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, and the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

**S. P. MAZZUCHY, Proprietor.**

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE AND HOTEL LA BELLE VENICE,**

Kept by Messrs. **GAZZI BROTHERS.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel is very well situated on the north-east corner of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, newly enlarged and considerably improved.

**CREUZNACH.****HOTEL ORANIENHOF,**

**T**HE Largest First Class Hotel, very well situated in one of the most healthy parts of the town, and close to the Kurhaus.

**BATHS OF CREUZNACH.****HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**R**ECOMMENDED for its beautiful situation, elegant newly constructed Baths, and moderate charges.

**CULOZ.****HOTEL FOLLIET**

(OPPOSITE THE STATION).

**T**RAVELLERS coming from Paris, "en route" for Italy, or coming from Italy and going to Paris and Geneva, will, by stopping a night at Culoz, avoid great fatigue and get the pleasure of crossing by day-time to Burgundy, Savoy, and the Alps. Rooms from 1 fr. 50 cts., with Wine, "Vin du Pays," and sparkling Seyssel, much renowned.

**N.B.**—Travellers are respectfully recommended to ask for the Hotel Folliet.

**DARMSTADT.****HOTEL AU RAISIN.**

**First-rate Establishment, newly opened by Mr. C. STEMPER.**  
**BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.**

(CANTON DES GRISONS.) **DAVOS PLATZ.** (SWITZERLAND.)

**HOTEL AND PENSION BELVEDERE.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, with 90 Bed Rooms, and a splendid suite of Public Rooms, particularly recommended to English Travellers for its excellent Cuisine, comfort, and sanitary arrangements, combined with most moderate charges. Pension for a Week's stay. The English Service is held in the Hotel both Summer and Winter. J. C. COESTER, Proprietor.

**HOTEL AND PENSION BUOL,**

**Kept by the Proprietor, C. BUOL.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**; on its own meadows near a fine wood, close to the English Church, with South aspect. Drainage on the best method. Extra private Rooms, and splendid suite of Public Rooms, with a Library of English, French, and German Books. Douches. Warm and Cold Baths.

**DAX.****THERMES DE DAX.**

**THIS** large Establishment, with its celebrated mud and hot mineral water Baths, has, during the winter, an inner natural temperature of from 16 to 18 degrees centigrade given by its sources. Open all the year. It is one of the best establishments on the Continent.

**DIEKIRCH.****HOTEL DES ARDENNES.**

**THE** beautiful country of Luxemburg, a miniature Switzerland, with its picturesque vales, forests, and ruins of ancient Castles, which is scarcely known to English Tourists, deserves particular mention. Two Tables d'Hôte per day. Carriages and Horses.

**DIEPPE.****HOTEL ROYAL.**

**Facing the Sea. LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, the nearest to the Sea, the Casino, and Bathing Establishment.

**DIEPPE Continued.****GRAND HOTEL DES BAINES,****Mr. MORGAN, Proprietor.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel fronting the sea, the Bath Establishment, and close to the Custom House, is unrivalled for its situation and its excellent accommodation.

**DIJON.****HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE,****Mr. GOISSET, Proprietor.**

**T**HIS Hotel continues to enjoy its old-established reputation, and offers English visitors all the accommodation they can desire. It is situated close to the Railway Station, and the objects of attraction in the town.

**DINANT.****HOTEL DE LA TETE D'OR.****ALEXIS. DISIERE, Proprietor.**

**O**N the Grand Place, the most picturesque situation in the Town. Charming Garden, with path leading to the ruins of the Citadel, from where a delightful view of Dinant and the Meuse is to be had.

**DINARD, ILLE ET VILAINE (BRITTANY).****GRAND HOTEL DE DINARD.**

**T**HIS Splendid First Class Hotel is situated in the most picturesque part of the Town, has upwards of 120 Bedrooms overlooking the pretty Gardens of the Hotel. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6½ o'clock. Terms from the 1st July to the 15th September, 12 and 15 francs per day.

**DRESDEN.****VICTORIA HOTEL,****CARL WEISS, Proprietor.**

**T**HIS first-rate establishment, situated near the great Public Promenade, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful garden. Two superior Tables d'Hôte daily. Private Dinners at any hour. During the Winter, board and lodging at very moderate prices.

**HOTEL DE SAXE.**

**O**LD Established First Class Family Hotel, situated in the centre of the Ancient Town, in the immediate proximity of the Castle, the Theatres, and Museum.

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.****First Class Hotel. 150 Comfortable Rooms.****LUDWIG FEISTEL, Manager.**

**DUNKIRK.****GRAND CASINO AND HOTEL  
OF ROSENDAEL DUNKERQUE.**

**T**HIS large Establishment, replete with every modern comfort, is situated on the healthiest part of the French coast. It affords splendid sea bathing, on a smooth and sandy beach, at the foot of the terrace, which commands a very extensive view of Dunkerque Road.

P.S.—Six hours from London, *via* Calais. Casino opens 1st June, and the Hotel on the 1st July. Telegraph in the Hotel.

**DUSSELDORF.****HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,**

**OPPOSITE THE COLOGNE, MINDEN, BERLIN, DUTCH, AND ELBERFELD RAILWAY STATIONS, NEAR THE RHINE.**

First-rate and highly recommended Hotel, between the two largest Promenades, quite freely situated, with a tower commanding a beautiful view over the town and country.

**EAUX BONNES.****GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

**O**PEN all the year. Is known for the most comfortable Hotel of the Pyrenees. "Restaurant." Table d'Hôte. Private Saloons.

**E M S.****HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

**F. SCHMITT, Proprietor.**

This First class Hotel is in the best situation of Ems, opposite the Royal Baths, with a beautiful Garden, and combines every comfort. Moderate charges. Excellent cooking, and choice Wines.

**ENGLEBERG.****KURHAUS HOTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.**

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL in the best situation of the Valley, in the middle of an extensive Garden. It possesses the best recommendation of English Families for its first-rate Cuisine and the excellent accommodation. English and American Newspapers. New English Chapel in the Garden of the Hotel.

**KURHAUS—HOTEL & PENSION SONNENBERG.**

3,400 feet above the level of the Sea.

**M**AGNIFICENT First Class Establishment, one of the best managed in Switzerland, and in the finest situation. Specially patronised by English Families. 170 Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte at six o'clock. Moderate charges.

**A. LANDREY, Proprietor.**  
Also joint Proprietor of the Grand Hotel, at Pegli.

**ETRETAT.****HOTEL HAUVILLE.**

ON THE SHORE, NEAR TO THE BATHS AND THE CASINO.

Well-furnished Rooms and Saloons overlooking the Sea.

**FLORENCE.****GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

ROYAL DE LA PAIX.

**LUNG ARNO NUOVO, the largest House in Florence.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE.**—C. AUTENRIETH, Proprietor.—Situatèd on the Lungo Arno Nuova, Piazza Manin and Borgognissanti, with a Southern aspect, and fitted up in the English style. It affords great comfort, and may be considered one of the finest Hotels in Italy. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte.

**HOTEL ROYAL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE ET  
HOTEL DE L'ARNO (in Lung Arno).**

**BOTH** these **FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTELS** are situated full South, and are open all the year.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**

**THIS** Hotel contains all the modern comforts, and is placed under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor himself, who understands English comfort, and spares no pains to satisfy his numerous guests.

**PHARMACY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.**

**H. ROBERTS & CO.,**

17, Via Tornabuoni, and 2, Piazza Manin.

**FRIBOURG (SWITZ).**

**GRAND HOTEL DE FRIBOURG,** kept by J. MONNEY.—This Hotel, opened since 1864, has obtained the greatest success: it offers, by its situation, construction and the elegance of its furniture, all the comfort and luxury of the first-rate establishments. Large Saloon de Réunion; Smoking Saloon; Saloons for families, &c. Carriages for Hire. Divine Service in the Hotel, from 10th of June.

## GENEVA (SWITZERLAND).

### Grand Hotel National.

**T**his Large First class Hotel, beautifully situated on the shore of the Lake, is the largest and most modern in Geneva. The prices are moderate, and arrangements can be made per week, &c.

### HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.

**T**HE HOTEL COMPANY OF CHAMOUNIX beg to inform Travellers that they are now the Proprietors of this splendid establishment. 300 Rooms and Saloons.

**First-rate Cuisine and Wines.**

### HOTEL DE LA COURONNE.

**First Class English Family Hotel,**

on the Grand Quai; splendid situation, facing the English Garden and the Lake.

### HOTEL DU GRAND AIGLE.

48, RUE DU RHONE, 48.

**V**ERY good Second class Hotel, situated in the centre of the Town, near the landing place. "Restaurant à la Carte." Choice Wines. Good attendance.

### PENSION MAGENAT.

**ONE OF THE BEST PENSIONS IN SWITZERLAND.**

Under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. MAGENAT. Good accommodation. Moderate terms. Very well situated.

### ENGLISH FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

**PENSION: FROMONT JACKSON.**

Rue du Mont Blanc. Entrance, 1, Rue Pradier, or 4, Rue du Lausanne, opposite the Station.

### F. PIQUET.

**CIGARS.**—Maison des Trois Rois, Place Bel Air, No. 2, near the Post-office. Tobacco and Cigars of all the Régies. Importer direct of Havannah Cigars. Great assortment of Pipes and Cigar Tubes. Rare Cigars, warranted genuine.

### WATCHES.

**F**INE Watches of every description made at PATEK PHILIPPE.—  
Sold with Certificates of Guarantee.



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**GENOA.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DE GENES.**

MESSRS. L. BONERA AND BROTHERS.

(PLACE CARLO FELICE, the most beautiful situation in the City.)

**T**HIS magnificent and First class Hotel, formerly the Palazzi Marchese Spinola, was newly opened and entirely refurnished about two years ago. Table d'Hôte.

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**GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA,****7,—RUE DE ROME—7.**

In the prettiest part of the Town. First Class Hotel. Newly built.

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**Hotel de la Ville.****M. ENGEL, Proprietor.**

Beautifully situated in the centre of the town, overlooking the Sea.

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**GHENT.**

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**HOTEL ROYAL, PLACE d'ARMES.**

**T**HIS Hotel is situated in the centre of the Town, contiguous to all the public establishments and Railway Station. Travellers will find every comfort at this Hotel.

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**HOTEL DE LA POSTE.—PLACE D'ARMES.**

**M**R. A. VANDE PUTTE, Proprietor of the Hotel, now begs to inform English Travellers that he has succeeded Mr. DUBUS in the above well-known, first-rate, and beautifully situated Establishment, which affords extensive and superior accommodation for families and single gentlemen.

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**H**OTEL DE VIENNE.—Mr. ROSSMAN, Proprietor. This Hotel is admirably situated for Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen, in the centre of the town, near the celebrated cathedral of St. Bavon, and the principal public buildings. The *Cuisine* and Wines are of first-rate quality, and the Hotel de Vienne affords excellent accommodation at moderate prices. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Omnibus to and from the trains. Fare 75c., luggage included. Mr. ROSSMAN is also proprietor of the Hotel de Flandre, Bruges. Excellent German and English Beer at the "Cafe" of the Hotel.

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**GLION.**

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**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First Class Hotel, situated in one of the most commanding positions of this charming summer Station.

**GMUNDEN.**

**HOTEL AUSTRIA.**

**M**ODERN First class House, in the finest position on the Lake, at the Landing place of the Steamer. Splendid Dining Rooms, and terrasse with Garden on the Lake. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hydraulic Lift.

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

FACING THE STEAMBOAT LANDING PLACE.

**Comfortable First Class Hotel.**

**GRENOBLE.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**PLACE GRENETTE.**

A First Class Hotel in every respect, patronised by English Families. Comfortable Rooms and good table.

**GRIESBACH.**

**B**ATHS OF GRIESBACH (Grand Ducho de Baden).—Situated in the centre of the Black Forest. Railway Station, Oppenau. 8 First Class Springs of Ferruginous Mineral Water. Excellent Baths for Chlorose, and Anhemie diseases.

**THE HAGUE.**

**H**OTEL DU VIEUX DOELEN.—Proprietor J. J. VAN SANTEEN, TOURWOIVELD, 5.—This first-rate Hotel, patronised by the high class of society, is delightfully situated in the vicinity of the Royal Park and public buildings.

**HOTEL BELLE VUE.**

**C. J. VAN VELSEN, Proprietor.**

**T**HIS favourite and first class Hotel is pleasantly situated opposite the Royal Park, and the Rhine Railway Station. Extensive garden. Arrangements made by the month on favourable terms.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**LANGE HOUTSTRAAT.**

This large and commodious first class Hotel is situated in the centre of the town.

**HOTEL DES INDES.**

**VOORHOUT, 56.**

**T**HIS magnificent First Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingely situated near the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades.

**THE HAGUE Continued.****HOTEL PAULEZ, KORTE VOORHOUT.**

**T**HIS first-rate Hotel, is situated in the finest quarter of the City, in the vicinity of the Theatre Royal, the Museum, and the Park.

**HAMBURG.****HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**O**LD renowned First Class House. Most beautiful location on the Alster-bassin. Provided with every comfort of modern times. Hydraulic Lift. Table d'Hôte.

**HOTEL ST. PETERSBURG.**

**T**HIS well known and highly recommended **FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL** which combines superior comfort and accommodation for Families and for Single Gentlemen, is most delightfully situated on the principal promenade, commanding the finest view of the Alster Bassin.

**ENGLISH HOTEL,**

**2, Admirattat Strasse.**

**W**ELL situated Hotel, near the Exchange and the Harbour. The Proprietor speaks English.

**HANOVER.**

**H**OTEL ROYAL, immediately opposite the General Railway Station for Bremen, Berlin, Brunswick, Cologne, Hamburg, &c., admirably situated in the best part of the city. The Cuisine and Wines are of first-rate quality, and the accommodation excellent for families or single travellers. The Reading-room is well supplied with Newspapers and Periodicals. A beautiful garden for the use of visitors. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 4 o'clock, and private dinners to order. Private Carriages. Baths. English and French spoken.

**KASTEN'S HOTEL.**

**FIRST CLASS HOUSE.**

Opposite the Royal Theatre. The most cheerful situation in the City.

**BRITISH HOTEL.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

Three minutes from the Central Railway Station.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel is beautifully situated opposite the Railway Station and Post Office, and in the healthiest part of the City—and in the centre of large

**HAVRE.****GRAND HOTEL ET BAINS FRASCATI.**

**F**IRST CLASS Establishment; entirely re-built in 1871. The only Hotel in Havre situated on the banks of the sea. Moderate charges. Open all the year.

**Mr. J. DESCLEVES, Manager.**

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Rue de Paris.**

**T**HE situation of this well-known and old-established Hotel is central and convenient for every part of Havre, from its immediate vicinity to the Theatre, the Exchange, the Docks, and the Quays.

**GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU,**

**96, RUE DE PARIS, ET 2, RUE RICHELIEU.**

*The only Hotel in the Town with a Railway Office.*

**GRAND HOTEL DE NORMANDIE,**

**RUE DE PARIS.**

**F**IRST CLASS Hotel, exceedingly well situated in the centre of the Town. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. "Table d'Hôte." Restaurant à la Carte. English and German spoken.

**M. DESCLOS, Proprietor.**

**H**OTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Rue de Paris, 124 and 126.—Exceedingly well situated in the best quarter of the town, recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'Hôte. Rooms from 2 to 5 frs. Breakfast, 2 frs. Dinners, 3 frs. Board and Lodgings from 8 to 10 frs. per day, Wine and Service included. English and German spoken.

**GRELLE, Proprietor.**

**HEIDELBERG.****HOTEL VICTORIA.**

**C**LOSE to the Railway Station on the Anlage, the most fashionable part of the Town; commands a magnificent view of the Castle and Mountains. Highly recommended.

**GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL SCHRIEDER,**

**CONTAINING 200 ROOMS.**

*The finest position near the Railway, and commanding beautiful views.*

**HOTEL DU PRINCE CHARLES.**

**SOMMER and ELLMER, Proprietors.**

Considerably enlarged by a new building, containing a splendid Breakfast Room, Reading Room, and Smoking Room.

**The nearest to the Castle, and commanding a fine view of the**

**HEIDELBERG Continued.****HOTEL EUROPE, HEIDELBERG.**

**THE** above is the most beautiful and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg, standing in its own extensive Gardens, which are free for the use of Visitors. Fine Reading Room. Omnibus of the Hotel at the Station. Terms strictly moderate.

**HAFFELI GUER, Proprietor.**

**Mr. H. G. exports, at wholesale prices, Wines and Swiss Alpine Honey.**

Railway Tickets are issued in the Hotel.

**THE ADLER HOTEL.**

**I**N the Grand Palace, commands a beautiful view of the celebrated Castle of Heidelberg, and is close to it. English and American Families and single Gentlemen will find this house one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with cleanliness and moderate charges.

**CASTLE HOTEL.**

**FIRST CLASS** Establishment, beautifully situated in the middle of the Park Schloss, commanding a most splendid view. It is fitted up with all the comfort of the present time; 80 splendid Apartments elegantly furnished, 21 Balconies, magnificent Dining-rooms with outlets on four superb platforms. Terrasses. Three Tables d'Hôte every day.

**HOTEL DE DARMSTADT.**

**FOUR MINUTES FROM THE STATION.**

**THIS** Hotel is beautifully situated on the Bismark Square, with a view on the Neckar and the new Bridge. Reading Room supplied with English Newspapers. It is recommended for its airy and comfortable rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Pension. Rooms include service from 2s. Breakfast, 1s. Dinner, 2s. 6d.

**HEIDEN (Canton Appenzell), SWITZ.****HOTEL ET PENSION FRIEHOF.**

**FIRST CLASS.**

Highly recommended to both English and American travellers.

**HOMBURG, OR HOMBURG LES BAINS.****BATHS OF HOMBURG,**

Half-an-hour from Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

**M**INERAL Springs, very salutary in diseases of the STOMACH and the LIVER, and in attacks of the GOUT. UNRIVALLED SUMMER CLIMATE, beneficial in NERVOUS DEBILITY. Mineral, Pine, Gas, and Moor Baths.

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, exceedingly well situated, opposite the Park of the Cursaal, close to the Springs. English and American Families, or Single Gentlemen, find this Hotel one of the most comfortable.

**HOMBURG Continued.****HOTEL DE RUSSIE,****FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

**ONE** of the best in the town, commanding a magnificent view. Favourably known for its elegance, cleanliness, and kind attendance. Newly and greatly enlarged Conversation Room, elegantly fitted up. Splendid Dining Room, &c.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.**

**HAS** been patronised by His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, and several other Royal Personages. First-rate for families and single gentlemen, close to the Springs and the Kursaal; one of the finest and best situated Hotels in the town. Newly enlarged (115 Rooms, 14 Balconies, some overlooking the fine Taunus Mountains). The Proprietor, who has been for years in first-class hotels in London, offers visitors the advantages of good and comfortable accommodation.

**GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor.****HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS and VILLA,**

**WITH** the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable, with moderate charges.

**HOTEL DE HESSE.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, situated in the best part of the town, opposite the Springs and Gardens, near the Post and Telegraph Offices. Large and Small Apartments. Table d'Hôte and "Restaurant" à la Carte.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,****OPPOSITE THE KURSAAL AND NEAR THE BATHS AND WELLS.**

A well known and favourite establishment, newly fitted up, with all modern requirements.

**HONFLEUR.****PENSION DE FAMILLE.****MAISON DU MONT-JOLI.****M<sup>ad</sup>. RAYMOND-POGNON, Proprietor.**

First Class Establishment. Charming situation. Much frequented by English Travellers.

**HYERES (Var.)****GRAND HOTEL D'ORIENT.**

**THIS** First Class Establishment is beautifully situated, commands a view of the Sea and Islands of Hyères, and is sheltered from the "Mistral."

**HYERES Continued.****GRAND HOTEL DES ILES D'OR.**

**T**his splendid First Class Hotel is the largest in the town ; charmingly situated, and surrounded by a most beautiful garden.

**H**ESPERIDES HOTEL AND PENSION.—One of the most comfortable and economical Hotels in the South of France. English House, highly recommended. Situated in one of the healthiest parts of Hyères. First class accommodation. English Newspapers taken in.

**HOTEL DE L'ERMITAGE.**

Beautifully situated in the Pine Forest, well sheltered, and commanding magnificent views of the Mediterranean and the Iles of Hyères. Drawing and Dining Rooms full South. Divine Service in the hotel.  
**A. PEYRON, Proprietor.**

**INNSBRUCK.****HOTEL DU TYROL.**

**F**IRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, close to the Railway Station and Steam Baths, opened three years ago by the Proprietor of the now closed Hotel d'Autriche. This splendid building commands the most beautiful view over the valley and mountains, from all sides of the house, and contains over 150 Bed-rooms and Saloons. Reading and Smoking-rooms, Breakfast, Restaurant, and Table d'Hôte Saloons, &c. All modern comfort, combined with moderate charges.

**INTERLACHEN.****GRAND HOTEL RITSCHARD.**

**T**his splendid First Class Establishment, situated in the centre of the Kurort, contains 350 well-furnished Rooms, and a beautiful Dining Room for 350 persons.

**HOTEL DES ALPES.**

This Hotel is surrounded by the Largest Shady Garden, commanding a full view of the Glaciers.

**Hotel Victoria.**

**ONE OF THE CHIEF HOTELS OF INTERLAKEN.**

**INTERLACHEN Continued.**

# **RUGENHOTEL YUNGFRAUBLICK,**

**On the way to Lauterbrunn-Grindelwald.**

**FIVE** minutes from Interlaken. First Class Hotel and Pension. Conducted with the greatest care as a Family Hotel; private Saloons; numerous Balconies; comfortable Bath Rooms. Farm adjoining the Hotel.

## **HOTEL JUNG-FRAU,**

**Kept by Mr. SEILER STERCHI.**

**THIS** excellent Hotel is situated on the finest Promenade, and is surrounded with a large and beautiful Garden, from which an extensive view is to be had over all the Glaciers.

## **HOTEL AND PENSION BEAU RIVAGE.**

**First Class Hotel. Newly and elegantly built.**

**I**N a delightful open position on the Hoheweg, with a splendid view of the Jungfrau. Magnificent walks and shady places belonging to the Hotel. Elegant carriages, horses, and guides for Mountain Excursions. Table d'Hôte twice a day.

## **KISSINGEN.**

# **ROYAL CURHAUS.**

**Fine Situation. The only Hotel with Mineral Baths in the House.**

## **HOTEL VICTORIA.**

**BEST POSITION, OPPOSITE THE RAKOCZY FOUNTAINS AND THE BATHS.**

**HOTEL SANNER.**—First Class Family Hotel of good reputation for its comfort, cleanliness, and good Cuisine. Beautiful situation with open views. Well-furnished large and small apartments. Three minutes from the Kurhaus, Springs, and Garden. The only Hotel in Kissingen fitted up with the latest improved Sanitary Water appliances. Charges strictly moderate.—**SCHMIDT, Proprietor.**

## **KONIGSWINTER.**

## **HOTEL DE BERLIN.**

**Mr. L. KOCH, Proprietor.**

Visitors wishing to pass a few days in the vicinity of the Drachenfels, will find excellent accommodation at this Hotel.

## **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

This First Class Hotel, situated opposite the landing-place and the Station, commands a beautiful view over the Rhine and the Seven Mountains.



**LAUSANNE.****GRAND HOTEL DE RICHE-MONT.**

Kept by Mr. and Mrs. RITTER-WOLBOLD.

**THE** Finest Hotel of Lausanne. This is a First Class Hotel, of magnificent construction, and is in every respect a very highly recommended house, with truly English comforts. The situation of the Riche-Mont, amongst large gardens, is one of surpassing beauty and salubrity.

**HOTEL GIBBON** (First Class) Mr. Ritter, Proprietor.—Is situated on one of the most beautiful sites in Switzerland, and commands admirable views of the splendid scenery around Lausanne.

**PENSION M. CHEVALLIER BEAU—SEJOUR.**  
**AVENUE DE LA GARE.**
**HOTEL AND PENSION VICTORIA.**

Hotel recently greatly improved, and supplied with every modern comfort.

OUCHY—LAUSANNE.

**HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.**

A. MARTIN RUFFENACH, Manager.

European reputation.

**LEGHORN.****GRAND HOTEL & PENSION ANGLO-AMERICAN**

OUTSIDE THE PORTA A MAR, 20.

Splendid situation facing the Sea. Elegance and Comfort. First-rate Cuisine.

**LEIPSIK.****HOTEL HAUFFE.****FIRST CLASS HOTEL.****HOTEL DE ROME.**

Best and prettiest position on the Promenade, facing the Theatre.

**LIEGE.**

**HOTEL DE SUEDE,**

**PROPRIETOR, Mr. DALIMIER.** One of the finest and best in Belgium,  
and the most frequented.

**LILLE.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE LILLE.**

**THIS** New First Class Hotel, admirably situated close to the Railway,  
Theatre, Post and Telegraph Offices, and in the centre of the Tramway communication. Table  
d'Hôte.

**LISBON.**

**GRAND HOTEL CENTRAL.**

French Cuisine. Excellent Table d'Hôte at Six o'Clock.

**BRAGANZA HOTEL.**

**THIS** First Class well-known Family Hotel, lately renovated by the Royal  
House of Braganza, and fitted up by the new Proprietor, VICTOR C. SASSETTI.

**LOURDES.**

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

Very comfortable Hotel, with Garden and Terrace overlooking the Grotto.

**LUCERNE.**

**SCHWEIZERHOF AND LUZERNERHOF.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS IN THE BEST SITUATION OF LUCERNE.  
600 BEDS.

Proprietors, HAUSER BROTHERS.

**GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.**

SEGESSER BROTHERS & Co., Proprietors.

**THIS** largest and finest Hotel in Switzerland commands a magnificent view  
of the Lake and Mountains.

**LUCERNE Continued.****HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.****J. REBER-STEFFEN, Proprietor.**

This splendid and well-conducted Establishment is situated on the shore of the Lake.

**HOTEL DU RIGI,**

**O**N the bank of the Lake.—A very good and clean Hotel for families and single gentlemen, conveniently situated, and commanding a beautiful view of the Rigi and the Lake.

**SWAN HOTEL.**

**OLD REPUTATION. FINEST SITUATION ON THE LAKE.**  
REBUILT IN 1878.

Conducted by the Proprietor, H. HAEFELI.

**LUCHON.****GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU.**

**B**EAUTIFULLY situated, facing the Bath Establishment. Replete with every comfort and elegance. Table d'Hôte for 150 persons. Omnibus at the Station.

**LUGANO, SWITZERLAND.**

**H**OTEL ET BELVEDERE DU PARC—Kept by A. BEHA.—This First Class Hotel contains 150 Sleeping Rooms and Saloons, all elegantly furnished; "Salons de réunion."

**LUXEMBOURG.**
**HOTEL de COLOGNE,**  
**WURTH, Proprietor.**

This First Class Establishment has been newly enlarged and greatly embellished.

**BEAUTIFUL GARDEN.**  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SPOKEN.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.****T. KORN, Proprietor.**

**Well situated, close to the New Park.**  
Attentive Waiters. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines.

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## LYONS.

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### GRAND HOTEL COLLET ET CONTINENTAL,

Near the **PLACE BELLECOUR.**

Private service and "à la Carte" at any hour. "Table d'Hôte."

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**GRAND HOTEL DE LYON, PLACE DE LA BOURSE.**—Beautiful Ascensor of the newest construction. This First Class Hotel has been entirely newly restored. Situated in the finest and most pleasant part of the City, close to the "Grand Theatre," the "Hotel de Ville," the "Prefecture," it is patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of all nations. List of prices in every Room. Deservedly recommended.

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## GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

FACING THE STATION OF PERRACHE.

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**GRAND HOTEL DE BORDEAUX ET DU PARC.**—The nearest to the Station de Lyon-Perrache. 100 Rooms, large Saloons and Apartments. Excellent Cooking. Choice selection of Wines. Smoking Rooms. Its good and fine situation, in sight of the Station, with a beautiful view of Notre Dame de Fourviere and its environs, deserves the attention of English travellers. Carriages belonging to the Hotel. Omnibuses at all Trains. English spoken. Moderate charges. **LAPAIRE, Proprietor.**

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## MACON.

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### GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

ON THE SPLENDID QUAY DE LA SAONE.

**FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.** Commanding a view of the Alps, and Mont Blanc. First Hotel in the Town. Recommended to Families and Single Travellers. Interpreter. All the trains stop here.

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## MADRID.

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### GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, under French management, in the finest part of the Puerta del Sol, with magnificent views. The only French Hotel in Madrid. Highly recommended to English and American travellers for comfort and moderate charges. **Grand Hotel de Londres, Family Hotel, Puerta del Sol.**

**T. CAPDEVIELLE & CO., Proprietors of both houses.**

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## GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

**First Class Hotel.**

Situated near the Puerta del Sol, in one of the finest parts of Madrid.

**MALTA.****THE NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, SLIEMA.**

In connection with the Imperial Hotel, Valetta. Few minutes from Valetta.

**GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL,**

42, Strada Mezzodi, near the New Opera House.

**THIS** First Class Family Hotel is situated in the best part of the town. Large and small Suites of Apartments and Bedrooms, having view on the street.

**MANNHEIM.****HOTEL DU PALATINAT (Pfalzer Hof).**

**THIS** First Class Hotel, situate in the middle of the town, affords large suites of well-furnished apartments.

**MARIENBAD.****HOTEL KLINGER.**

**THIS** First and Largest Hotel is charmingly situated in the Kurort corner house on the Promenade and the Park.

**MARSEILLES.****GRAND HOTEL NOAILLES,**

24, Rue Noailles (Cannebiere Prolongee).

**THE** largest and most important of the First Class Hotels in Marseilles, with a large Garden full South, surrounded with "Salons de Restaurant." Hydraulic Assensor to all the floors. Omnibus and Carriages, entering the Hotel by a covered passage, are waiting the Trains. List of prices in every Room. Administrator: MAURICE GORDE.

**GRAND HOTEL LOUVRE ET PAIX.**

The largest Hotel in Marseilles, facing full South.  
UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.

**GRAND HOTEL DE MARSEILLE.** Cannebiere Prolongee.—Rue de Noailles, 2. Hotel de 1er ordre et le plus près de la gare parmi les grands hôtels. Salons de lecture et de conversation. Bains et voitures dans l'hôtel.

ASCENSOR, or LIFT, leading to the floors.

**MAISON DOREE.**

FIRST CLASS CAFE RESTAURANT.

1, Rue Noailles, Cannebiere Prolongee

**MARTIGNY.****HOTEL GRAND MAISON AND POSTE.**

Carriages and Horses for Excursions to Chameuniz,  
St. Bernard, and others.

**HOTEL DE LA TOUR.**

T. LUGON, PROPRIETOR.

Beautiful situation. Comfortable Apartments. Very good cooking.

**MAYENCE.**

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, GUSTAVE HUMBERT**, of Frankfort-on-Main, Proprietor, Wine Merchant and Grower.—This elegant, first-rate Hotel, much frequented by Families and Gentlemen, situated in front of the Rhine bridge, is the nearest Hotel to the landing-place. Newspapers.

**RHEINISCHER HOF.**—The Rhine Hotel.—This well-known and favourite first-class Hotel is most conveniently and admirably situated, near the Railway Terminus and the Landing-Place of the Rhine Steamers.

**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE, KLEEBLATT and STOECKICHT**, Proprietors.—Successors to F. BUDINGEN. This first class and well-known Hotel, much frequented by English families and tourists, has been greatly enlarged and improved.

**MENTONE.****HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

**THIS** well-known establishment is beautifully situated in the best quarter of the town, with a vast garden.

**HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.**

**THIS** well-known Establishment has been newly improved, and combines every modern comfort with moderate and fixed prices.

**GRAND HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, beautifully and healthfully situated, commanding magnificent views of the town and sea.

**MENTONE Continued.****GRAND HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.**

**F**IRST CLASS Establishment, built and furnished with taste, and according to all the latest improvements. In a southern aspect, overlooking the sea, and a beautiful Garden giving access to the public "Promenade du Midi." Large Public Saloon. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. English and several foreign languages spoken. Omnibus to and from the Railway Station.

**MATTEO COLLETTI, Proprietor.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE MENTON.**

**T**HIS First class House, in the centre of the Town, with Garden and Terrasses. is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.

**GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL,  
MENTON.****GRAND HOTEL AND PENSION DU PARC,  
AVENUE DE LA GARE,**

With large garden, full South, sheltered from winds and dust.

**HOTEL AND PENSION DU MIDI.**

Situated Promenade du Midi.

**HOTEL D'ITALIE.**

ENGLISH HOUSE.

Beautifully situated on the hill, in a large Garden, very quiet and retired.

**THE ENGLISH PHARMACY.**

P. BEZOS, Chemist, successor to JOSEPH GRAS.

27. RUE ST. MICHEL, MENTON.

**METZ.****GRAND HOTEL DE METZ.**

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. RECOMMENDABLE IN EVERY RESPECT.

**Patronised by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.**

## MILAN.

### HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

T. BAER, Proprietor.

Situated on the Corso Victor Emmanuel. The only First Class Hotel with a view of the Cathedral.

### HOTEL CAVOUR, Place Cavour,

**J**UST opposite the Public Gardens. Mr. SUARD and Co., Proprietors.—This excellent first class Hotel is fitted up with every modern appliance, and situated in the finest and the most pleasant part of the city.

## GRAND HOTEL MILAN.

CORSO ALESSANDRO MANZONI.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SITUATED NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.

### Hotel de la Grande Bretagne and Riechmann.

This Hotel has been greatly enlarged and entirely re-furnished by the  
New Proprietor, JOSEPH LEGNANI

## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

19, COURS VICTOR EMANUEL.

**T**HIS Hotel, centrally situated, enjoys a good reputation for its comfort, cleanliness, and moderate charges. Pension from 8 francs a day. Large and small apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. English, French, and German spoken. The Omnibus of the Hotel meets all trains.

## MONTE CARLO.

### HOTEL DE LONDRES.

In the Gardens facing the Casino.  
Full South. Comfortable Apartments.

## HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, especially arranged for a Family Hotel, containing Eighty Rooms and Saloons. Lift, with latest improvements. Situated on the South side of the New Public Gardens, facing the Casino.

## GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

LARGE FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

Commanding a magnificent view of the Casino Gardens and the Se



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## MONT-DORE (NEAR CLERMONT-FERRAND).

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### GRAND HOTEL DU MONT-DORE.

**FIRST** established by the late Mr. Taché.\*—This Hotel is beautifully situated, and surrounded with Ruins and celebrated Geological Phenomena. Mont-Dore is but five hours distant from Clermont-Ferrand.

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## MOSCOW.

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### MOSCOW EXHIBITION.

**T**HE largest and most comfortable Hotel, situate in the centre of MOSCOW, with all modern improvements. Hot and cold baths. First class attendance. Charges moderate. All European languages spoken. Tverskoy street (late Schvaldisheff).

**M. GROVSHETSKY, Proprietor.**

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## MUNICH.

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### EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

For Show and Sale (opposite the Glyptothek).

**T**HIS EXHIBITION, organized by all the principal Artists in Munich, contains several branches of Fine Arts, and will be found not only a place worth seeing, but even one of the most interesting places in the town. It is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, commencing from the month of April till October, and will be opened every year at the same epoch during the same period of time. Every information given readily. The admission of any object of Art in this Exhibition is pronounced by a Jury composed of nine of the best Artists of Munich.

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### HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

**SITUATED** on one of the finest places in Munich, the Promenade Platz. This old-established first-rate Hotel, newly re-furnished, offers the best accommodation to Families and Single Gentlemen.

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### HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Long and well known for its comfort and first class modern appointments.

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### GALLITZER'S HOTEL ZUM ACHATZ.

This New Hotel, comfortable fitted up, is the only one with a beautiful garden.

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## NAPLES.

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### GRAND HOTEL NOBILE.

The Largest Hotel in Naples, on the Rione Principe Amedeo.

**NAPLES Continued.**

# **HOTEL ROYAL DES ETRANGERS.**

**Exquisitely situated, specially built and furnished with every modern improvement.**

# **HOTEL DE ROME,**

**At ST. LUCIA (Naples).**

**FIRST-RATE Hotel.** Exceptional situation, facing the Sea, and in the centre of the Town. Splendid view of the Gulf and the Vesuvius. Large Bath Establishment. Modern comfort. For Rooms and Apartments facing the Gulf and the Vesuvius, please write beforehand.

**V. ISOTTA and J. A. BRUSCHETTI, new Proprietors.**

# **HOTEL BRISTOL.**

**CORSO VITTORIA EMANUELE.**

**First Class Family Hotel,** situated on the highest and healthiest part of Naples.

# **HOTEL TRAMONTANA,**

**BEAU RIVAGE.**

**Situated on the most picturesque point of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.**

# **VESUVIUS WIRE RAILWAY.**

**RETURN TICKETS** from Naples to the Crater, all included, 25 Italian Lire by day, 30 Italian Lire by night. Stations on the Line with Restaurants, fixed prices. Shops. Post and Telegraph Offices. For Tickets and information apply to the Company's Office in Naples, 42, St. Brigida. The Line is illuminated at night by the electric light. (Siemens and Halske system.)

# **NEUCHATEL.**

# **HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

**Mr. ALBERT ELSKES, Proprietor.**

# **GRAND HOTEL DU LAC.**

**THIS First Class Hotel** recommends itself to Families for its cleanliness, and excellent cooking. Moderate charges.

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**NICE.**


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**HOTEL DE LA MEDITERRANEE.**

Promenade des Anglais.

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**SEASON 1881.**

**N**ICE.—For **TARIFF** of the **HOTEL DES ANGLAIS**—the new first-class Hotel, facing the sea, and under English management—address the Secretary, Mediterranean Hotel Company, 53, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; or to the Hotel, Nice.

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**HOTEL DE NICE.**

Branch of Bernerhof, Berne and Grand Hotel de Turin, Turin.

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**HOTEL JULLIEN,**

Corner of Boulevard Dubouchage and Avenue Beaulieu (Carabacel).

**T**HIS First Class Family Hotel is situated in the most aristocratic and best sheltered part of the Town. Large garden in full South. Excellent cooking. Renowned Table d'Hôte, good cellar, and attentive service. Modern comfort. Moderate charges.

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**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

**T**HIS First Class Hotel is situated in the best quarter of the town, in full South, on the Quai Massina, close to the Public Garden and the Promenade des Anglais.

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**PENSION ANGLAISE, MARINE VILLA.**

PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS.

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**HOTEL ET PENSION DU MIDI.**

**O**PPPOSITE the Railway Station. Open all the year. Rooms 2 francs and upwards.

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**PENSION BELLE VUE.**

RUE DE FRANCE, 100.

**F**IRST-RATE home for Families. Situation full South, in a nice Garden. View of the Sea and mountains. Excellent kitchen. Moderate charges. Highly recommended.

## NEUHAUSEN.

NEUHAUSEN—SCHAFFHAUSEN—FALLS OF THE RHINE.

### Hotel Schweizerhof,

Proprietor, F. WEGENSTEIN.

**T**HE Schweizerhof (1879 greatly enlarged) is now a splendid first-rate establishment, opposite the celebrated FALLS OF THE RHINE, surrounded by a fine Park and Garden.

## NUREMBERG.

### HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

**T**HIS First-rate and superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, close to the River; highly spoken of by English and American travellers.

### RED HORSE HOTEL

(Rothes Ross).

Proprietors—GALIMBERTI & SON.

**T**HIS excellent old-established Hotel situated in one of the best quarters of the town, is well adapted for Tourists and Families making a visit to Nuremberg of some duration, and who will find every conceivable comfort and convenience. Table d'Hôte at 1 p.m., and Private Dinners at all hours. The Establishment will be found well worthy of the renown and patronage it has enjoyed from English travellers of the highest rank during many years.

### HOTEL GOLDEN EAGLE.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal, newly rebuilt. Contains 110 elegant Sitting Rooms and comfortable Bed Rooms. Baths in the house. Excellent Cooking. Carriages. Omnibus to all Trains.

L. SCHLENK'S, Proprietor.

### Hotel Zum Strauss

(OSTRICH HOTEL), G. REANER, Proprietor.

**T**HIS Hotel can safely be recommended to English Travellers as one of the best in Germany. It is an entirely new building, with splendid Apartments.

## OSTEND.

SEA BATHING.

### OSTEND.

BELGIUM.

**T**HE finest Sea Bathing, and the most frequented Watering Place on the Continent.

### SPLENDID KURSAAL

and magnificent Digue. Daily Concerts and Dances at the Kursaal.

### HOTEL FONTAINE.

**T**HIS Hotel is situated in the Longue Rue, near the King's Palace, the Kursaal, and Casino, nearest to the sea. This hotel is one of the finest establishments in the country. An omnibus belonging to the hotel conveys passengers to and from the trains. The hotel remains open all the winter season.

## ROYAL HOTEL DE PRUSSE.

H. HILLEBRAND, Proprietor.

First Class Hotel, about 50 yards from the sea dyke, and in immediate vicinity of all the places of amusement.

## GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL.

*Mertian's New Family Hotel and Pension.*

Situated Rue d'Ouest,

CLOSE TO THE KURSAAL AND BATHING PLACE.

## HOTEL DE LA PLAGE.

Unrivalled First Class Family Hotel.

## HOTEL DU GRAND CAFE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN, OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL

Is situated on the Place d'Armes.

## HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

This first class New Hotel is situated on the Digue, adjoining the Kursaal.

## GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.

OPEN FROM 1st JUNE TILL 1st NOVEMBER.

Magnificent first class Hotel, unrivalled for its splendid situation.

## GRAND HOTEL MARION.

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, open all the year round. The largest of the town. 150 Rooms. Much frequented by English Tourists. Central situation. Renowned for comfort. Advantageous terms made with families. Beds, light, and attendance from 3s. per day. From 4s. and upwards, good dinners, including half a bottle of Claret. Table d'Hôte. Reading, Smoking, and Sitting Rooms, Pianos, &c. Omnibus at Trains and Steamers. Garden. Stable and Coach-houses. Excellent cheap Wines and Spirits of JOHN MARION & Co., Proprietors, wholesale merchants, opposite the Hotel.

## GRAND HOTEL DU PHARE.

SEA DYKE—FACING THE BATHS.

## **PALLANZA (Lake Maggiore).**

Luft-Kurort (Airy Kurort) Pallanza, Station on the Lake Maggiore.

**GRAND HOTEL PALLANZA,**  
GEORGE SEYSCHAB, Proprietor.

## **HOTEL GARONI,**

Beautifully situated, facing the Borromean Islands, and the only Hotel here commanding views on all sides of the Lake Maggiore.

## **PARIS.**

# **HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES ET D'ANGLETERRE,**

**22, AVENUE DE L'OPERA,**

Founded in 1854, formerly 8, Rue d'Antin. M. LEQUEU, Proprietor.

Splendid situation between the Tuileries and the Grand Opera.

**FULL SOUTH.**

**T**HE most comfortable hotel in Paris, patronized by distinguished English Families, erected especially with all modern improvements. Superior attendance. Reading, Smoking, Billiard, Bath Rooms.

**LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.**

**EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE. MODERATE CHARGES.**

*Arrangements made with Families wintering in Paris.*

# **GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE**

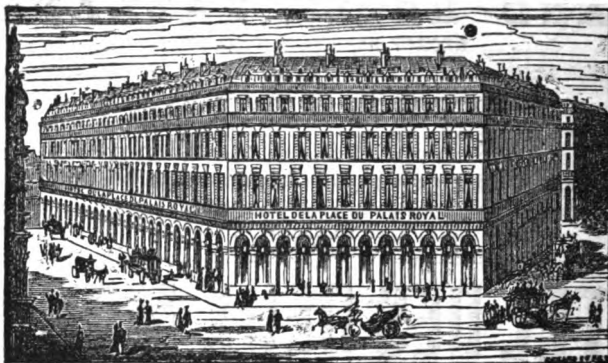
**700 ROOMS AND SALOONS.**

**164 and 166, Rue de Rivoli, and Place du Palais Royal.**

**TABLE D'HOTE at Six o'clock.**

## HOTEL DE LA PLACE PALAIS ROYAL, 170, RUE DE RIVOLI, 170.

First-rate Table d'Hôte.



PENSION AT MODERATE  
PRICES

Fronting the Place du Palais Royal, opposite the Louvre. This Hotel is beautifully situated, and the most comfortable in Paris. Highly recommended to English Families. Rooms from 3 frs.

ASCENSOR LEADING TO EACH FLOOR.

## HOTEL DE RUSSIE (à Grossir),

2, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, 1, RUE DROUOT.

First class Hotel. Rooms and Apartments from 2 to 25 frs. per day. Pension and Table d'Hôte.

**H**OTEL DE RIVOLI, 202, RUE DE RIVOLI.—J. STOLLE, Proprietor. This Hotel, delightfully situated, just opposite the Gardens at the Tuilleries, in the vicinity of the Palais Royal and the fine Promenade of the Champs Elysées, offers to travellers of all countries every advantage and comfort requisite in a first class Hotel. Large and Small Apartments, elegantly furnished. Single Rooms, 3 frs. and upwards. Meals served in the Apartments, either *à la carte* or *à prix fixe*. Baths in the Hotel. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

**M**ETROPOLITAN HOTEL, 8, RUE CAMBON 8, formerly Rue du Luxembourg. Large and Small well-furnished Apartments, near the "Jardins des Tuilleries."

VIAN and CUGNY, Proprietors.

**F**AMILY HOTEL (ANGLAIS FRANCAIS), 6, RUE CASTIGLIONE, between the Tuilleries Gardens and the Place Vendôme. Sitting-rooms for the use of Visitors. Coffee-room. Arrangement by day or week, at moderate terms.

DALAUT, Proprietor.

**PARIS Continued.**

**HOTEL DU PRINCE ALBERT, 5, RUE ST. HYACINTHE, ST. HONORE**  
near the Tuilleries and St. Roch's Church. Highly recommended by English travellers. Rooms from 2 fr. 50c. per day. Plain Breakfast 1 fr. 25c. There is no Table d'Hôte, so that visitors can dine at any of the various "Restaurants" of Paris, and at their own time and price. Moderate terms in Winter. Night Porter in attendance. Mr. COTTELL continues the Management.

**BUCKINGHAM HOTEL**

32, RUE PASQUIER, and RUE NUEVE des MATHURINS, 45.

**THIS** Hotel is delightfully situated in the finest part of Paris, between the Madeleine, and the St. Lazare, Dieppe, and Havre Station, facing a beautiful square, close to the Champs Elysées, Boulevard, Grand Opera, and fashionable walks. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. Reading and Music Rooms. Board and Lodgings, from 8s. to 10s. per day, according to the floors. English spoken by the landlord, M. LOUICHON, and servants.

**STEHR'S HOTEL—ENGLISH HOUSE.**

55, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

**HIGHLY** recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Very central position, being close to the principal Boulevards, the New Opera, and the Dieppe Station. Airy and comfortable Rooms from 2 to 4 frs. Saloons from 3 to 6 frs. Attendance, 50 cts. Table d'Hôte, 3 frs. Wine included. Very advantageous for Board and Room all included, by the day, from 8 to 9 frs.; by the month, from 150 to 200 frs. Sitting Room with Piano. German spoken. Mrs. STEHR is English.

**HOTEL DU PALAIS (FAMILY HOTEL), 28, Avenue Cours de la Reine**  
near the Place de la Concorde, the Madeleine, and the Tuilleries Garden, in the centre of one of the finest promenades of Paris. This Hotel, facing the South, and built after the English style, with only three storeys, is especially recommended for its situation. It contains 80 well-furnished rooms, and a large Saloon for the use of Visitors. Arrangements made for longer stay on moderate terms. Pension from 7 frs. 50 c. per day, food included.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA BOURSE**

ET DES AMBASSADEURS,

17, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, corner of the Place de la Bourse.

Large and small apartments. Rooms from 2 frs. per day.

**GRAND HOTEL ANGLO-AMERICAIN, 113—Rue St. Lazare—113.**

Opposite the St. Lazare Station, most central position, near the Grand Opera and the Madeleine Church. All modern comforts combined with moderate prices. Board at 7s. per day. Arrangements for families.

H. BELLE, Proprietor.

**PERFUMER.**

**GUERLAIN—15, Rue de la Paix, 15, à Paris**

"PARFUMERIE DE LUXE."

B—Continental, 91.



**PARIS Continued.****OPTICIAN.**

**THE** oldest and most celebrated house of "Chevalier,"  
Engineer, only exists in the Palais Royal, 158, Galerie de Valois,  
has been carried on since 1760 by the same family. (It was first  
established Quai de l'Horloge.)

**ARTHUR CHEVALIER, o \* \* Master in Sciences.**

Specialty for Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Navy Telescopes, Mathematical, Physical, and Meteorological Instruments, &c. 30 Medals. **ARTHUR CHEVALIER**, grandson and son of Vincent and Charles Chevalier.

**Ingeneer STROPE, Optician,**

Member of the Royal Academy. Purveyor to the Royal Court of England.  
**24, PALAIS ROYAL, 24.**

Old and sole family carrying on the same business since 1785.

Manufacturer of Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all instruments required for Physic, and for Natural Science. First Class Medal, Paris International Exhibition, 1879.

**BOOTMAKER.**

**ROCHE,**  
**16, RUE VIVIENNE, 16.**  
ENGLISH SPOKEN.

**PAU.****P A U.**

**A** Winter Resort, renowned for the numerous cures which a residence  
has effected, particularly in cases of Affections of the Chest, Heart, Larynx, and Throat.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE**, Mr. **GARDEBES**, Proprietor.—This First Class  
Hotel, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain  
of the Pyrenees.

**Pension Barbey, Rue Montpensier, 36.**

**THIS** Establishment, adjoining the English and Scotch Churches, is  
recommended for its tranquil situation, comfort, and good Table. Public Drawing Room.  
Billiard Room. Family life,

**MAISON ETCHBEST,**

**2, PASSAGE PLANTE, 2.**

**A VERY SUPERIOR BOARDING HOUSE.**

**Pension Hattersley, Rue Porte Neuve, 27.**

**KEPT** by the wife of an English Clergyman, and combining, as far as  
possible, the comfort of an English home, with the advantages of a Continental residence.  
The house is large, well situated to the south, with good garden. Recommended. For terms, apply  
Mrs. **HATTERSLEY**, 27, Rue Porte Neuve.

PAU Continued.)

**SARDA'S PRIVATE HOTEL,**

31, RUE PORTE NEUVE, PAU.

Kept by **JEAN SARDA** (Courier).

**H**OTEL DE LA POSTE, Place Grammont.—First Class Hotel, situated near the Castle. Large Apartments for Families. *Restaurant à la Carte*, and at fixed prices.

**MAISON COLBERT.**

**T**HIS FIRST CLASS PENSION, with a large Garden and Tennis Lawn, is kept by the daughters of an English Physician.

**T**HE OLDEST ESTABLISHED ENGLISH CHEMIST is the English and American Pharmacy, Leon Bordenave, Chemist of First Class, Paris. W. T. Hensoy, Dispensing Chemist, London, Corner of the Rues Du Lycia and St. Louis, Place Royle.

**PERPIGNAN.****GRAND HOTEL DE PERPIGNAN.**

Formerly HOTEL BOSQ.

J. JONCA, Successor.

**POITIERS.****GRAND HOTEL DU PALAIS.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, recommended to Families en route to the South of France.

**PORT VENDRES.****HOTEL DU COMMERCE.**

**V**ISITORS will find very clean and comfortable Furnished Rooms, with Pension from 7 fr. 50c. per day.

**POSCHIAVO (Lake).****GRAND HOTEL AND PENSION LE PRESSE.**

**N**EAR the Lake Poschiavo, at the foot of the Bernina, and in proximity of the Engadin.

**PRAGUE.****BLUE STAR HOTEL****(BLAUEN STERN).****Proprietor, FRANZ BENESCH.****HOTEL GOLDEN ANGEL (ZUM GOLDENEN ENGEL),****Zeltnerstreet (Old Town).—F. STICKEL, Proprietor.**

**THIS** Hotel is situated at no great distance from the Terminus of the Railway to Dresden and Vienna, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Custom-house, the Theatre, and other public buildings. Warm and Cold Baths. English and French Newspapers.

**PYRMONT.****GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS****(Formerly a Princely Boarding House).**

**THE** Hotel is the nearest to the Spring, the principal "Allee" and Promenades, and is in connection with the "Stahlbad" (Rooms of Her Majesty the Queen Louise). Excellent Cuisine, choice Wines. Hunting, and Trout fishing free. Omnibus to all trains. Pension from 6 mks. per day. English and French spoken.

**VOLKERS BROTHERS, Proprietors.****RAGATZ.****SCHWEIZERHOF HOTEL**

**A**ND PENSION. This Hotel, in the best situation of Ragatz, next to the Baths, affords every convenience to English and American Travellers.

**THE BATHS OF RAGAZ PFAFERS,****SWITZERLAND.****NEUTRAL, HOT, THERMAL SPRINGS.****REICHENHALL.****LOUISENBAD,**

**J. A. WASSERMANN, Proprietor.**—First Class Hotel, with dependences.  
110 Rooms. Elegance and comfort.

**REMAGEN.**

**H**OTEL FURSTENBERG, Mr. CARACIOLA, Proprietor.—English travellers are respectfully informed that Remagen is most conveniently situated for visitors going to Ahrweiler and Altenahr, in the Ahr valley.

**RENNES.**

**GRAND HOTEL.**

THE SOLE ONE OF THE NAME IN TOWN.

**RHEIMS.**

**HOTEL DU LION D'OR.**—This excellent Establishment, very well situated, just opposite the Cathedral, is conducted by the Proprietor himself, Mr. DISANT, junior.

**ROME.**

**BRISTOL HOTEL.**

**THIS** First Class Hotel is situated on the Place Barberini, the best and healthiest part of Rome.

**Grand Hotel du Quirinal.**

**HOTEL COSTANZI.**

**THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL** contains 350 sleeping rooms and Saloons, all elegantly furnished.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE, ET DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

This First Class Establishment possesses the advantage of a beautiful Garden, and is situated near the English and American Churches; the principal apartments facing the South, and the entire Hotel being warmed by calorifères, the whole arrangements and moderate prices give universal satisfaction.

**G. MAZZERI, Proprietor.**

**ROTTERDAM.**

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**—This Hotel, opened in May, 1869, and built expressly for an English Hotel, is situated in the centre of the town (West End), on the most fashionable Promenade of Rotterdam, just opposite the landing-place of all the Steamers to and from England.

**HOTEL LEYGRAAFF** (Stadsherberg), pleasantly situated with view on the River, and in the vicinity of the Park, where summer Concerts are given. Close to the Landing Places for the English Steamers, and only two minutes' walk from the Harwich Steamer (Great Eastern Company).

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**ROUEN.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DE PARIS.**

**First Class Hotel, splendidly situated on the Quai de Paris.**

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**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

**ON** the Quay, commands the finest view of the Seine, Mr. LEON SOUCHARD, Proprietor, successor of Mr. Delafosse. Travellers will find at this first-rate establishment Alry Rooms, Good Beds, Excellent Cooking, and Wines of the best quality.

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**G**RAND HOTEL D'ALBION (formerly Smith's Albion Hotel).—This Hotel is situated on the healthiest part of the Quay, facing the Havre Boats, and commands the finest view of the valley of the Seine.

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**ROYAT LES BAINS.**

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**SPLENDID AND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

**THE** best situated, opposite the Bathing Establishment and Park. Magnificent views. Large Garden. English Doctor and English Church in the Hotel.

---

**SALZBOURG.**

---

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**G. JUNG, Proprietor.**

Beautiful position in the middle of a Park, opposite the Station.

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**SAMADEN.**

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**HOTEL CURHAUS.**

**SAMADEN, 6,000 feet above the Sea.**

Central Point for the principal Mountain Excursions.

---

**SAN REMO.**

---

**WEST END HOTEL.**

English Hotel, highly recommended for its charming situation and comfort.

**BATHS AND CARRIAGES IN THE HOUSE.**

**Omnibuses at the Station. Only House with Lift.**

---

**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.**

**C. PANICCI, Proprietor.**

**THIS** Hotel has been almost entirely re-fitted, and its beautiful Garden embellished with all sorts of flowers and orange trees.

**SAN REMO Continued.**

**HOTEL AND PENSION DES ANGLAIS.**

**GREATLY ENLARGED.**

Combines comfort with moderate charges.

**GRAND HOTEL DE NICE.**

**FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,**

**Newly enlarged, with a vast Garden.**

**SAN SEBASTIAN.**

**HOTEL INGLES.**

**F**ACING the Sea, fine view on the Pyrenees. English Newspapers.  
French Cooking. A Saloon is gratuitously offered to any English Clergyman wishing to perform Divine Service. It is the only one in San Sebastian where English is spoken.

**ST. GERMAIN EN LAY.**

**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.**

**DU PAVILLION LOUIS XIV.**

**With a Large Garden.**

St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, at the Gate of the Park, Place Pontoise.

**ST. MORITZ.**

Season, from  
1st June to 15th Sept.

**HOTEL DU LAC.**

Season from  
1st June to 15th Sept.

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL** with 8 Public Saloons, 30 Private Saloons,  
200 Rooms and richly furnished Apartments.

Best Acidulous  
Ferruginous Water.

**BAINS DE ST. MORITZ.**

Climacteric  
Station.

**UPPER ENGADINE (Switzerland).**

**1769 m. ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.**

**SCHEVENINGEN.**

**SEA BATHS.**

**S**CHEVENINGEN, near the Hague (Holland). Scheveningen is situated on the shore of the North Sea, and is connected by Railroads with the whole of Europe.

## SCHLANGENBAD.

# HOTEL VICTORIA,

First Class Boarding House opposite the Royal Bath House.

SCHWALBACH (Nassau).

**HOTEL ALLEE—SAAL—HOTEL DE LA PROMENADE:**—First class Hotel, in proximity of the Royal Bath, between the Stahl and Weinbrunnen, in the midst of its own grounds, and near to the English Church.

## THE DUKE OF NASSAU HOTEL.

Proprietor—J. C. WILHELMY.

THIS First Class Hotel, with Private Hotel adjoining, is beautifully situated in the healthiest and best part of the town, facing the Public Promenades, and in close proximity to the Royal Baths, the New Courthouse, the Drinking Hall, and the English Church. It contains a good number of elegantly furnished Apartments and Saloons for Families and Single Gentlemen, and combines comfort with moderate charges. This Hotel is patronized by many distinguished Families of England and the Continent. Favourable "Pension" arrangements are made at the beginning and the end of the Season. Good Trout Fishing in the Wisper Stream. A comfortable Omnibus, belonging to the Hotel, starts from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden at eight o'clock in the morning, and leaves Wiesbaden at five o'clock in the afternoon, opposite the Railway Station, from the Taunus Hotel.

## HOTEL METROPOLE.

THIS Favourite First Class Hotel is situated in the prettiest, most airy, and healthiest part of Schwalbach, opposite the Kursaal and English Church, close to the Springs and Royal Baths. The Proprietor, Mr. G. HERBSTER, having had long experience in the wants and tastes of English Travellers, is well able in every respect to provide for their comfort. Large and Small Apartments, most of them with Balconies. Good Table d'Hôte Room. Winter Garden and nice Reading Room. *Times* and *Figaro* taken in. Terms strictly Moderate. Boarding if desired. Roebuck, Hare, and Partridge Shooting; Trout Fishing; Lawn Tennis and Croquet, all free for the guests of the Hotel.

## SESTRI PONENTE.

## GRAND HOTEL SESTRI.

SESTRI, situated between Cornigliani and Pegli, much recommended for the mildness of its climate. First Class Hotel, built in one of the Marquis Andre Spinola's Palaces.

## SEVILLE.

## GRAND HOTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

Patronized by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Plaza Nueva, much frequented by English and American Travellers.

## GRAND HOTEL de MADRID.

First Class Family Hotel, the largest in Seville.

**SPA (BELGIUM).**

**HOTEL DE FLANDRE.**

**Mr. SURY, senior, Proprietor.**

**THE** largest First Class Hotel in the town, with all the most modern improvements for comfort. Large Garden. Omnibus at the Station.  
**VILLAS AND CHALETs.**

**HOTEL D'ORANGE.**

First Class Family Hotel, adjoining the Casino, and in close proximity to the principal Springs.

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS.**

**ROCHER DE CANCALE**, Place Royale, 60 Windows in front, facing the Kiosque and the Baths.

**HOTEL D'YORK.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL,**

**PARTICULARLY FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.**

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**F. LEYH, Proprietor.**

**THIS** large First Class establishment is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the town.

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**HENRARD RICHARD, PROPRIETOR.**—First Class Hotel, beautifully situated, in close proximity to all the principal Establishments.

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**FIRST CLASS HOUSE.**

With a Garden overlooking the Park, where Concerts are given twice a day.

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**Formerly H. LEROY-TAYLOR.**

Avenue du Marteau, near the Railway Station, and the Park.



**SPEZIA.****GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE.**

Offers a comfortable home and first-rate Cuisine at moderate charges.

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**S**PLENDID situation. First Class Hotel kept on Swiss principles. Two Villas adjoin the Hotel. Varied Promenades and Drives. Winter Station.

**MENETREY-HAUSER, Proprietor.**

**HOTEL ROYAL DE LA CROIX DE MALTE.**

**S**OLE HOTEL of the name at Spezia, and kept always by the same Proprietors, **LENZI BROTHERS.**

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**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, in a central situation with 120 elegant Apartments from 1s. 6d. to 5s.

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**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, magnificently situated near the Cathedral, in the most beautiful part of the town.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

Newly restored with every modern comfort by the new Proprietor, **CH. MATHIS.**  
The only First Class Hotel opposite the Railway Station and near the Cathedral.

**Hotel de la Maison-Rouge,**

**GRAND PLACE, KEPT BY A. GOEBEL.**

This old established Hotel will be found equally desirable for Families and Single Travellers.

**STRESA (LAKE MAJOR).**

**H**OTEL DES ILES BORROMEES.—Proprietors, Messrs. **OMARINI BROTHERS.**—This First Class Establishment contains more than One Hundred Bedrooms Saloons, and is considered the nearest to visit the Borromean Islands.

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**STUTTGART.**

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**HOTEL MARQUARDT**

Is situated in the finest part of the town, in the beautiful Place Royal.

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**HOTEL AND PENSION HOWITZ.**

3, SCHILLERSTRASSE, STUTTGART.

GOOD TABLE, HEALTHY SITUATION, AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL, just facing the Station.

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ENGANDINE. **KURHAUS TARASP-SPA.** SWITZERLAND.

4,000 ft. ABOVE THE SEA.

Season from **SEPTEMBER to JUNE 15**

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**GRAND HOTEL DE THUN (Thunerhof.)**

CHARLES STAEHLE, Proprietor, formerly Manager at the Hotel  
Baur au Lac, Zurich.

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**TOULOUSE.**

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Patronized by the Duke d'Aumale, and Duke of Norfolk.

Beautifully situated on the "Place du Capitole."

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**FIRST CLASS** Establishment, offering the same comfort as the largest  
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Table d'Hôte."

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**GRAND HOTEL TIVOLLIER.**

**A** NEWLY-BUILT and elegantly-furnished Hotel, in the best and  
healthiest part of Toulouse.

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**TOURS.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,**

ON THE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE STATION.

**EUROPEAN REPUTATION.**

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**TOURS Continued.****HOTEL DE LA BOULE D'OR,  
RUE ROYALE.**

**M**OST COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the best part  
of the town.

**GRAND HOTEL DU FASIAN,  
17, RUE ROYALE.****TRENT.****GRAND HOTEL TRENTO.**

**T**HIS House, situated close to the Railway Station, built for an Hotel, is  
elegantly furnished, and fitted up with all modern improvements.

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Route from London to Brussels, thence by Great Luxembourg Railway.

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**T**HE HOTEL DE TREVES is a first-rate House for Families and  
Gentlemen.

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In the Middle of the celebrated Railroad of the Black Forest.

**BIERINGER'S BLACK FOREST HOTEL.**

**F**IRST CLASS. Opened from the 1st of May, 1877. Situated on a  
charming hill, the most magnificent point of the town, overlooking from all parts the highly  
celebrated Cascade.

**TRIESTE.****HOTEL DELORME.**

**F**IRST CLASS establishment, expressly constructed for a Family Hotel.  
Baths on each floor. Table d'Hôte. "Restaurant,"

**TUNIS.****GRAND HOTEL DE TUNIS.**

**T**HIS newly-built Hotel recommends itself to Travellers by its comfort and  
good situation. Post and Telegraph Offices in the Hotel. Baths.

**TUNIS Continued.**

# **HOTEL BERTRAND.**

**This Hotel is well situated in a central position near the Post Office.**

## **TURIN.**

### **GRAND HOTEL LIGURIE, TURIN.**

**Bodoni Square, and Andrea Doria and Charles Albert Streets.**

**M****AGNIFICENT**, very good, and comfortable. Removed to a large and sumptuous Palace, expressly built. First class Family Hotel.

### **GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**S****ITUATED PLACE DU CHATEAU**, opposite the King's Palace, the best situation in the Town. This first class Hotel, of old repute, is entirely re-furnished, to afford great comfort, and in the best taste, by its Proprietors, Messrs. BORGIO and GAGLIARDI. There is an excellent Table d'Hôte at 5½ o'clock, in the most splendid "Salle à Manger." It is much frequented, and the charges are moderate. An Omnibus of the Hotel will be found at every Train. Highly recommended.

### **HOTEL FEDER (Palais Sonnaz).**

**Proprietor—L. EMERY.**

**THIS FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT** has been entirely restored and re-furnished.

## **HOTEL TROMBETTA,**

**In the finest quarter of the Town, near the General Station.**

*Rue de Rome 29, Place St. Charles, et Rue Cavour, 1.*

### **BAGLIONI'S HOTEL ET PENSION D'ANGLETERRE.**

**W****ELL** and conveniently situated in the Via Roma, near the Central Station. This Hotel enjoys a high reputation among English and American Families for its home comfort. Excellent suites of Apartments and Bedrooms for Families and Gentlemen. Well-appointed Reading and Sitting Rooms, &c. Charges moderate. Omnibus to and from all Trains.

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**18, RUE DE HOME, 18, "GALLERY GIESSEN," FORMERLY NATI**

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**ULM.**


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**HOTEL DE RUSSIE (RUSSISCHER HOF).**

**C**ARL HEINRICH, Proprietor. This splendid and first-rate Establishment, situated opposite the Post Office, twenty paces from the Railway Station, and close to the Promenade.

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**VALENCIA (SPAIN).**


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**HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE MADRID,**

**K**EPT by Mr. CARLOS CANTOVA D'HYOS.—This first-rate Establishment, situated on the Villarroza Square, No. 5, has been entirely re-furnished with every modern comfort and luxury, and now offers the most desirable residence to English travellers visiting this fine climate.

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**VARESE (ITALY),**


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In direct communication by Rail with Milan and the Lakes Maggiore and Como.  
(English Church.)

**G**RAND HOTEL VARESE, was opened 1st July, 1874.—Beautiful First class Hotel, offering all the comfort and requirements of the present time. It contains 200 Rooms and Saloons, Baths, &c.

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**VENICE.**


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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**O**LD Established First Class Hotel, situated on the Grand Canal. Large and small Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

---

**GRAND HOTEL**

(Formerly Hotel New York).

**K**EPT by G. L. BARBIERI & Co., on the Grand Canal. First Class House, with South aspect.

---

**DANIELI'S ROYAL HOTEL.**

**T**HIS Hotel, so extensively and favourably known for the excellence of its management, accommodation, and attendance, and for its moderate charges, has just been enlarged, repaired, and refitted.

---

**Hotel Beau Rivage.**

(Formerly a dependance of Hotel Danieli.)

**T**HIS First Class Hotel is most charmingly situated, overlooking the Lagunes, and commanding the most brilliant panoramic views of Venice.

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**Grand Hotel d'Italie and Hotel Bauer.**

**N**EAR St. Mark's Square, on the Grand Canal, facing the Church of St. Maria Salute. Fresh and Salt Water Baths, ready at all hours. Celebrated for its Restaurant and Vienna Beer.

**BAUER GRUNWALD, Proprietor.**

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Formerly Hotel Tour de Londres.—A. CERESA, new Proprietor.

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**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL, BARBESI.**

Et Des Deux Tours.

**THIS** Hotel is situated on the Place St. Anastasia, the most central in Verona.

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**VERVIERS.**

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**HOTEL DU CHEMIN DE FER.**

Mr. C. RENSONNET, Proprietor.

**THIS** most comfortable and reasonable Hotel is situated immediately facing the Railway Station.

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**VICHY LES BAINS (FRANCE).**

---

**GRAND HOTEL,**

Situated in the Park, facing the Casino and the new Music Kiosk.

---

**GRAND HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS.**

**SITUATED** on the Park.—This magnificent Hotel is now one of the first in the town. It is managed in the same style as the largest and best hotels on the Continent.

---

**GERMOT-GRAND HOTEL DU PARC,**

FACING THE BATHS AND THE PARK.

**AS** Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, Vichy has its Grand Hotel. The **GRAND HOTEL DU PARC**, at Vichy, for its comfort and elegance, leaves nothing to be desired.

---

**GRAND HOTEL MOMBRUN & DU CASINO.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, situated in the Park, facing the Casino, the new Kiosque, in the centre of the "Sources" and thermal establishments.

---

**GRAND HOTEL DES PRINCES, FAVIER-NAUD, Proprietor.**—This Hotel is situated between the two parks, in the Rue du Parc, overlooking the Casino and Bath Establishment. It has spacious apartments, with attendance of the best description, and a Table d'Hôte is held daily. It offers all the comfort and advantages of a private house, and has been recommended in Murray's Handbook to English Tourists and Invalids. Omnibus belonging to the conveys travellers to and from the railway terminus at every train.

---

**VIENNA.****JOHN FROHNER'S HOTEL "IMPERIAL,"**

**F**ORMERLY the Palace of the Duke of Wurtemberg.—This magnificent first class Hotel commands splendid views out of four street frontages, and is in close proximity to the Music Vereins Hall, the Künstlerhaus, the Grand Opera, the Town Theatre, the City Park, and the Schwarzenberg Platz.

**HOTEL OF THE GOLDEN LAMB.**

**L**EOPOLDSTADT. Proprietors, J. & F. Hauptmann. The Hotel is situated in the most healthy part of the Austrian capital, in the Praterstrasse, the fashionable promenades.

**HOTEL ARCHIDUC CHARLES**

(H. ERZHERZOG CARL).

A well conducted first class Hotel, in the centre of the City  
(Knaurthnerstrasse).

**HOTEL "METROPOLE."**

Situated in the healthiest part of the city, with a beautiful view of the Danube.

**HOTEL MULLER.**

This First Class Hotel is situated in the best and most central part of the City.

**WIESBADEN, BATHS OF.****FOUR SEASONS HOTEL AND BATHS.**

This highly renowned establishment has undergone extensive improvements, rendering it equal to any First Class Hotel.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

Recently much enlarged by a new Bath-house adapted to it, is a First Class Hotel, equal to any on the Continent.

**HOTEL AND BAINS DE NASSAU.**

LARGE FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,  
NEXT TO THE THEATRE, OPPOSITE THE GURSAAL.

**WIESBADEN—Continued.**

**ROSE HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.**—Splendid first class establishment, close to the Kursaal, opposite the Trinkhall, and adjoining the Promenade. No other hotel except this is surrounded by a garden of its own.

**ENGLISH HOTEL AND BATHS**

On the Krauzplatz, near the Kochbrunnen Trinkhall, Theatre, Casino (Kursaal) and the Promenade.

**HOTEL DE L'ETOILE, "MAISON DE BAINS."**  
**STAR HOTEL and BATH HOUSE.**

**FACING** the Kursaal and Promenades, conducted in the English style, with cleanliness, comfort, and moderate charges.

**HOTEL DU NORD,**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.** Near the Station and Promenades.

**WILDBAD.****HOTEL KLUMPP,**

Formerly **HOTEL DE L'OURS.**

**Mr. Wm. KLUMPP, Proprietor.**

**THIS** First Class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, and a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, an artificial garden over the river, is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers à la carte. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London, for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages when requested. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Lift to every floor. Excellent accommodation.

**HOTEL BELLE VUE,**  
**BY MR. STOCKINGER.**

**THIS** First Class Hotel, beautifully situated at the entrance of the Promenade, within one minute from the Baths, and three minutes from the new English Church, is much patronised by the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, and is frequently honoured with the visit of Princes. It is celebrated for its cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. The *Cuisine* department, as well as the qualities of the Wines, will offer satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. Excellent Sitting and Bed Rooms, furnished with English comfort; Conversation and Reading Rooms; Smoking Room; Ladies' Music Room. Warm and Cold Baths in a separate building, newly added to the Hotel. "Times" and other foreign papers taken in. An Omnibus of the Hotel meets every train during the season.

The nearest to the New Trinkhalle, opened June 1878.

E—Continental, 81.



## WORMS.

**HOTEL OLD EMPEROR.**—A. KIRSCHHOFFER, Proprietor.—First Class Establishment, strongly recommended to travellers on the Rhine. The House is well supplied with every modern convenience and improvement for the reception of visitors.

## WURZBURG.

# KRONPRINZ HOTEL.

**HONoured** by the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of his recent visit to this town.

## ZURICH.

# HOTEL BAUR AU LAC.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

**DELIGHTFULLY** situated on the Banks of the Lake, with an extensive and most beautiful Garden, commanding a fine view of the Lake and environs.

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The **PILLS** Purify the Blood, Correct all Disorders of the **LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS** and **BOWELS**, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females. The **OINTMENT** is unrivalled in the Cure of **BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, Sores and Ulcers.** For **Bronchitis, Diphtheria, GOUT, RHEUMATISM,** and all Skin Diseases, its effect is miraculous.

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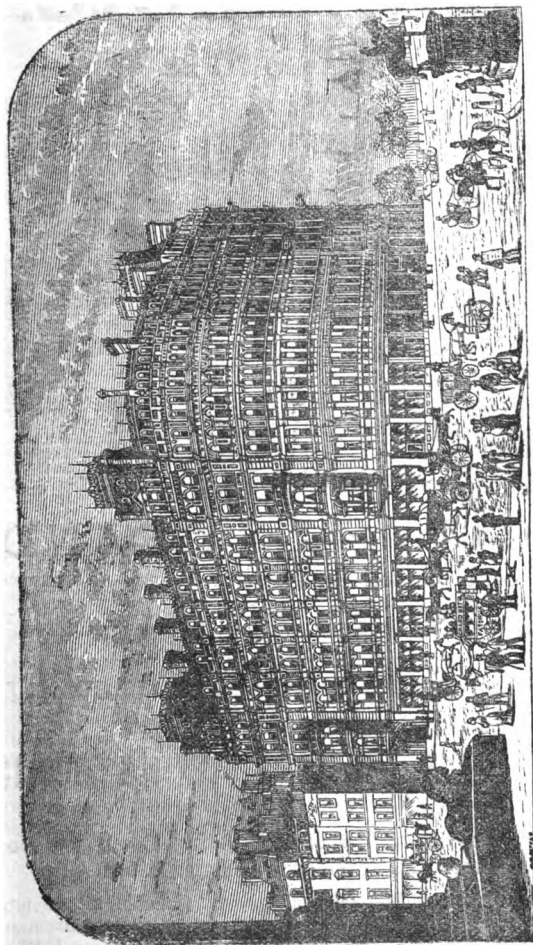
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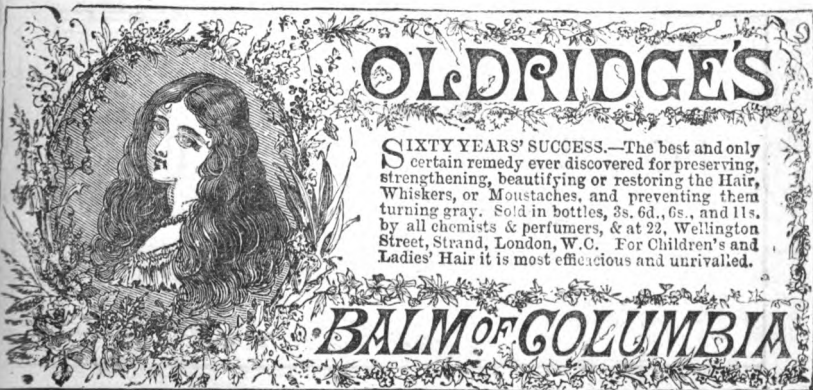
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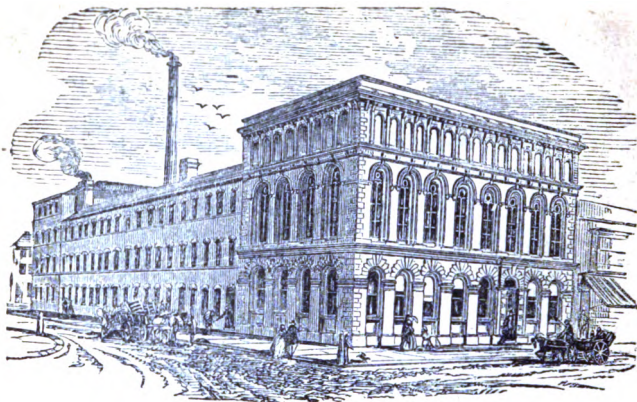
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